Baer Engineering
and Environmental Consulting, Inc.

August 10, 2003

Mr. Bob Vantil, AICP
Director of Community Development
City of Taylor, Texas
400 Porter Street
Taylor, TX 76574

RE: City of Taylor Municipal Airport
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)

Bob:

Baer Engineering and Environmental Consulting, Inc. is pleased to provide you with this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) for the City of Taylor Municipal Airport. Based on meetings with City of Taylor staff, airport site visits, and our knowledge of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's (TCEQ) Industrial Stormwater General Permit we have prepared this report for use at the City of Taylor Municipal Airport.

Generally the airport and the operations that take place at the airport meet the requirements of the TCEQ Industrial Stormwater Permit, although during our site visits we observed some practices and situations that need particular attention. As part of implementing this report, the following issues should be addressed:

- The 55 gallon barrels currently stored behind Brundage Aviation, Inc. need to be checked to make sure they are not leaking and that these barrels are sealed properly. The contaminated soil under the barrels needs to be remediated properly. If any of these barrels are leaking or are not properly sealed they will need to be removed in order to prevent this petroleum product from entering the soil and the stormwater system.
- Revegetation efforts at the approach end of Runway 35 will need to be completed. During our site visit it appeared that revegetation efforts were currently underway. This area serves as a buffer preventing sediment from entering Mustang Creek.
- Aircraft washing activities that currently take place at the east end of Hangers C and D will need to cease until a wash rack area can be constructed. Currently wash water runs overland via bar ditches and swales to Mustang Creek. This is not a permitted non-stormwater discharge per TCEQ. Therefore, a wash rack system which allows aircraft wash water to run-off into an approved sanitary sewer system, instead of the stormwater system, will need to be constructed.

Baer Engineering
and Environmental Consulting, Inc.

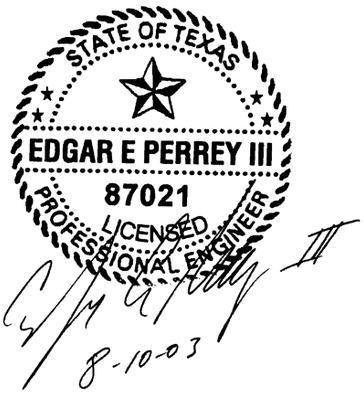
Please take time to thoroughly review this SWP3 document. If, ppon the completion of your review, you have any questions or comments, please contact us at your earliest convenience at 512.453.3733 so we may discuss these issues. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Edgar E. Perrey, III, P.E.
Manager
Engineering and Water Resources Services

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN TO ADDRESS STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Associated with Sector S Related Industrial Activities at the
Taylor Municipal Airport
Taylor, Texas



Baer Engineering and Environmental Consulting, Inc.
7756 Northcross Drive, Suite 211, Austin, Texas 78757
Baer Project No. 22327
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1 INTRODUCTION

In August 2001, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ, formerly known as the Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC)) enacted the Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP) (Appendix A) under the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES), thus replacing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) MSGP under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) in the State of Texas. The term of the initial MSGP permit is five years.

Once the TCEQ Commissioners signed the MSGP permit, certain Industrial Facilities were required to develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3), to file a Notice of Intent (NOI), and to begin monitoring storm water under the TPDES program.

The purpose of this project is to ensure that the City of Taylor (COT) is in compliance with the new MSGP under the TPDES program. More specifically, a SWP3 has been developed for the City of Taylor Municipal Airport, and monitoring and compliance programs have been established in accordance with the MSGP requirements.

1.1 City of Taylor Municipal Airport Facility and Location

The City of Taylor Municipal Airport (FAA Identifier Code: T74) - also referred to as TMA in this report - is a public-use general aviation airport.

The usual operations include general aviation single and multi engine aircraft and some helicopter operations. Runway 17/35 is the City of Taylor's only runway. Runway 17/35 is 4,000 feet in length and 100 feet wide.

In addition to transient and local air operations, the airport has two primary aircraft support operations that potentially could contribute to contaminant runoff and affect nearby waterways: aircraft storage and aircraft maintenance. There exists one fueling facility with two 10,000 gallon fuel tanks, one for 100LL Avgas and one for Jet A. Land uses of the airport which contribute to the need for a comprehensive storm water management plan include:

- Taxiways for aircraft to access the runways
- Aprons or ramps for aircraft parking
- A small terminal
- Small parking areas

- Airport perimeter roads.

The Taylor Municipal Airport covers 164 acres. The airport has four aircraft storage hangers and two larger maintenance hangers. One maintenance hanger is operated by Mike Green, Inc. and the other is operated by Brundage Aviation, Inc. The City of Taylor is evaluating the possibility of constructing a new pilots lounge and tower on the site currently occupied by the horse arena. The airport layout is shown in Appendix G.

The above listed land uses identified as hangers, ramps, and aprons generally represent most of the leased tenant facilities at TMA. These tenant facilities are located on the southeast side of the airport.

The Taylor Municipal Airport is located approximately two (2) miles west of the city, northwest of the intersection of Highway 79 and Loop 397. The elevation of the Taylor Municipal Airport is 590 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

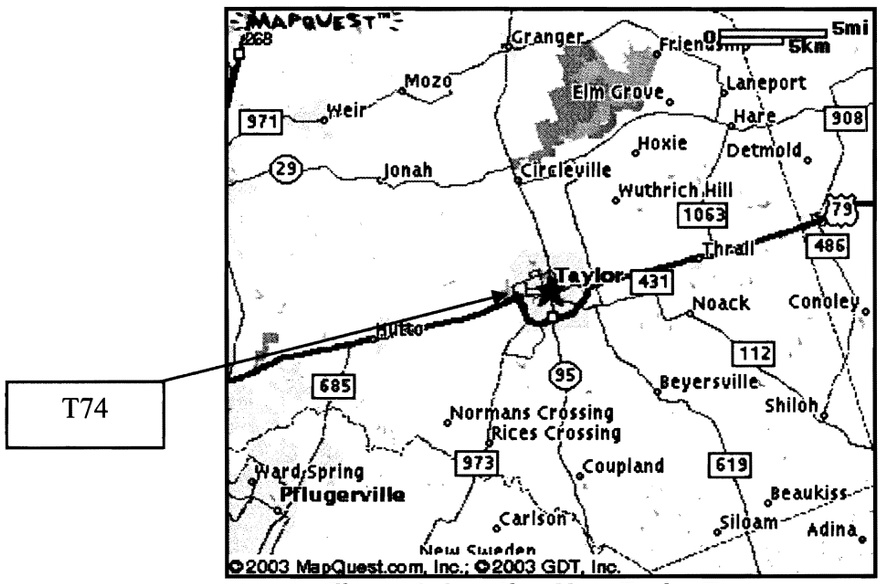


Figure 1. Location Map, Taylor Texas

The physical address is:

City of Taylor Municipal Airport
Number 1 Airport Road
Taylor, Texas 76574
Phone: 512.352.5747

The Taylor Municipal Airport's primary activity is the management of arriving and departing private aircraft. The City of Taylor manages all airport property and leases specific tracts to a variety of leaseholders, including small-aircraft operators and aircraft maintenance and repair facilities. The primary sources of potential pollution at the Taylor Municipal Airport are the refueling facility and, until final stabilization occurs, the areas adjacent to the recently lengthened runway. Tenant activities include maintenance and repair, cleaning and servicing of aircraft, some minor chemical storage, and waste storage, all of which have the potential to contribute pollutants to the storm water flow.

PRIVATE AVIATION

The Taylor Municipal Airport is a publicly owned facility that caters to private general aviation. Private aviation operations are located on the southeast side of the airport. The private aviation services at the Taylor Municipal Airport include the fueling, servicing, storage, and maintenance of smaller aircraft, flight training, and other operations.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

Small aircraft maintenance and repair facilities are located at the Taylor Municipal Airport. One on-site facility primary deals with the import and export of helicopters and the second facility primarily deals with the maintenance of private general aviation aircraft.

For information relating to engineering or environmental issues relative to the Taylor Municipal Airport, or information specific to this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, the City of Taylor should be contacted. The Director of Community Development, may be contacted at (512) 352.5990.

1.2 Owner/Operator of the Taylor Municipal Airport

The City of Taylor Municipal Airport is owned and operated by the City of Taylor. The City employs three individuals who spend no more than 20 hours each at the airport during the week.

User fees, bond funds and contributing funds from the Federal Aviation Administration pay for airport operations and improvements at the Taylor Municipal Airport.

1.3 Overview of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

The goal of the SWP3 is to improve water quality by reducing the pollutants contained in storm water discharges. This SWP3 has been prepared in accordance with recognized engineering practices to meet that goal. The plan identifies the sources of pollution in and

around the Taylor Municipal Airport facility and describes the measures that will be implemented to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff.

This SWP3 outlines site and industry specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be used to reduce the amount of pollution entering surface water. The provisions of this SWP3 will be implemented as part of the conditions of the TPDES General Permit.

The development of a SWP3 involves four basic steps:

1. Formation of a team of qualified facility personnel who will be responsible for preparing the SWP3 and assisting in its implementation;

2. Assessment of potential storm water pollution sources;

3. Selection and implementation of appropriate BMPs and other controls;

4. Periodic evaluation of the plan's effectiveness in preventing or reducing storm water pollution and the facility's compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

This SWP3 describes the current activities, materials, and physical features of the Taylor Municipal Airport facility and of each of its principal tenants that could contribute significant amounts of pollutants to storm water runoff. It also addresses the measures that will be implemented to control pollutants. As conditions and practices at the Taylor Municipal Airport change to accommodate pollution prevention activities, sections of this document will be revised accordingly. The SWP3 will be amended and new controls will be developed and implemented if indicated by the results of periodic testing and analyses of storm water.

The SWP3 will be retained at the Taylor Municipal Airport office and at the City of Taylor's main office. A copy will also be retained at each facility that generates storm water discharges. The plan will be available upon request to any authorized representative of the EPA, TCEQ, or City of Taylor.

If, pursuant to a Site Compliance Evaluation, or if the EPA, the TCEQ, or City of Taylor notifies the Taylor Municipal Airport facility at any time that the SWP3 does not meet the minimum requirements, required changes to the plan will be made within thirty (30) days of a determination of non-compliance or notification by the agency. A written certification that the requested changes have been made will be submitted to the TCEQ. All changes to the plan will be in accordance with the following MSGP requirements:

Part III.A.7(d) Revision of the SWP3 - "The SWP3 shall be revised to include and address the findings of the Site Compliance Evaluation Report within 30 days following completion of the evaluation. Revisions must include all applicable changes that result from the comprehensive site compliance report and all applicable updates to:

1. *Elements of the SWP3 that require modification for effectiveness*
2. *Any additional elements (e.g. structural controls or BMPs) that should be added or modified for prevention of pollution*
3. *The site map*
4. *The inventory of exposed materials*
5. *The description of the good housekeeping measures*
6. *The description of structural and non-structural controls*
7. *Any other element of the plan that was either found to be inaccurate or that will be modified.*

III.B.(b) SWP3 Review - The SWP3 shall be maintained, with a copy of this general permit, either at the site or be readily available for review by authorized TCEQ personnel upon request. The SWP3 must be modified as often as necessary. Each revision must be dated and all revisions must be retained according to Part III.C.6. The executive director may determine following a review or site inspection that the SWP3 is not sufficient and require that the SWP3 be revised to correct all deficiencies.

The SWP3 for the Taylor Municipal Airport was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Texas General Permit TXR050000, as outlined in Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code. The EPA document titled Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices (EPA, 1992) has been used as guidance.

1.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Co-Located Facilities and Airport Tenants

Contact names, addresses, and telephone numbers for each tenant are listed in the first table of Appendix E. Those companies which will be participating in the airport-wide

comprehensive SWP3 with the Taylor Municipal Airport and their responsibilities are listed in Appendix E. As well, a Tenant Location Map may be found in Appendix G.

1.5 Notices of Intent, Change, and Termination

The Notice of Intent (NOI) (TNRCC - 10382) is the application for permit coverage. The NOI must be completed in its entirety and must be submitted to the TCEQ. The NOI is an interactive PDF document designed to be downloaded, completed electronically, printed, and a signed hard copy submitted to the TNRCC. The NOI is available at the following website: http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/permitting/forms/10382.pdf. A copy is included in Appendix C.

Co-located facilities and participants in this SWP3 have submitted their Notices of Intent (NOI) in order to participate in the Taylor Municipal Airport SWP3. Participating tenants have provided the required fees for their participation. A copy of each participating tenant's NOI may be found in Appendix C.

Other notices that may be required in regard to the SWP3 include the No Exposure Certification (NEC), the Notice of Change (NOC), and the Notice of Termination (NOT, Included in Appendix D). An NOC must be filed whenever an owner or operator becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts, or submitted incorrect information, or if the information in the NOI changes. The correct information must be provided to the executive director in a NOC within four (4) days after discovery or change. An NOT must be filed whenever a facility ceases discharging storm water associated with industrial activity, obtains coverage under an individual permit, obtains coverage under an alternative general permit, or within ten (10) days before transfer of ownership or responsibility. Authority to discharge terminates at midnight on the day that an NOT is postmarked for delivery to the TCEQ.

1.6 Notice to the MS4 Operator

Industrial facilities that contribute storm water discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), such as the City of Taylor storm sewer system, must submit a signed copy of their NOI or a NEC to the operator of the system. Given this airport is operated by the City of Taylor and the City will be in charge of administering this SWP3, this notification is automatic.

2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

Preventing storm water pollution and therefore preventing the pollution of our nation's waterways is a principal element of environmental protection embodied in federal, state, and local environmental laws. Congress has passed increasingly more stringent water pollution control laws over the past 23 years, and some waterways are returning to a healthier state of environmental balance. The EPA, the TCEQ, and local agencies have been implementing these regulations in Taylor in an effort to reduce the pollution of local and downstream waterways.

The SWP3 is a self-implementing plan for compliance with the requirements of the statewide general storm water permit (TPDES General Permit Number TXR050000). This permit specifically relates to storm water discharges associated with industrial activities.

Storm water permits require that each regulated airport facility:

- Prepare a SWP3
- Monitor storm water discharge
- Train employees
- Inspect the airport facility.

The ultimate goal of the SWP3 is to reduce or eliminate potential sources of pollution before wet weather events occur.

The key elements of any SWP3 are to:

- Identify the potential sources of storm water pollution and evaluate their potential impact
- Manage sources of potential pollution by procedures called Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Inspect the entire airport facility, including industrial activities, and review the plan annually to ensure that pollution prevention and control procedures are effective and current
- Train employees on storm water pollution prevention.

All airport facilities in Texas must have a SWP3 in place. This SWP3 has been developed to comply with requirements of the general permit.

2.1 History of Wastewater Laws

Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 (also known as the Clean Water Act)

The original 1948 statute (Chapter 758; PL 845), the Water Pollution Control Act, authorized the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, in cooperation with other Federal, state, and local entities, to prepare comprehensive programs for eliminating or reducing the pollution of interstate waters and tributaries, and improving the sanitary condition of surface and underground waters. Since 1948, the original law has been amended extensively to authorize additional water quality programs, standards, and procedures to govern allowable discharges and to provide funding for construction grants or general programs.

In the Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972, the United States Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) Amendments to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waterways. The newly formed EPA initially focused on the discharge of waters from industrial processes and from publicly owned treatment works (POTWs). The goal was to make navigable waters safer for fishing, drinking, and swimming. At that time Congress gave the EPA the authority to control discharges from point sources and the Act established the NPDES program. The NPDES program required industries and municipalities to obtain permits and to meet criteria for discharging wastewater into waterways. Storm water discharges were, for the most part, not scrutinized and did not require permits.

The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for the NPDES program; however, in Texas and many other states, EPA has turned this responsibility over to the state. Texas has a Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) that meets the federal standards.

2.2 History of Storm Water Laws - CWA Clean Water Act Amendments

The FWPCA was amended in 1987 and was reauthorized in 1991. In 1987, Congress passed amendments to the CWA to address the EPA's regulation of storm water discharges. Several of these regulations have been aimed at industrial activities that occur at industrial facilities such as airports. These amendments have been implemented in two phases.

> **Phase I** involved regulating storm water discharges from industrial activities that have the greatest potential to contaminate storm water runoff. Affected industrial sectors included: manufacturing; transportation; landfills; wastewater treatment

facilities that produce more than one million gallons per day; hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal activities; construction sites over 5 acres; and others. Phase I of the CWA amendments are already in effect.

Phase II is designed to spread the coverage of storm water permits to other areas. Examples include golf courses, housing areas, construction sites of less than 5 acres, large parking areas, gas stations, and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) serving populations of less than 100,000.

In 1992, the EPA issued general permits for the activities affected by Phase I of the CWA amendments. These permits established general requirements for discharges from regulated industrial activities in states where the EPA still controls the storm water permit program.

On 29 September 1995, the EPA issued a multi-sector general permit for 29 industrial categories. This permit grouped similar industries together by type. Each type (for example airport facilities) has its own set of permit requirements and conditions. Activities that take place at industrial facilities, such as material handling and storage, are often exposed to storm water. The runoff from these activities discharges industrial pollutants into nearby storm sewer systems and water bodies. This may adversely impact the quality of the receiving body of water.

To limit pollutants in storm water discharges from industrial facilities, the NPDES Phase I Storm Water Program includes an industrial storm water permit component. Operators of industrial facilities included in one of the 11 categories of "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity" (40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(i)-(xi)) that discharge storm water to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or directly to waters of the United States require authorization under a NPDES industrial storm water permit. If an industrial facility has a listed Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or meets the narrative description in the 11 categories, the facility operator must determine if the facility is eligible for coverage under a general or an individual NPDES industrial storm water permit.

Texas, like many other states, now has the authority of the EPA to administer the storm water program and issue permits. Some of the delegated states have been issuing both general and individual storm water permits since 1992.

2.3 Standard Industrial Classification Code Summary

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census has classified industrial operations and other activities into categories called Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

codes. SIC codes group industries according to their type of business activity. Environmental regulatory agencies use SIC codes to give a general indication of an industry's potential to cause pollution. There are 29 industrial sectors presently permitted under the TCEQ's MSGP.

Airports are typically supported by industries in common SIC code groupings. The general SIC Code for the Taylor Municipal Airport is 4581. In addition, each of the tenant companies may fall under separate SIC codes, which identify their respective industries. These companies' operations may have separate SIC codes and/or include industrial processes that require special environmental permits. Because of this, airports will have to comply with all requirements in those permit sections.

Some of the processes and SIC Codes generally associated with airports and some of the SIC codes specifically associated with the Taylor Municipal Airport are listed on the following table. These SIC codes are cross-referenced with the corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. NAICS codes were accepted as the industry standard in 1997 after a review of the overall system by the Economic Classification Policy Committee; a group established by the OMB in 1992.

Table 1. Airport Facility SIC and NAICS Codes

SIC Code	NAICS Code	Industrial Category
4121	48531	Taxi Service - Taxicabs
4212	48411	Trucking and Courier Services (Except Air)
4215	49221	Local Messengers and Local Delivery - Courier Services, Except by Air (local delivery)
3721	336411	Aircraft Manufacturing
3724	336412	Aircraft Engine Parts and Engine Parts Manufacturing
4173	48849	Terminal and Service Facilities for Motor Vehicle Passenger Transportation
4512	481111	Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation
4513	49211	Couriers - Air Courier Services
4581	488111	Air Traffic Control - Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services (private air traffic control)
4581	488119	Other Airport Operations - Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services (airfreight handling at airports, hangar operations, airport terminal services, aircraft storage, airports, and flying fields)
4581	48819	Other Support Activities for Air Transportation - Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services (aircraft servicing and repairing)
4581	56172	Janitorial Services - Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services (airplane cleaning and janitorial services)
(No Code)	4812	Nonscheduled Air Transportation

SIC Code	NAICS Code	Industrial Category
(No Code)	48121	Nonscheduled Air Transportation
4522	481211	Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation - Air Transportation, Nonscheduled (passenger)
4522	481212	Nonscheduled Chartered Freight Air Transportation - Air Transportation, Nonscheduled (freight)
(No Code)	481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation
(No Code)	4881	Support Activities for Air Transportation
(No Code)	48811	Airport Operations
4959	488119	Other Airport Operations - Sanitary Services, NEC (vacuuming of runways)
4952	22132	Sewage Treatment Facilities - Sewerage Systems
4953	562219	Other Non-hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal - Refuse Systems (other non-hazardous waste treatment and disposal)
5093	42193	Recyclable Material Wholesalers - Scrap and Waste Materials
5171	42271	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals - Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (except petroleum sold via retail method)
5812	72211	Full-Service Restaurants Eating Places (full-service restaurants)
5812	722211	Limited-Service Restaurants Eating Places (limited-service restaurants)
5812	722212	Cafeterias Eating Places (cafeterias)
5812	722213	Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars Eating Places (snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars)
5812	72231	Food Service Contractors Eating Places (food service contractors)
5812	72232	Caterers Eating Places (caterers)
7514	532111	Passenger Car Rental
7521	81293	Parking Lots and Garages - Automobile Parking
8744	56121	Facilities Support Services - Facilities Support Management Services
9221	92212	Police Protection
9229	92219	Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities - Public Order and Safety, NEC
9711	92811	National Security

2.4 Overview of the TPDES Multi-Sector Storm Water Program

Once the EPA delegated storm water regulatory authority to Texas, the state established general permits based on the various types of industrial activity. The TCEQ has issued a TPDES general permit that authorizes discharges of storm water (and certain non-storm water discharges) from industrial facilities and activities. These discharges have been

previously authorized under a NPDES general permit issued by the EPA according to requirements of 40 CFR §122.26.

On September 27, 2000, the TCEQ assumed administrative authority for the permit and proposed to renew the permit through issuance of the proposed draft general permit. The Commissioners of the TCEQ approved issuance of TPDES General Permit No. TXR05000 covering eligible storm water and certain non-storm water discharges from industrial facilities on May 23, 2001. The permit was signed and became effective on August 20, 2001. Affected facilities then had 90 days to comply or obtain a compliance extension from the TCEQ.

Regulated facilities in Texas are only authorized to discharge storm water under this general permit following the development and implementation of a SWP3s. Each SWP3 must be developed according to the minimum measures defined in the permit and must also be tailored to the specific operations and activities conducted at the industrial facility. Applicants must develop SWP3s that establish effective pollution prevention measures and BMPs to reduce pollution in their own storm water discharges. Such measures and practices include: limiting or prohibiting exposure of storm water to materials, wastes, and industrial activities; good housekeeping procedures; maintenance of storm water controls; periodic inspections; and reports to assess compliance with permit requirements and to identify necessary revisions to the SWP3.

In the case of the Taylor Municipal Airport, the airport is required to comply with the State's multi-sector general permit requirements and specific requirements pertinent to the specific types of industrial activities at the airport. The airport and its associated tenant industries are required to file under the most applicable industrial categories and follow the specific permit requirements.

TCEQ regulation 30 TAC §305.43 specifies that both the owner and the operator of a facility must file NOIs whenever the operator of the industrial facility is different from the owner of that facility.

2.5 Permitting

Storm water regulations apply to certain industrial activities. At airports these would include activities such as:

- Aircraft/vehicle/equipment maintenance and repair (includes ground equipment)
- Aircraft/vehicle/equipment fueling

- Aircraft/vehicle/equipment washing
- Corrosion control operations
- Maintenance of equipment in support of bulk fuel storage, both aviation and motor vehicle fuel
- Warehousing operations if the material being stored has the potential to contaminate storm water
- Hazardous materials, fuel, or waste storage
- Roads and grounds maintenance
- Insect control operations (such as crop dusting).

Administration buildings, education/training buildings, housing areas, dormitories, and shopping areas are normally excluded from the scope of the MSGP; however, activities that regularly occur in these areas and can impact the storm water system, such as vehicle maintenance in parking areas, may be subject to MSGP requirements.

2.6 Regulatory Involvement

Regulatory involvement by the TCEQ, EPA or City of Taylor may include compliance inspections, sampling and analysis, records reviews, enforcement actions, and technical guidance and assistance programs. In general, the regulatory agencies will use all of the tools at their disposal to encourage or mandate the elimination of pollutants from the storm water flow.

2.6.1 Compliance Inspections

Regulatory agencies will monitor the compliance status of permitted facilities in order to ensure compliance. These regulatory agencies may become familiar with the compliance status of an airport facility by reviewing citizen lawsuits, complaints from employees and/or affected or concerned individuals, audits, self-reporting by the airport facilities, and compliance inspections that may have been conducted by other regulatory agencies. Federal (EPA), state (TCEQ), and/or local (City of Taylor) regulatory personnel may conduct compliance inspections. State inspections are generally conducted once each year. Local inspections by the City of Taylor inspectors are generally more frequent.

Regulators are not required to give any advance notice for inspections, and facilities are obligated to provide access to inspectors during working hours. Regulators are required

to follow airport security and facility safety requirements but cannot be prevented from conducting the inspections on these grounds. Regulators gather data by reviewing facility records, conducting a visual inspection of facilities or sites, interviewing operations personnel, and taking samples as deemed appropriate.

2.6.2 Records Review

Regulators may conduct a thorough review of operating records, which include:

- Discharge monitoring reports
- Operating log books
- Inspection reports by airport facility personnel
- Permits (storm water permits and NPDES permits for wastewater)
- Plans (SWP3, Sampling and Analysis Plan, and Action Plans to take corrective or prescriptive actions)
- Procedures (written procedures at an airport facility that delineate program management responsibilities and allocate resources)
- Notifications and reports to regulators
- Investigation reports of spills and pollutants in storm water.

All records should be kept accurate and up-to-date and any erroneous or out-of-date material should be removed. Records must be available on site for three years and then should be archived.

2.6.3 Enforcement Actions

The EPA, TCEQ, or local authorities can take enforcement actions against individuals and/or facilities for non-compliance with storm water permit requirements. Recipients of enforcement actions are referred to as potentially responsible parties (PRPs). If an individual or facility is not in compliance with permit conditions, regulators may require corrective actions. Regulators may also impose civil and criminal penalties against PRPs.

Depending on the type and sensitivity of a violation and the history of the violator, a regulatory agency may choose to:

- Issue a Notice of Deficiency (NOD) to advise an airport facility to take appropriate corrective action

- Issue a Notice of Non-Compliance (NON) that requires an airport facility to come into compliance; though it may not require a written response, it is generally more serious than a NOD but not as serious as a NOV
- Issue a Notice of Violation (NOV) that requires a written response from an airport facility to either achieve compliance (generally within 30 days) or submit an action plan for achieving compliance (action plans must be approved by regulators)
- Require a compliance agreement between the airport facility and regulator(s) to finalize corrective actions and milestones
- Seek the help of a court to trigger a Consent Decree between the airport facility and regulator(s);
- Seek the help of a court to impose injunctive relief and/or criminal penalties.

2.6.4 Technical Assistance

The EPA, TCEQ, and the City of Taylor each have personnel, publications, and websites that can help airport personnel achieve and maintain compliance with storm water requirements. Since there are many "frequently asked questions," airport tenants and organizations at the Taylor Municipal Airport should seek assistance from the City of Taylor engineering office first. However, each tenant may want to rely on the regulatory agency websites for the purpose of developing familiarity with specific storm water regulations and information on BMPs.

A list of TCEQ, NRC, EPA, and City of Taylor Points of Contact (POCs) is provided in Appendix E.

2.7 Existing Storm Water Permits

The current MSGP affects the Taylor Municipal Airport and is a TCEQ – TPDES permit. It replaces the earlier EPA NPDES permit.

The MSGP allows continued coverage for previously permitted facilities and initial coverage for new facilities under the TPDES permit program. The conditions and requirements of the TPDES general permit are similar to the earlier federal NPDES MSGP that was issued in September 1995. Facilities that were covered under the 1995 NPDES permit had 90 days from the issuance date to submit their NOI for permit coverage. All affected facilities have been required to prepare and implement a SWP3 and submit an NOI by November 19, 2001.

2.8 Other Relevant Permits

Construction storm water permits are independent from the MSGP program because they are only needed when an airport facility has construction activity including clearing, grading, and excavation on sites of one or more acres. To obtain coverage under a construction storm water permit, the airport facility must file a NOI with the TCEQ before the work begins. A site-specific SWP3 is also required.

This MSGP SWP3 specifically excludes storm water affected by construction activities. Any construction activities will fall under a separate Construction SWP3 developed for that specific activity and must be coordinated in advance with the Taylor Department of Public Works.

2.9 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Interrelation with Other Regulations, Programs, and Plans

Other regulations, programs, and plans can interrelate with and have an affect on the storm water program. Each of these program areas should be reviewed when initiating and updating the SWP3. Some of the other environmental programs (and their associated plans) that can have a direct interrelationship with the various aspects of a storm water management program may include:

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents, Environmental Assessments (EAs), and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) provide valuable information about the impact of on-going and changing Taylor Municipal Airport operations on the environment. These documents present detailed information on new and existing processes and their potential impact on storm water runoff.
- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plans (required for certain activities under the CWA) contain a comprehensive inventory of hazardous materials used and stored throughout the airport facility. This list can be used to develop sampling requirements and may be used in filing for the storm water permit. The SPCC Plan and the SWP3 have similar requirements with regard to storm water discharges.
- Wetlands Permits (required under the CWA) will typically have sampling requirements to monitor for the release of contaminants when a wetland is being disturbed or if storm water discharges to a designated wetland area. Portions of the adjacent Mustang Creek may be considered wetlands.

- Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) Facility Response Plans are required for certain facilities that have a significant amount of stored or transferred petroleum products. Runoff from such facilities could impact storm water runoff.
- The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) regulates the storage and application of pesticides. No routine outdoor use or storage of pesticides or herbicides occurs at the Taylor Municipal Airport. There are no aerial applicators using this airport. However, pesticides and herbicides remain a potential cause of storm water pollution and any use or storage of such chemicals shall be cleared through the City of Taylor Department of Public Works.
- The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Compliance Program/Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting program establishes requirements for inspecting and reporting releases from Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, Section 313 facilities. All Section 313 chemicals stored at the Taylor Municipal Airport shall be included on the SWP3 inventory. Specific storm water plan requirements are applied to Section 313 chemicals.
- A Lead-Based Paint Management Plan should also be in place. Lead-based paint normally becomes an issue during building maintenance, renovation, and demolition. Storm water can be impacted if lead paint enters the storm water system. Any construction or facility maintenance activities should be conducted in compliance with lead abatement regulations. Provisions for capture and removal of paint particles should be included in any tenant construction contracts where paint removal will be done outside.
- Every facility's Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Management Plan should list where PCB-laden materials (regulated under the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA]) are stored at the facility. The locations where PCB materials are stored should be inspected regularly. Storm water runoff shall not be allowed to come in contact with any PCB contaminated material.
- Asbestos Management Plans identify where asbestos and Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) are located and where waste asbestos is stored. Asbestos is not typically a storm water pollution concern, but when asbestos fibers enter the storm water runoff, the asbestos could become friable if the material is deposited and then dried as might occur in the nearby creek basins. An asbestos survey is required prior to disturbing any material with potential ACM in tenant structures.

2.10 Pollution Source Identification and Inspection

Facility reviews were conducted on April 3, 2003 and April 14, 2003. All relevant aspects of the tenant's operations were reviewed including chemical storage and handling procedures and housekeeping. The proximity to storm drains and outfalls have also been considered. A set of the forms used for the facility reviews can be found in Appendix F.

2.11 Managing Pollution Sources with Best Management Practices

The following is a list of plans and programs that have valuable information for the preparation and implementation of BMPs within the SWP3:

- NEPA requires airport facilities to assess the environmental effects of all proposed and on-going actions that have the potential to impact the environment. Such actions include demolition, new construction, modification of existing facilities, relocation of equipment and processes, plans and procedures, procurement of contract services/water treatment services, janitorial services, and other actions with potential impact on storm water. The process of identifying environmental impacts through NEPA can help in the development of new BMPs for the storm water program, which can aid in the NEPA documentation process by identifying existing processes that can minimize environmental impacts.
- The SPCC Plans contain many elements that are similar to BMPs in the SWP3. Spill prevention is a key element of both plans. While a SWP3 has more stringent requirements than the SPCC Plan, a SPCC Plan can still help in the development of BMPs.
- Water quality management plans under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) recommend and implement storm water pollution control measures by issuing permits, building POTWs, and instituting BMPs for non-point source pollution. In addition, a Wellhead Protection Plan is a voluntary program designed to protect the recharge zones of aquifers used for drinking water. The plan uses pollution prevention and material control practices to minimize the risk of pollutants entering into the well discharge zone.
- OPA 90 Plans address many of the same concerns covered by the SPCC, Pollution Prevention, and SWP3 plans. These concerns include the use of pollution prevention equipment, spill response training for personnel, the use of secondary containment, and oil spill contingency planning. Emergency Response Plans are a source of information on the fuel storage and transfer operations at the airport and may provide insights for storm water management planning.

- Waste Minimization Plans establish the identification of wastes and the methods for reducing or eliminating waste streams. This mirrors the goals of the SWP3, which are to eliminate pollution at the source. The elements of the Waste Minimization Plan should be coordinated with the BMPs of the SWP3.

2.12 Information Available From Other Regulations and Plans

All of the previously mentioned regulations and plans are useful when updating the SWP3 and storm water permit. The following regulations and plans may also apply.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) has imposed several reporting requirements that apply to airport installations. Consideration must be given to CAA requirements on storm water collection and transport systems, such as an emission inventory of the potential air sources that could contribute particulate matter (PM) or other contaminants that could be captured in the storm water runoff. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) from treatment units such as oil/water separators are a growing concern and their impact should be evaluated. Another concern is fugitive emission sources. These sources introduce pollution into the air that may settle out of the air and become a part of the storm water runoff.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites that are exposed to storm water runoff must be included in the SWP3. Any projects or measures affecting storm water runoff from CERCLA sites must be coordinated with and approved by the State and/or Federal Remedial Program Managers (RPMs).

Consideration must be given to the Natural/Cultural Resources Program when updating the SWP3 and storm water permit. Issues such as possible changes to land management, floodplains and wetlands, fish and wildlife management, and endangered species should be considered.

The regional watershed management issues, especially as they relate to storm water management, are of primary importance. Run-off from the Taylor Municipal Airport drains into Mustang Creek. There are several discharge points located around the Taylor Municipal Airport and there are a few drainage swales that are not marked or numbered. The exact location of each discharge point is identified in the Site Map located in Appendix G.

Current and future watershed standards may ultimately affect the permitted Taylor Municipal Airport storm water pollutant discharge limits. General watershed management requirements and standards are derived from the CWA.

3 STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN ORGANIZATION AND THE POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWP3) team has been developed as a part of the SWP3. The team is be made up of key airport personnel who are familiar with the airport and its operations. These SWP3 team members, with their respective duties, will work to establish the fact that the prevention of storm water pollution is an airport-wide responsibility. The SWP3 team will aid in the identification of potential pollutants, promotion of the use of BMPs, and participate in the evaluation of storm water run-off quality as required by the MSGP and this SWP3. The members of this team will also provide appropriate points of contact for tenants, airport personnel, and regulatory officials to discuss specific issues and aspects of the plan.

The Director of Community Development for the City of Taylor, heads the SWP3 team. The SWP3 team will be comprised of a minimum of three individuals (Table 2) who represent the airport's on-site staff for the majority of the time.

Once individuals have been confirmed as members of the SWP3 team, they will be assigned specific tasks and roles. The responsibilities of each team member will be clearly identified. This SWP3 team is responsible for developing and modifying the SWP3 and assisting in its implementation, inspections, maintenance, and revision. They will be instrumental in assuring that all of the tenant comments are considered for incorporation into the SWP3.

The activities and responsibilities of the team will address all aspects of the facility's SWP3. The SWP3 team will provide adequate structure and direction to the airport's storm water management program. The City of Taylor Department of Community Development is responsible for developing integrated environmental policies, programs, and methods for compliance with the amended Federal Clean Water Act, the TCEQ MSGP requirements and other environmental laws and regulations.

The City of Taylor Department of Community Development will serve as an information center and will assist in developing a training and education program that addresses the legal, operational, and technical requirements for managing storm water. The Department of Community Development, with the support of their consultants, will be responsible for implementing, developing, tracking, monitoring, and reporting on issues related to storm water runoff management. It is the responsibility of each of the individual Taylor Municipal Airport tenants to implement the site-specific SWP3 BMPs and to ensure that all appropriate BMPs are followed on their leasehold tracts. The SWP3 team will be responsible for the following:

- Implementing all TPDES permit and pollution prevention plan requirements
- Being aware of changes that are made in facility operations and determining whether any changes must be made to the storm water pollution prevention plan
- Maintaining a clear line of communication with the City of Taylor Department of Public Works to ensure a cooperative partnership
- Overseeing routine materials inventories and recommending ways to reduce or eliminate hazardous materials
- Implementing and overseeing the employee and tenant training programs
- Implementing and overseeing the SWP3 inspection programs
- Identifying potential pollutant sources and recommending ways to alleviate problem areas through changes in operations, equipment, layout, and materials
- Coordinating the implementation of best management practices, reviewing the effectiveness of the program, and updating the program as needed
- Reporting the results and advising tenants of the problems encountered.

Table 2 below identifies the personnel who have been assigned to the team, their phone numbers, and responsibilities. A copy of this roster will be posted at the airport and at the City of Taylor's main offices so that other employees are aware of who is responsible for the various SWP3 functions. If the SWP3 Team inspector or any tenant employees notice potential sources of pollutants or have ideas to help reduce storm water pollution, they should discuss them with the appropriate team member. The active participation of all Taylor Municipal Airport personnel and all tenant employees in helping to identify and eliminate potential storm water pollution sources is vital to the success of this SWP3.

The Pollution Prevention Team will gather at regularly scheduled meetings held once per quarter. During these meetings, the team will discuss the goals of the SWP3, review BMP progress, address comments and suggestions received from others, and determine if changes need to be made to the plan to the meet its objectives. The team will revise the SWP3, including the BMP implementation schedule, as necessary, and make recommendations to the City of Taylor regarding actions or projects required to stay in compliance with MSGP.

Table 2. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

Name	Title or Division	Phone AC (210)	Responsibilities
Mr. Bob Vantil, A.I.C.P.	Director of Community Devlopment	512.352.5990, EXT 16	Regulatory Compliance, Oversee Implementation of SWP3, Assuring that a Current and Accurate SWP3 is on File at the Taylor Municipal Airport
Mr. Mike Daffin	Taylor Municipal Airport Staff	512.352.5747	Record keeping, material inventory, oversee preventive maintenance spill prevention & response measures, response equipment inventory, and fueling inspections
Mr. Ronny Harrison	Taylor Municipal Airport Staff	512.352.5747	Record keeping, material inventory, oversee preventive maintenance spill prevention & response measures, response equipment inventory, and fueling inspections
Mr. Charlie Meculincek	Taylor Municipal Airport Staff	512.352.5747	Record keeping, material inventory, oversee preventive maintenance spill prevention & response measures, response equipment inventory, and fueling inspections

4 POLLUTANT SOURCE & STORM WATER RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

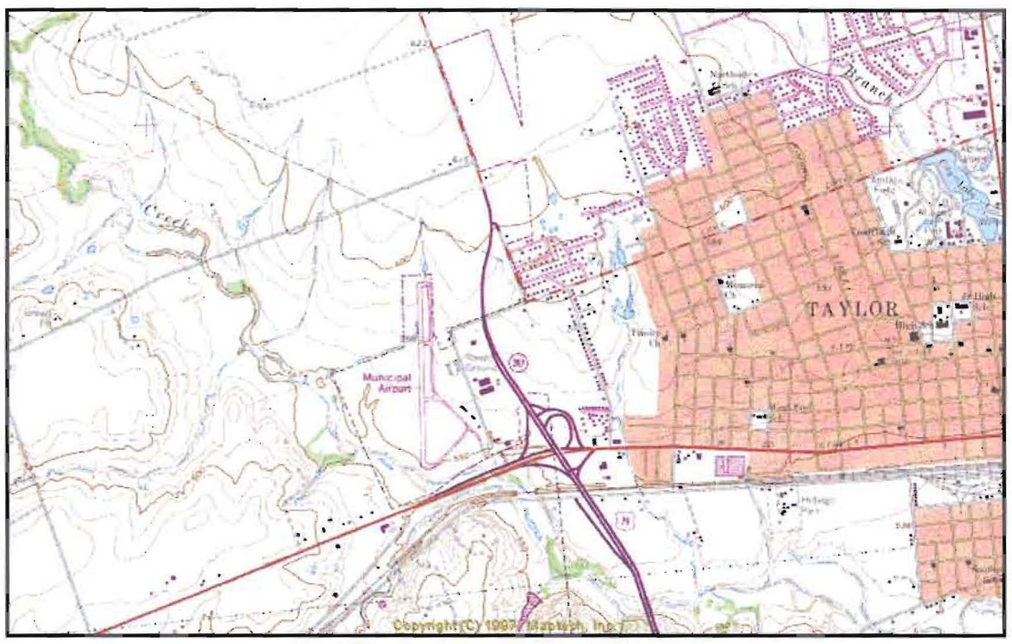
4.1 Airport Location

The Taylor Municipal Airport is located at the following coordinates:

30° 34' 19" North Latitude

97° 26' 35" West Longitude

4.2 Geophysical Location



The Taylor Municipal Airport is located approximately two (2) miles west of the city, northwest of the intersection of Highway 79 and Loop 397. The elevation of the Taylor Municipal Airport is 590 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

4.3 Hydrological and Limnological Description

The soils in the vicinity of the Taylor Municipal Airport have mixed characteristics but most are moderately well drained. The land is relatively flat except where it slopes to the adjacent creek and river beds. All of the storm water running off of the Taylor Municipal Airport flows into Mustang Creek with the majority flowing toward the south and west of the airport.

4.4 Storm Water Collection, Drainage, and Storm Sewer Systems and Outfalls

Airports must manage storm water to adequately ensure proper drainage away from runways and taxiways during rainfall events. This is an essential part of the safe operation of any airport facility. The quantity and distribution of storm water run-on and runoff at the Taylor Municipal Airport and at the various tenants facilities has been significantly modified from the natural conditions by: contoured land surfaces, impervious cover, directed building runoff, drainage structures and storm sewers, and a variety of other less significant conditions.

The Taylor Municipal Airport storm sewer system is comprised of surface drainage structures, culverts, and ditches. This system conveys water away from the essential runways and taxiways at the airport. Surface features help to ameliorate run-on and consolidate the most significant surface and sheet flow discharges. The Taylor Municipal Airport storm sewer system has outfalls to Mustang Creek. Due to the configuration of the airport and the position of the tenants, the number of potentially affected outfalls is small. In addition, sheet flow and other drainage structures effectively drain several of the undeveloped areas of the airport and could reasonably be defined as having substantially similar discharge.

Maps showing the entire storm sewer system and a close-up of the network of storm sewers associated with each outfall are attached in Appendix G.

4.5 Tenant Evaluation Summaries

Edgar E. Perrey, III, P.E. visited the two tenants at the Taylor Municipal Airport identified as potential co-signatories on the multi-sector general permit. A comprehensive inspection form was used to document the evaluation of each facility and a photographic log was developed to document the conditions found at the time of the inspections. Mr. Perrey inspected the internal work area of Mike Green, Inc., and Brundage Aviation. Both external areas surrounding Mike Green, Inc. and Brundage Aviation were also inspected for storm water flow characteristics, drainage patterns, and the potential pollutant impacts on storm water.

The information from each of the inspections was summarized and these summaries can be found in Appendix H.

4.5.1 Materials Inventories

A variety of chemicals are in use and are stored at the Taylor Municipal Airport and the largest volume of hazardous material stored at the Taylor Municipal Airport is aviation fuel, located in two 10,000 gallon outdoor storage tanks. Lubricating oils, hydraulic fluids, and cleaning supplies are also stored in small quantities. Used oil and generally used products of commerce (such as domestic garbage from commercial aircraft) are stored outdoors. Used oil is stored in a 250 gallon tank located between Mike Green, Inc. and Brundage Aviation, Inc. There are two large garbage dumpsters located on the facility, one on the ramp and the other behind the Brundage Aviation, Inc. hanger.

Some examples of airport contaminants that can be effectively managed with a good preventative maintenance program include:

- Asbestos from brake linings and clutch linings
- Bacteria from animals and birds, soils, litter, livestock hauling, livestock waste hauling
- Petroleum from paving, fuels spills, engine blow-by, lubricant leaks, antifreeze and hydraulic fluids
- Particulates from pavement wear, vehicles, the atmosphere and road maintenance
- Rubber from tire wear
- Sulfate from roadbeds and fuels
- Nitrogen from fertilizers
- Herbicides, pesticides, and insecticides from roadside maintenance
- PCBs from old electrical transformers and lighting ballast units
- Bromide from engine exhaust
- Cadmium from tire fillers and insecticides
- Chromium from plating, moving engine parts and brake linings
- Copper from plating, bearing and bushing wear, moving engine parts, brake linings
- Lead from gasoline, tire fillers, lubricating oil and grease, bearing wear
- Manganese from moving engine parts and gasoline additives

- Nickel from diesel fuel, lubricating oil, bushing wear, brake linings, asphalt paving and metal plating
- Zinc from tire fillers, motor oil additives and grease.

Based on the information gathered at each of the tenant facilities, the table below gives an indication of the location and types of chemicals used, and how they are stored at each tenant facility.

Table 3. Taylor Municipal Airport Materials Inventory[1]

Facility	Fuel Storage on Property (Yes or No)	Fuel Use on Property (Yes or No)	Fuel Delivery A-Above Ground U-Under Ground T-Truck	Lube Oils or Hydraulic Fluids on Property (Yes or No)	Waste Storage on Property (Yes or No)	Cleaning Chemicals, De-icing Chemicals, or Organic Solvents on Property (Yes or No)	Outdoor Storage Areas
Mike Green, Inc.	No	Yes	A	Yes	Yes	No	None.
Brundage Aviation, Inc.	No	Yes	A	Yes	Yes	No	Behind building.

4.5.2 History of Past Spills and Leaks

There have been no recorded spills at the Taylor Municipal Airport. The two 10,000 gallon outside fuel tanks were installed in 1999. Even though the ramp area around the fuel tanks is relatively new, there does not appear to have been any fuel spills or leaks around the facility during aircraft fueling activities.

4.5.3 Non-Storm Water Discharges

Non-storm water discharges are generally not allowed under the MSGP with some exceptions. In accordance with the following passage from the MSGP (Part II.A.5), certain non-storm water discharges may be allowed under specific conditions.

[1] Each cosignatory should review this table carefully for accuracy.

"Industrial facilities that qualify for coverage under this general permit may discharge the following non-storm water discharges, through outfalls identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan, according to the requirements of this general permit:

(a) *Discharges from fire fighting activities and fire hydrant flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life)*

(b) *Potable water sources (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life)*

(c) *Lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage*

(d) *Water from the routine external washing of buildings, conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals*

(e) *Water from the routine washing of pavement conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals and where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed)*

(f) *Air conditioner condensate, compressor condensate, and condensate that externally forms on steam lines*

(g) *Water from foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with pollutants (e.g. process materials, solvents, and other pollutants)*

(h) *Springs and other uncontaminated ground water*

(i) *Other discharges described in Part V of this [MSGP] permit that are subject to effluent guidelines and effluent limitations."*

In addition, in Part III.A(3) the MSGP specifies the following on Non-Storm Water Discharges:

(a) *Permit Coverage for Non-Storm Water Discharges - Non-storm water discharges eligible for coverage are described in either Part II.A.5. or Part V of this general permit. All non-storm water discharges that qualify for permit coverage shall be identified in the SWP3. The SWP3 shall describe the discharge points and appropriate best management practices (BMPs) for these non-storm water discharges.*

(b) *Investigation for Non-Storm Water Discharges - A survey of potential non-storm water sources shall be conducted. The separate storm sewer system shall be tested or inspected (e.g. screened for dry weather flows) for the presence of non-storm water flows. Procedures shall be evaluated and implemented to eliminate any*

potential sources that are discovered and that are not permitted. The SWP3 must ensure that non-storm water sources are not combined with storm water discharges from the facility and are not allowed to enter the separate storm sewer system, unless they are authorized under a TPDES permit.

(c) *Certification - The SWP3 must include a certification, signed according to Part III.E.3.(g) of this general permit, relating to Signatory Requirements, that states that the separate storm sewer system has been evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges and that the discharge of non-permitted, non-storm water does not occur. The certification shall include documentation of how the evaluation was conducted, results of any testing, dates of evaluations or tests, and the points in the separate storm sewer system that were observed during the investigation. The investigation for non-storm water discharges must be completed and the certification must be prepared and made readily available for review by authorized TCEQ personnel upon request, within 90 days of filing a notice of intent for permit coverage.*

(d) *Failure to Certify - If a part of the separate storm sewer system cannot be accessed to complete the evaluation, certification shall be provided for the remainder of the system. Notice of this deficiency must be provided to the TCEQ within 180 days after the NOI is submitted. Facilities that contribute storm water discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system must provide notice of this deficiency to the operator of that system upon request. The notice shall include an explanation of why the evaluation could not be performed and a list of all known potential, non-permitted, non-storm water sources that could not be included in the certification.*

Table 4 on the following page is a summary of possible and accepted non-storm water discharges and an assessment of the possibility of these discharges occurring at the Taylor Municipal Airport.

Table 4. Non-Storm Water Discharge Assessment and Certification

Non-Storm Water Discharge	Could flow to storm drains	Visible	Reported	Source(s) or Example(s)	Certifications
Fire fighting activities/training	Yes	No	No	Fire Department	
Fire hydrant flushings	Possibly	No	No	Fire hydrants	Must have chlorine residual
Potable water sources including waterline flushings	Possibly	No	Yes	Water fountains	No pollutant contact AND Must have chlorine residual
Landscape watering	Yes	No	No	Water conservation	
Uncontaminated ground water	Possibly	No	No	natural seeps, one mentioned near airport but off site	
Foundation or footing drains	No	No	No		
Springs	Possibly	No	No	Natural seeps, one mentioned near airport but off site	
Pavement wash waters where NO spills or leaks occurred and where detergents were not used	Yes	No	No	Indicated by airport staff that these activities do not occur	Most pavements are affected by potential contaminants
Exterior building washings which do not use detergents or other compounds	Yes	No	No	Indicated by airport staff that these activities do not occur	
Air conditioning condensate	Unlikely	Yes	Yes	All air conditioned buildings	

There are no other approved discharges of non-storm-derived water or contaminants at the Taylor Municipal Airport. Unapproved discharges, while not authorized, have been observed in the past or were reported to have occurred previously on the airport.

Past UNAPPROVED discharges of water, contaminants, and debris include:

- Discharge of run-off from aircraft washing to the storm sewer
- Discharge of fuels during aircraft fuel quality checks

Under this plan, it is the responsibility of the City of Taylor Department of Community Development to conduct the above referenced inspections and to provide the non-storm water discharge certification. It will be essential that collocated tenant facilities provide supporting documentation to the City of Taylor Department of Community Development in regard to their operations and the identified activities.

The Taylor Municipal Airport does not have any existing underground storm sewer facilities. All stormwater run-off is overland flow using bar ditches, swales and culverts. Therefore, the City of Taylor is not required to certify that an underground storm sewer system has been evaluated for non-storm water run-off. The City of Taylor Department of Community Development further certifies that the discharge of non-permitted and non-excluded storm water, other contaminants, and debris will not be allowed to occur in the future.

Affected facilities include all companies that:

- Generate waste mop water and discharge used mop water overland to stormwater system
- Have aircraft operators that must check fuel quality and pour excess fuel onto ground
- Have or manage garbage in any outdoor containers that are not covered
- Have maintenance facilites that do any outdoor mechanical work
- Have storm drains that can collect trash and debris.

At a minimum, the written documentation must describe the activity mentioned above and how the tenant intends to manage the issue. This information may be found in Section 5 of this SWP3.

4.6 Existing Storm Water Monitoring Data

No existing storm water data have been found from any of the storm water outfalls or projected sample points associated with this airport facility.

4.7 Assessment Summary

A primary component of the SWP3 is to develop an inventory and a description of potential sources which may be reasonably expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which could result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers.

Baer Engineering & Environmental Consulting, Inc. identified the potential sources of storm water pollution at the Taylor Municipal Airport. The consultant conducted a material inventory, evaluated past spills and leaks, and investigated for non-storm water discharges at the facility. Based on the information obtained from a review of various documents, interviews, site reconnaissance, and maps depicting the topography and storm sewer systems at the Taylor Municipal Airport, a general perspective of the potential storm water discharges was developed.

The series of site maps shown in Appendix G depicts the location of each facility outfall with respective drainage areas and physical features that may influence storm water runoff. The maps also depict the location of co-located tenant facilities and, in conjunction with the description of their activities, identify their pollutant sources (including potential deicing and anti-icing activity locations). The map and tenant descriptions together assist in identifying potential threats to storm water contamination and promote appropriate storm water management opportunities. By identifying the potential causes of storm water contamination at the source and minimizing storm water contact, contamination will be minimized.

5 POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES AND CONTROLS

Earlier sections of this SWP3 focused on the regulatory and background conditions that mandate specific methods and procedures for the management of storm water. This section of the SWP3 will identify specific procedures and actions that will be taken at the Taylor Municipal Airport to address specific storm water management requirements, issues, problems, and remedies.

The MSGP has provided general direction and guidance in the development of this SWP3.

Regulatory requirements stipulate that:

- This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be developed and maintained.
- Inspections of the airport, tenant facilities, and the SWP3 must be allowed.
- Specific monitoring and record keeping requirements will be followed.
- Effluent limitations are established.

This plan will be publicly available and may be reviewed by regulatory agencies at any time.

This plan and its associated appendices provide information on:

- The probable and potential sources of pollution that could affect the quality of storm water being discharged from the Taylor Municipal Airport.
- An initial indication and discussion of the controls and Best Management Practices that could reduce the pollution in the storm water flow from the Taylor Municipal Airport.
- Specific procedures, processes, and controls that will be employed to effectively minimize the pollution entering the storm water flow from the Taylor Municipal Airport.

This SWP3 is consistent with the SPCC regulations specified by the USEPA. Generally, each tenant is responsible for maintaining a site specific SPCC plan if bulk petroleum is stored onsite in quantities exceeding SPCC thresholds. The two tenants on this site do not store petroleum products in large enough quantities to require an SPCC plan to be prepared for their sites.

Certain discharges, such as springs, may be approved and/or exempted, but will require specific certifications. An investigation is currently underway to determine if such exempted

discharges are occurring. If they are occurring and are entering the separate storm sewer system, some modifications to the storm sewer system may need to be developed.

The two participating tenant facilities have been inspected and potential sources of pollutants have been reviewed at each facility. There are some exposed materials at Brundage Aviation, Inc., but most hazardous materials and wastes are contained indoors or are covered and/or within secondary containment.

Any changes to the inventory of exposed materials or the way in which they are managed must be documented by a letter to the City of Taylor Department of Community Development within 30 days of the change.

The facility maps contained in Appendix G show each of the tenant/co-located facilities. A close review of these maps will also reveal the following features:

- Outfalls
- Drainage network
- Flow control, pollution control, and other structures
- Streams and wetlands
- Aircraft, vehicle, and equipment maintenance areas
- Springs, swales, and other physical features
- Process, storage, loading and unloading areas located outdoors.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are at the core of the pollution prevention measures and controls indicated in this section. BMPs are generally implemented to control potential storm water pollution. Simple BMPs, sometimes called baseline or non-structural BMPs, can describe a wide variety of procedures, inspection schedules, prohibited activities, and other management strategies to prevent storm water runoff contamination. More advanced BMPs, often called structural or engineered BMPs, can include equipment and devices that prevent pollutant and runoff contact or reduce pollutant levels by separating the contamination from runoff after contact has occurred.

BMPs are generally placed into one or more of the following categories:

- Good Housekeeping
- Spill Prevention and Response
- Erosion Control

- Maintenance Programs for Structural Controls
- Integrated and Comprehensive BMPs
- De-Icing and Anti-Icing
- Employee Storm Water Training and Education Programs
- Inspections
- Monitoring
- Record Keeping and Reporting.

5.1 Best Management Practices

The following is a description of the various best management practices (BMPs) that are recommended with various operations at the Taylor Municipal Airport.

5.1.1 Good Housekeeping Measures

Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment. A clean work environment reduces the possibility of accidental spills caused by mishandling of chemicals or equipment and should reduce safety hazards to all facility personnel. The following good housekeeping measures should be implemented at the Taylor Municipal Airport in an effort to prevent pollutants from being carried away in storm water discharges.

BMPs for General Housekeeping and Awareness Activities:

- Housekeeping activities should be conducted in a way that prevents contamination of storm water.
- Housekeeping activities should take place in designated areas that will not result in discharges to the storm sewer.
- Information on good housekeeping practices will be distributed during employee training sessions and meetings.
- Employees will be informed of activities that could potentially cause contamination of storm water and the importance of carefully conducting these activities in areas that do not discharge/drain to storm sewers.
- Pollution prevention concepts will be publicized on posters.

- Good housekeeping tips and reminders will be posted on employee bulletin boards.

Frequent training of employees in good housekeeping techniques reduces the possibility of materials being mishandled. Motivating employees to reduce spillage and waste generation is an effective pollution prevention technique. The following methods will be used to involve employees in good housekeeping practices.

5.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Support Equipment, and Equipment Maintenance Areas

Aircraft maintenance is done at both airport tenant facilities, Mike Green, Inc. and Brundage Aviation, Inc. It is recommended the City of Taylor request these tenants to implement the BMPs listed below if they are not already in place.

BMP for Aircraft Maintenance Activities:

- Drip pans will be used by all tenants to contain drips, small leaks or spills, and must be used for all maintenance activities involving liquid transfer. Their use must be properly managed and maintained, in order to reduce or eliminate contaminants from reaching the storm water flow.
- Engine changes, hydraulic line repairs, fuel line repairs, glycol based cooling system repairs, or painting shall be done in covered or enclosed areas whenever possible and leaks must not be allowed to run off from the work area.
- Dry cleanup methods must be used to clean up spills whenever possible.
- Spill containment and response equipment must be located onsite where maintenance activities are performed.
- Response equipment should include waste containers, drip pans, and absorbent and containment materials.
- MSDS for hazardous materials should be accessible to all users and emergency responders.
- Daily inspections of maintenance and painting areas must be performed to verify that all spilled materials have been removed.
- Spilled materials and absorbents should not be left unattended and waste materials or fluids generated by spills should be properly packaged and stored prior to pick-up and disposal.

- Parts cleaner drums/containers with an attached parts cleaning station must only be used at locations inside permanent buildings and must be closed and unplugged when not in use.
- Rags, wipes, and other items used with solvents, thinners, or other hazardous cleaning fluids must be collected and handled in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
- Waste oil in drums must be kept closed and stored on spill collection pallets.
- Spent batteries must be stored in a battery storage room until the batteries are picked up for reclamation. The number of used batteries in storage will be kept at a minimum.
- Cracked batteries will be stored in a non-leaking secondary container not susceptible to acid corrosion.
- Battery storage and charging areas should be equipped with an acid neutralizing system.
- Floor drains, trench drains, sumps, and sand interceptors should be cleaned out twice a year.
- Manholes, catch basins, storm water drains, inlets, and outfalls areas should be cleaned out twice a year and accumulated sediment and debris should be removed.
- Hangar or warehouse floor drain screens and sumps must be inspected and cleaned monthly.
- Hangers should be kept in good order.
- Parking lots and repair ramps should be swept at least weekly.

5.1.3 Preventative Maintenance

Preventive maintenance on equipment helps to reduce leaks, breakdowns, spills and accidents. Replacement of worn seals, fittings and other parts before they leak or break is a key to the proper management of BOTH equipment AND the environment as a whole. Maintenance of all pollution control devices in good working order is essential. This will help to reduce pollution in all areas.

The inter-relatedness of these preventive maintenance measures and their affect on the environment is illustrated by the fact that air pollution control devices can reduce the amount of toxic substances and particulates that are discharged to the air and which can

then get washed into storm water runoff. Preventative maintenance therefore helps to minimize pollution of both air and water resources.

Proper operation and maintenance practices that ensure processes and equipment are working correctly may lead to a reduction of materials entering the environment.

BMPs for Preventative Maintenance Activities:

- Preventive maintenance should be performed on equipment to ensure they are in proper operation and to detect potential leaks before they occur.
- Regularly scheduled maintenance and repair of equipment should be performed.
- Equipment should be operated according to manufacturer's recommendations.
- Equipment and areas that have the potential for failures or spills should be identified.

5.1.4 Aircraft, Ground Support Equipment, and Equipment Cleaning Areas

Aircraft, vehicular, and equipment washing (regardless of size) may not be conducted using wet wash methods at the Taylor Municipal Airport. Wash water generation at the east end of Hangers C and D - and all other airport locations where vehicle/aircraft washing occurs - may require a separate treatment system and will probably require a separate Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) discharge permit or a TCEQ wastewater discharge permit.

All tenants and airport personnel may not use harsh chemicals, and must ensure that fluids do not over spray or enter undesired drainage courses. Tenants engaged in aircraft, vehicular, or equipment cleaning must abide by the following BMPs:

BMPs for Washing and Wash Rack Operations:

- Equipment washing, hand washing, container rinse water, and steam cleaning discharges are prohibited from discharging into the airport storm water drainage system.
- Do not wash aircraft during inclement weather.
- Aircraft washing using dry wash methods may be used with proper clean-up procedures that remove and properly dispose of all waste material.
- Steam-cleaning discharges from engines or other aircraft or vehicle parts are prohibited from entering the airport storm water drainage system.

- No cleaning solvents, emulsifiers, or detergents used in any cleaning operation are authorized to drain to the airport storm water drainage system.
- Do not rinse engine cleaners, fuels, solvents, or any flammable liquids into any drainage system.
- Hosing down in a maintenance bay, hangar area, or apron area with detergent, an emulsifier, or any other type of chemical additive is prohibited, unless the wash water is collected and properly disposed of offsite by a permitted contractor or onsite into the sanitary sewer system, providing all pretreatment and permitting requirements are met.
- Periodic visual inspections of the wash areas shall be performed to verify that waste wash water is not draining to the airport storm water drainage system.

5.1.5 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Ground Support Equipment Storage Areas

The current tenants store a wide variety of equipment, parts, and materials in the vicinity of their operations and are generally doing a good job of maintaining a well maintained and clean area outside of their respective hangers. The types of materials stored are commensurate with the type of operations conducted by the tenant. As a component of good housekeeping, the tenants should maintain an aesthetically clean area wherever they conduct activities. Storage areas should be reviewed for their potential to contribute contaminants to the storm water flow and all suspect areas should be cleaned.

Tenants who store any equipment or materials outdoors must implement the BMPs listed below. In addition, all tenants storing fuels or wastes should review criteria for these special categories under separate headings in this section.

BMPs for Aircraft and Ground Vehicle Storage:

- Hangers should be kept in good order.
- Drip pans or other appropriate means shall be used under all aircraft or ground vehicles that are leaking fluids while parked or stored. If drip pans are used, level of fluid collected shall be checked frequently to ensure the fluid does not overflow. Drippage should not be allowed to continue over several days. The units should be repaired or drained.
- Equipment storage and parking areas should be swept daily to remove spills and cleanup residues.

- Cleaning fluids should not be placed into the storm sewer system or in places that flow toward the storm sewers during rainfall events.
- Cleanliness involves the removal and proper storage of wastes, spills, and contaminants.
- Check all outdoor work and storage areas prior to rainfall events.
- A spill response kit should be kept in the vicinity of storage areas.

5.1.6 Material Storage Areas

The safe storage of hazardous materials used and the wastes generated at the Taylor Municipal Airport may include fuels, plating chemicals, parts cleaners, paints and paint wastes, spent solvents, lubricants and cutting oils, batteries, sealants, and a wide variety of other materials. Improper storage of these materials could result in accidental spills and the release of materials. Tenant personnel will minimize the waste generated from facility processes and operations and will place all wastes into protected receptacles with no chance for storm water contact or runoff. All Taylor Municipal Airport tenants must use approved storage techniques.

Appropriate Material Inventory Procedures will be followed during all Taylor Municipal Airport and tenant operations. Airport personnel and/or each individual co-located tenant will maintain an up-to-date inventory of all hazardous and non-hazardous materials used at the Taylor Municipal Airport. Chemicals used at the Taylor Municipal Airport will be handled with adequate precaution following the procedures outlined on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Hazardous and toxic materials used at the Taylor Municipal Airport will be identified, quantified, and managed in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. In addition, materials will be recycled, reclaimed, and/or reused to reduce the volume of materials brought into the facility, and less or non-toxic materials will be substituted for toxic materials whenever possible. Tenants must implement the following BMPs, when applicable.

BMPs for Material Storage Areas:

- Spill containment equipment appropriate to the size of operation shall be located onsite.
- Spill containment equipment shall include a waste material collection container, drip pans, and absorbent materials.

- The operator shall have a spill response plan onsite readily accessible, and employees shall be trained in the execution of the spill plan or follow the procedures outlined in this plan.
- Stock rooms and their aisle ways should be cleaned daily.
- Chemicals must be kept away from traffic areas to avoid spills.
- Adequate aisle space must be provided to facilitate material transfer and easy (safe) access for inspections.
- Rainfall from drum or container storage areas should be diverted so that containers or their contents do not contact runoff.
- Containers should be stacked according to the manufacturers' instructions.
- All containers should be stored on pallets to prevent corrosion.
- Drummed liquids should be stored over spill collecting pallets.
- Flammable liquids should be stored in approved containers.
- A current inventory of hazardous materials and non-hazardous chemicals used at the facility must be maintained.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) must be maintained by the tenant facility.
- Containers containing hazardous materials will be labeled showing the name of the material, expiration date, and health hazards, and the containers are compatible with the material stored inside them; non-compatible materials are not be stored in the same location.
- Hazardous materials storage areas should be designed to contain spills.
- Hazardous waste should not be stored in containers that will corrode, rupture, or be damaged in any way by the waste.
- Different types of incompatible chemicals and wastes should never be stored in the same container.
- Where feasible, containers should be stored indoors in areas with temperature-controlled conditions.
- Containers of ignitable or reactive wastes should be stored at least 15 feet from the property line.

- Parts cleaner solvent may only be stored in Department of Transportation (DOT) listed containers or drums in good condition.

5.1.7 Waste Storage Areas and Operations

The use or removal of rarely used materials that are stored outdoors can be a simple and effective method to reduce pollution. Any chemical, fuel, oil or liquid that is spilled or leaks onto the ground becomes a waste and could potentially pollute storm water runoff and ground water. "Just in time" management uses very precise scheduling and intensive management to keep the amount of raw or finished products to a minimum, reducing waste, storage costs, clutter and the likelihood of spillage. It is intended to reduce overhead and make the workplace more efficient. However, it can also reduce storm water pollution by reducing exposure of materials to rain.

Solid Waste Management - Waste storage areas are generally considered to be disproportionate contributors of contaminants to storm water. The areas where these units are staged will be considered for specialized systems if the runoff from these areas indicates a problem during outfall sampling that cannot be managed by source control and covering.

Sanitary Waste Management - Proper on-site sewage disposal system operations and maintenance tend to control pollutants from problem areas or operations. Overflows from sewers and pumping stations can seriously pollute local streams. During the annual SWP3 inspections, the storm water team will inspect the operations of all sewage handlers serving this airport.

Tenant, Service Company, and Airport operations involved in waste handling, movement, or management will implement the following BMPs to minimize storm water contamination.

BMPs for Waste Storage, Handling, or Transfer:

- Garbage, waste materials, and used parts must be picked up regularly and properly disposed.
- Waste carts and waste containers must be water tight if used for liquid wastes.
- Any waste containers or carts that are leaking must have drip pans.
- Leaks from waste containers are to be repaired as soon as practicable.
- Drums with contaminated covers must be within secondary containment and covered areas or may be over-packed.
- All waste containers must be closed when not in active use.

- All waste containers must be covered during rainfall events.
- Liquid waste storage areas should be covered and within a bermed secondary containment area.
- Metal scrap must be covered and within a bermed secondary containment area or moved inside.
- Dumpsters should not be emptied or moved if they contain free liquids. Liquids should be pumped out into approved containers.
- Dumpsters or trash compactors should not be allowed to drain into the storm sewers.
- Liquids emanating from any waste operations or from precipitation contacted runoff should be collected and treated either onsite, through the sanitary sewer system (if approved) or at an offsite treatment facility. Such liquids must not be allowed to enter the storm sewer system.
- Only licensed waste haulers may be used for their specific waste types.
- A licensed hazardous waste hauler should be used to clean out the sludge from the floor drains, separators, and grit traps.

5.1.8 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas

The only fueling facility at the Taylor Municipal Airport is located on the ramp. This facility consists of one 10,000 gallon tank for 100LL aviation fuel and one 10,000 gallon tank for Jet A. These facilities must meet all regulatory standards for such activities. In an effort to protect storm water from fuel contamination, the following additional actions must be taken.

All storage tanks will be designed and managed in accordance with NFPA and TCEQ standards. Outdoor storage areas will have secondary containment, such as a berm or dike with an impervious surface. For aboveground storage tanks, the containment will be large enough to hold either 10 percent of the total volume of all containers or 110 percent of the volume of the largest container, whichever is larger. Each fuel tank has secondary containment capable of handling 110% of the tank volume.

BMPs for Fuel Storage and Waste Fuel Storage:

- Fuel storage operations must have a SPCC Plan if required for the stored volume and location. A SPCC plan is required for the Taylor Municipal Airport
- Above ground tanks must have a method of secondary containment

- Tankers in the process of transferring fuel and tanker parking must have sorbant materials ready for immediate use, if necessary
- All waste fuel should be stored within suitable containers and a secondary containment system approved by the City of Taylor
- Waste fuel from aircraft inspections, draining, overfills, or spills should be placed into National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) approved receptacles and/or into storage systems approved by a licensed professional engineer
- Waste fuel from pre-flight inspections should be stored in NFPA approved fuel containers or storage systems approved by a licensed professional engineer
- Fuel containers should be stored in an approved flammable materials cabinet when not in use

BMPs for Transfer Operations:

- Loading and unloading of fuel and oil products should only take place in appropriate locations.
- Used oil should only be transferred manually if a hose and/or funnel are used.
- Waste oil must not be used for dust control under any circumstances.
- Containers are closed except when being filled or emptied.
- Waste from leaking containers must be transferred to different containers and the new container labeled with the start date from the original container.
- Hazardous waste or solvents are not to be mixed with waste oil.
- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container; do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around shops or work areas. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.

5.1.9 Runway Maintenance

Removal of rubber deposits and runway painting are airside maintenance activities that, if performed incorrectly, could contribute to storm water contamination. If called upon for removal of deposits on runways, the City of Taylor Department of Public Works maintenance personnel or their contractor may apply an alkaline soap to soften the rubber. Mechanical grinding may then be applied to the rubber to separate it from the pavement. Normally, when following this procedure, a water truck then follows and rinses the rubber residue off

the runway. But, to prevent rubber particles from migrating into the storm sewer system, a scrubber, vacuum truck, or other suitable type of equipment must be used to pick up rubber particles from the runway. All paint fragments shall also be removed by suitable equipment. All of these materials shall be removed from the site and disposed of properly.

5.2 Spill Prevention & Response

Spills and leaks are one of the largest contributors of storm water pollutants. An effective SWP3 has spill prevention and response procedures that identify potential spill areas, specify material handling procedures, describe spill response procedures, and provide spill clean-up equipment. Spill Prevention and Response Plans include a summary of the steps that will be taken to identify and characterize potential spills, to eliminate and reduce spill potential, and to respond to spills when they occur in an effort to prevent pollutants from entering the storm water drainage system.

Current copies of individual tenant facility spill response plans should be maintained on file at the City of Taylor's Department of Community Development.

Aircraft fueling is performed at the airport stationary fueling area. The fuel is often hand pumped into the receiving craft. If fuel vents from the aircraft because the fuel pumped exceeds the storage capacity, or if the valves or gauges of the aircraft malfunction, the City of Taylor is responsible for responding to and cleaning up the spill.

If the spill is beyond the response capability of the responsible party and affects the operations of the airport, a hazardous materials spill contractor will be called in to provide trained personnel and equipment for spill clean-up and waste material disposal. Should these expert hazardous spill response contractors be unable to reach the site immediately, the responsible party shall contain the spill to prevent the spill from migrating into the storm sewer system or contaminating adjacent channels or natural waterways.

Any spills of five gallons or more must be reported to the Taylor Municipal Airport Staff and/or the City of Taylor Department of Community Development. Taylor Municipal Airport personnel must record spills of five gallons or more.

Rapid spill response procedures, which protect drainage structures and a coordinated airport-wide spill notification procedure should be stressed.

5.2.1 Spill Prevention Procedures

Spill prevention and collecting drips prior to their contact with the ground is one of the best methods for preventing storm water contact. Properly used drip pans can prevent many gallons of contaminants from entering the storm water flow.

Secondary containment should be used whenever possible for all fuelling activities.

Airport operators engaged in fueling shall visually inspect all of their fueling equipment and/or trucks daily to detect leaks or mechanical problems.

Each permanent container and secondary containment storing hazardous materials must be visually inspected monthly for leaks, spills, or deterioration and inventoried by tenant, operator, or airport authority within their respective material storage areas.

All temporary containment devices shall be inspected before use and immediately after use in order to determine if the container is fit for reuse and can be safely stored.

Rolloffs, dumpsters, or any other vessels containing hazardous materials, liquids, or wastes, must be visually inspected for leaks prior to loading or unloading operations.

5.2.2 Spill Containment Procedures

All significant material spills of five gallons or more in the tenant's area must be reported to the City of Taylor Department of Public Works.

Airport operators that use significant materials capable of spillage shall maintain a spill response capability appropriate to contain a small or medium-sized spill. Capability includes emergency and personnel protection equipment, spill absorbent, containment, or personnel protection materials and supplies available to responsible parties or maintenance personnel.

Spill response equipment shall be inventoried after each use, but no less than once a month, and supplies replaced as necessary.

All spillage should be promptly removed.

All absorbent materials should be cleaned up as soon as possible after a cleanup activity.

Initial responders should identify the substance, isolate the source, stop the pump, and close any open valves.

Spill responders should follow all appropriate safety precautions and consult the MSDS if necessary.

Once a spill is identified, its hazards shall be identified and appropriate precautions taken to stabilize the immediate scene, including evacuation, donning personnel protection equipment, etc.

If a spill is beyond the response capability of the responsible party, backup must be retained from a qualified hazardous materials spill response contractor as soon as possible.

After securing the immediate scene, spill containment should be initiated. Spill response shall isolate the spill and prevent it from entering the airport storm water drainage system. Spill isolation methods include berming, plugging, or covering storm water inlets or manholes, berming or booming channels, or applying absorbent spill containment materials. Available sluice gates or valves shall be closed.

After containment is achieved, material shall be neutralized, if needed, and cleanup should be initiated. Clean-up materials and equipment may include scrubbers, vacuum trucks, absorbent materials, pillows, and mats.

Only after the spill and all contaminated materials have been removed or decontaminated, the spill responders may remove plugs, covers, and berms; and open all valves or sluice gates that were closed to provide spill containment.

Free product, contaminated spill residue, cleanup generated waste materials, and any generated liquids must be properly collected and disposed.

Ramp and concrete apron cleaning can also reduce pollutants in runoff if it is performed properly and regularly.

Proper preventative maintenance for spilled materials on concrete work areas outdoors would be to pick this material up as soon as possible but definitely before the spilled contaminants or absorbents are allowed to run off in the storm water or are tracked away by human activities. Oil absorbent clay (a proper media for oil spill response) if placed on drips and spills and left on the area through the duration of subsequent rain events, will tend to carry the contaminants into the storm water flow. This is an improper use method.

5.3 Erosion Control

Sediments are a subtle form of storm water contamination but can be a significant burden to the waterways and environment. Sediments are often generated by soil erosion but attached chemical compounds often contaminate natural sediment particles.

Erosion control measures can include but are not limited to vegetative cover, slope contouring, paving, and structural controls. Vegetative cover, slope contouring, rip rap, and other structural controls all help in reducing the velocity of storm water runoff, thus decreasing the potential for soil erosion. Structures that channel runoff away from pollutant source areas include graded surfaces to redirect sheet flow, diversion dikes or berms which force sheet flow around a protected area, and storm water conveyances (swales, channels, gutters, drains, sewers) which intercept, collect and redirect runoff. Diversion features are useful in industrial settings to prevent contamination with pollutants such as metals, oils and greases, and toxic and hazardous chemicals (USEPA, 1992).

Paving generally increases the velocity of storm water runoff and it is commonly used in areas that receive concentrated amounts of runoff such as roads and around buildings. Paving can be an effective erosion control measure especially if it is used in conjunction with a velocity-reducing device (grass swales or rip rap) at the outfall location.

Any of the measures (or combination of measures) listed above shall be used to control and reduce soil erosion in areas of the facility that have ongoing erosion problems or potential for soil erosion.

These areas will be identified during the annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations.

Construction activities at the airport involve the use of silt fences and other equipment and techniques to minimize the runoff of sediments.

Each of the permanent structures will be reviewed quarterly to ensure that erosion is not occurring and is not undercutting the structures.

- Vegetative cover will be maintained in areas currently vegetated and will be reestablished as soon as practical when construction activities require the removal of such cover
- Evidence of erosion should be reported to Taylor Municipal Airport staff and/or the City of Taylor Department of Public Works
- When construction activity at the airport involves five or more acres, a Construction General Permit NOI will be submitted to the TNRCC, and a SWP3 indicating the

locations and types of sediment and erosion controls to be used will be prepared and implemented for the duration of the construction project.

During construction, visual inspections will be conducted for open channels, roadside ditches, detention ponds, and outfall structures to identify any erosion problems.

If significant erosion areas are identified, stabilization measures shall be implemented.

5.4 Structural Controls

Preventive maintenance of the storm water management systems at the Taylor Municipal Airport is performed as a combined effort of the City of Taylor and the tenants. Whenever maintenance requirements are noted, quick and effective actions are taken to assure proper system function.

Storm drains grates, sumps, and traps will be inspected at least semi-annually and will be cleaned by the City of Taylor airport staff or by the Department of Public Works, annually if needed. Inappropriate contaminants or debris in the storm sewers will be noted and the sources will be identified, if possible, and reported to the City of Taylor Department of Community Development.

5.4.1 Maintenance Program for Structural Controls

Preventive maintenance activities have been implemented at the Taylor Municipal Airport. These proposed preventive maintenance measures are intended to enhance the existing preventive maintenance activities by identifying conditions that could cause breakdown or failures resulting in discharging of pollutants to surface waters, and include the following components:

- Inspections will be conducted quarterly or after a significant rainfall on all storm water structural controls, including but not limited to oil/water separators, catch basins, sediment ponds, grass swales, berms and mechanical equipment that are part of the structural controls (i.e., valves, sump pumps, etc.)
- Maintenance shall be performed as deemed necessary by the inspections listed above
- The inspector shall record the estimated volumes of solids removed from catch basins, settling ponds, and other similar control structures.

5.4.2 Secondary Containment

The only form of secondary containment at the Taylor Municipal Airport is the exterior wall to both 10,000 gallon fuel tanks. There are no forms of secondary containment for any of the other facilities at the airport currently.

5.4.3 Grit, Oil and Grease Traps

Grates, sumps, sediment traps and settling basins are very useful in providing a preliminary separation of contaminants and debris from the storm water flow. However, they must be cleaned and maintained regularly to be effective.

All storm water control and conveyance structures require frequent debris removal to maintain proper function. Litter and wastes can clog inlets, catch basins, and outlets; leading to overflows, erosion and unintended flooding that can make otherwise useful structures ineffective for storm water pollutant removal. Grates on inlets and outlets must also prevent unlawful entry onto airport property but should be constructed so maintenance crews can readily clean them. They are easily cleaned and separate much of the sediment, associated pollutants, trash, and floatable materials from the storm water surge.

Oil water separators are devices, some of which are proprietary, that are designed to separate oil from storm water, which is then discharged to the storm or sanitary sewer system. Oil-water separators require periodic inspections and proper maintenance. Another type of oil and grease removal device is the oil and grease trap catch basin (or oil and grit separator). These catch basins are underground devices used to remove oils, grease, other floating substances and sediment from storm water before the pollutants enter the storm sewer system. They are placed to catch the oil and fuel that leak from aircraft on the ramps or aprons or other equipment in the maintenance and loading areas. A third type of oil separation device is a skimmer and control structure used at the outlet of a sediment basin. None of these are known to be in use presently at the Taylor Municipal Airport.

The service vendor must document the removal and disposal of solids from control structures such as grease and grit traps. The grease trap operator must maintain records on file for 3 years.

5.4.4 Management and Inspections

With the establishment of this SWP3, several management steps will be taken to more effectively manage and maintain structural controls. A formal inspection of all aspects of the storm sewer system and structures will be conducted every quarter. The inspector will

review the housekeeping and maintenance requirements at the storm sewer entry structures, pipes, and outfall structures. Any deficiencies will be noted and repairs will be initiated within 30 days (weather permitting).

5.5 Integrated and Comprehensive Best Management Practices

Best management practices (BMPs) are the most appropriate, effective, and available measures that can be used to prevent or mitigate storm water from becoming contaminated with pollutants. BMPs may include processes, procedures, and/or structural controls. BMPs must be selected with consideration for a given situation, location, and potential contaminant(s). Costs, effectiveness, and practicality must be balanced in selecting the most appropriate BMPs for a facility. BMPs are generally categorized as either "Baseline BMPs" or "Advanced BMPs."

The list of BMPs to be used at the Taylor Municipal Airport is a living and growing document, but at best it can only be a guide to the tenants and operators of the airport in their effort to minimize storm water pollution. The following list of BMPs was developed by the use of other established airport BMP lists and by reviewing the inspection forms completed at the Taylor Municipal Airport. It is divided into functional categories that should offer a common link between the various participating industries.

The Taylor Municipal Airport tenants know the uniqueness of their own operations and practices better than outside consultants or airport management. Each tenant should review this list of BMPs and attempt to improve the list by adding inspection items that they feel would be appropriate for their operation or for other similar operations to assure better protection of storm water runoff.

5.5.1 Best Management Practices in General

In order to implement this SWP3, specific individuals, including representatives from the Taylor Municipal Airport SWP3 Team, have been delegated the responsibility for implementing and/or monitoring implementation of BMPs. Performing non-structural and Baseline BMPs, like good housekeeping and employee training, will be every airport tenant's responsibility.

Baseline BMPs involve working with techniques and procedures that have already been proven, rather than implementing more costly structural controls. Baseline BMPs are usually inexpensive, relatively simple, applicable to many industries, and are usually non-structural.

Examples of Baseline BMPs include:

- Source Reduction
- Recycling
- Chemical Substitution
- Housekeeping
- Preventive Maintenance
- Management Practices
- Training & Training Materials

Baseline BMPs should be a part of the Taylor Municipal Airport SWP3 and each of these BMPs can be employed as a method to manage and improve storm water pollution prevention throughout the airport facility. The Baseline BMPs presented in this SWP3 are selected to prevent contamination by stressing the importance of storm water management and employee awareness of potential pollutant sources.

If Baseline BMPs do not prove to be adequate to solve storm water pollution problems, then Advanced BMPs must be implemented. Advanced or engineered BMPs are tailored to specific needs, operations, or specific sources of pollution. Advanced BMPs are usually, but not always, structural rather than operational or management controls.

The following are examples of Advanced BMPs:

- Relocating a site activity indoors
- Covering the activity
- Containment or diversion structures
- Special spill control structures/equipment
- Segregating the activity of concern
- Berms around a site activity
- Vegetated swales
- Solids or floatable separation
- Storm Water detention ponds
- Treatment
- Detention ponds or sumps

5.5.2 Best Management Practices - Regulatory Requirements

The Texas MSGP requires that each facility covered by the permit develop a description of storm water management controls and BMPs appropriate for the facility and implement such controls. The Taylor Municipal Airport and every co-located tenant needs to establish a

program that will implement and continually improve all realistically achievable Baseline BMPs. The Taylor Municipal Airport and the co-located tenants also needs to implement new Advanced BMPs, as needed, to achieve the established storm water compliance goals.

Documentation, Reporting, and Record Keeping will serve to document the effective use of BMPs. If testing and analysis indicate that the approved discharge limitations are not being met, then a records review will serve to demonstrate where additional efforts may be needed. Records of the employed BMPs, training efforts relative to storm water, and chemical substitutions to achieve storm water goals must be provided to the City of Taylor Department of Public Works. Individual plans or permits may require additional records, but the following sections address minimum requirements.

Best Management Practices for Construction Areas are generally directed toward the control of sediment, hazardous materials, fuels, and solid wastes, and preventing these materials from reaching the storm water flow. Construction activities are covered under the TCEQ TPDES permit and are specifically excluded from this SWP3.

5.5.3 Best Management Practices for Airports

Best Management Practices for Industrial Areas such as airports should include BMPs for the airport and for the various tenant facilities. The two tenants at the Taylor Municipal Airport are generally the same in the services they provide, aircraft maintenance. The City of Taylor is responsible for the maintenance of the refueling area, but aircraft operators are responsible for self-fueling their aircraft.

Airports are the umbrellas for a variety of operations. A few examples of BMPs associated with some of these activities are shown in Table 5 on the following page.

Table 5. Activity Specific Best Management Practices

	Facility Activities																		
	Maintenance				Wash rack			Storage						Fuels		Deicing		Controls	
Best Management Practices	Aircraft	Equip.	Vehicles.	Painting	Aircraft	Equip.	Veh.	Above Ground Tank	Und. Ground Tanks	Chem.	Haz Waste	Load & Unload	Oil Antifreeze	Dispatch Distribute Handle	Aircraft Fueling	Aircraft	Ramp	Separators	Erosion structures
Good Housekeeping Maintenance Areas	*	*	*	*															
Good Housekeeping Cleaning Areas				*	*	*	*												
Good Housekeeping Aircraft, Equipment & Vehicle Storage Areas	*	*	*	*															
Good Housekeeping Materials Storage Areas								*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*		
Good Housekeeping Fueling Areas								*	*					*	*	*	*		
Good Housekeeping Runway Maintenance								*	*										
Spill Prevention	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Erosion Control								*										*	*
Maintenance for Structural Controls																		*	*
De-icing & Anti-icing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*									*	*		
Inspections	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

To reduce or eliminate storm water pollutants emanating from the Taylor Municipal Airport the following BMPs will be implemented. Preventive measures and other source controls that reduce the exposure of materials to storm water are ideal. Contaminant control is most effective if the amount of pollutants entrained in rainfall and runoff are limited. Environmentally oriented facility development during construction of facility improvements affords the best opportunity for primary preventive measures.

At a minimum, the baseline storm water management controls at the Taylor Municipal Airport will include the following baseline components:

- Source Reduction
- Recycling
- Chemical Substitution
- Good Housekeeping
- Preventive Maintenance
- Visual Inspections
- Management Practices
- Spill Prevention and Response
- Training & Training Materials
- Record Keeping and Reporting
- Control of Non-Storm Water Discharges
- Sediment and Erosion Control Management of Runoff

BMPs are usually selected with consideration for a given situation, location, and potential contaminant(s). Cost effectiveness and practicality must be balanced in selecting the most appropriate BMPs for a facility. But integrated and comprehensive BMPs are the most appropriate, effective, and available measures that can be used to prevent or mitigate storm water from becoming contaminated with pollutants and are activities or equipment that are generally applicable across a broad range of activities and applications at a given facility. An example would be storm water protection training and education components integrated into the general employee environmental and safety awareness training program.

5.6 Deicing/Anti-icing

The Taylor Municipal Airport does not have on site deicing/anti-icing facilities.

5.7 Employee Training Program and Employee Education

Employee Training is essential for proper BMP introduction and use and the General Storm Water Permit requires employee training as a BMP as cited below from Part III.A.5(f) of the MSGP:

"Employee Training Program and Employee Education – A section within the SWP3 shall be developed to establish a training program. Training shall be provided to all employees who are responsible for implementing or maintaining activities identified in the SWP3.

Employee training shall include, at a minimum:

1. *Proper material management and handling practices for specific chemicals, fluids, and other materials used or commonly encountered at the facility;*

2. *Spill prevention methods*

3. *The location of materials and equipment necessary for spill clean up*

4. *Spill clean up techniques*

5. *Proper spill reporting procedures, and*

6. *Familiarization with good housekeeping measures, BMPs, and goals of the SWP3.*

The schedule for employee-training sessions must be developed based on pollutant potential, employee turnover rate, and may include other factors. Training must be conducted at least once per year and records of training activities must be maintained.

Education must be provided to those employees at the facility that are not directly responsible for implementing or maintaining activities identified in the SWP3, and that do not participate in the employee-training program. At a minimum, these employees must be informed of the basic goal of the SWP3 and how to contact the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team regarding storm water issues."

The Taylor Municipal Airport and each tenant are jointly and individually responsible for assuring that employees have had adequate storm water, chemical use and procedures, and spill response training for their individual work assignments. Employee training programs will inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWP3 or otherwise responsible for storm water management of the components and goals of the SWP3. Training will also address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. All affected employees will be trained annually and new employees will be trained within 30 days of their employment. Appendix I will contain information used during the training of city and tenant staff.

Taylor Municipal Airport specific training programs will include a review of storm water regulations, the permitting process, the elements of the storm water pollution prevention plan, spill reporting requirements, sampling requirements, best management practices, record keeping, and special situations which may be specific to the Taylor Municipal Airport, such as aircraft waste management.

All personnel who are involved in the following activities will attend annual training:

- Fuel Handling
- Vehicle & Aircraft Maintenance
- Roads and Grounds
- Landscaping Maintenance
- Construction Activities
- Hazardous Material/Waste Management
- Spill response prevention, control, containment, and clean-up
- Good housekeeping Best Management Practices
- Materials management practices
- Inspection process
- Reporting and record keeping requirements
- Employee Storm Water Training & Pollutant Awareness Education

For Taylor Municipal Airport employees, tenants, and contractor personnel who work where Section 313 water priority chemicals are used or stored, regulations require training on pollution control laws and regulations, the SWP3, and particular features of the airport facility designed to minimize discharges. Such training will be conducted annually.

As stated in the General Storm Water Permit, temporary personnel (including contractor personnel) "...shall be informed of facility operation and design features in order to prevent discharges or spills from occurring." Contractor personnel should be included in an awareness education program if they meet the functional descriptions of the regulation.

5.7.1 Training Elements

The Taylor Municipal Airport SWP3 Annual Training Course will cover a minimum of:

- Good Housekeeping
- Best Management Practices
- Spill Response
- Material Management
- Sediment and Erosion Control.

5.7.2 Training Resources

In order to ensure that all aspects of the storm water pollution planning program are mentioned in the training course and to provide relevant and accurate representation of the storm water issues at the Taylor Municipal Airport, it is important to use previously outlined and organized training materials (Appendix I).

5.7.3 Training Records

Training records will be retained on site. To effectively manage the SWP3 program, various databases and record keeping requirements must be established and maintained. The SWP3 program manager will develop a stormwater training database that includes dates of training/certification, and identifies which individuals require refresher training. Records from SWP3 activities will be kept with the SWP3 for easy retrieval. All inspection, sampling, and training records will be retained for a minimum period of three years.

5.8 Inspections

The following is a description of the inspections to be carried out to implement the SWP3 at the Taylor Municipal Airport.

5.8.1 Initial Inspections

Initial inspections were carried out by Baer Engineering and Environmental Consulting, Inc of Austin, Texas in late March 2003. All relevant aspects of the tenant's operations were reviewed, including chemical storage, handling procedures, and housekeeping. The proximity and relationship to storm drains and outfalls have also been considered. A set of the forms used for the facility reviews may be found in Appendix F.

5.8.2 Periodic Inspections

The City of Taylor Department of Community Development or their selected consultant will conduct periodic inspections of the entire airport facility consistent with the requirements of the MSGP Part III.A.5(g):

"Periodic Inspections - Qualified personnel, who are familiar with the industrial activities performed at the facility, shall conduct periodic inspections to determine the effectiveness of the Good Housekeeping Measures, Spill Prevention and Response Measures, Erosion Control Measures, Maintenance Program for Structural Controls, Best Management Practices, and the Employee Training Program. Periodic inspections must be conducted on a frequency of once per quarter, unless otherwise specified in Part V of this permit, relating to Specific Requirements for Industrial Activities. The inspections must be documented."

These inspections are discussed in more detail in the following section.

In addition to the above quarterly inspections, inspection procedures must be developed.

Best Management Practices associated with inspection activities include:

- Containers will be inspected weekly by tenants, maintained, and replaced if damaged or leaking
- Regular housekeeping inspections should be conducted
- Weekly inspections of parts units and battery rooms should be performed
- Regular visual inspections should be performed to identify signs of wear on drums, containers, and containment devices, or other indicators of potential spills
- Monthly inspection of drum storage areas should be performed
- The storm water inlets, storm sewer pipes, and other storm water control features will be inspected before and after each major storm event and at a minimum of once a quarter
- The fire prevention equipment will be inspected at least quarterly
- A comprehensive site inspection will be conducted semi-annually
- Quarterly inspections of the spill response equipment will be performed
- Maintenance areas will be inspected regularly for proper implementation of control measures

- Storage and parking areas will be inspected daily for filling drip pans and other possible problems
- Inspect drains and cleaning areas regularly to ensure that wash waters drain well.

A note on regulatory inspections: Under the provisions of the Texas Water Code and the Code of Federal Regulations, authorized representatives of the TCEQ, EPA, or the City of Taylor who wish to inspect the airport or any tenant facility may do so at any time but must follow all of the safety and security procedures mandated by the FAA and the Taylor Municipal Airport.

Authorized inspectors will be assured access to any portion of the airport facility necessary to conduct relevant and appropriate inspections. Inspectors must obtain permission from Taylor Municipal Airport staff and tenant owners prior to conducting tenant inspections. It would be advantageous if inspections were pre-arranged.

5.8.3 Quarterly Visual Monitoring

Quarterly visual monitoring will be performed quarterly on the storm water run-off leaving the airport site. This monitoring effort relies primarily on visual and olfactory senses of the inspector to determine the quality of the storm water run-off. The inspector will search for floating, suspended, or settled solid particles in the grab sample. The inspector will observe the sample for the presence of foam, oil sheen, and smell the sample for unusual odors. The inspector will also document any other observations relevant to the quality of the storm water run-off grab sample. A Quarterly Visual Monitoring checklist is included as Appendix J of this report. This checklist outlines the requirements of this requirement of the TPDES Industrial Storm Water Permit.

5.9 Storm Water Monitoring

The City of Taylor Department of Community Development or their consultant will monitor the storm water run-off of the entire airport facility consistent with the requirements of the MSGP Part III.C.

5.9.1 Representative Storm Events

Representative storm events will be monitored, on a quarterly basis if possible, to determine the baseline discharge water quality. The event(s) to be monitored will be preceded by at least one storm having at east 0.1 inches of precipitation. The sampled storm event will not have been preceded by another storm by more than 72 hours.

5.9.2 Outfall Monitoring

There are several outfall structures at the Taylor Municipal Airport facility. Because several of these outfalls have substantially similar operations, some of these discharge points can logically be consolidated as a single outfall and sample point. In situations where there is no human activity other than runway operations and where there is more than one outfall emanating solely from the runway, these outfalls should also be identified as "substantially similar and should require sampling of only one type of outfall. All outfalls will be visually inspected. The outfall locations are shown on the maps in Appendix G.

5.9.3 Representative Discharge Samples

Samples shall be representative of the discharges leaving the site. Sampling will begin and be completed within the first 30 minutes of the representative storm event. If it is not possible to begin and complete sampling within the first 30 minutes of the representative storm event, sampling must begin and end within the first hour. If sampling is not conducted within the first 30 minutes, but completed within one hour, the reasons for this must be documented and attached to the required records and reports. The collection methods, preservation techniques, chain-of-custody procedures, and analyses will follow the standards specified in 30 TAC.

Up-gradient samples may need to be taken to identify sources to the north of the airport whose runoff becomes run-on at the airport and which enters the Taylor Municipal Airport system. Identifying run-on is important to verify that the discharge samples collected from the airport are truly representative of run-off from the airport property only.

5.9.4 Required Storm Water Analyses

Numeric effluent limitations have been set for storm water discharges into inland waters under the TPDES Industrial Storm Water Permit. Three categories of numeric effluent limitations have been created. These are, Monthly Average, Daily Composite, and Daily Maximum. The only testing required for the Taylor Municipal Airport is for the Daily Maximum category. Grab samples of storm water from each outfall location is required to be tested once per year and must fall within the requirements listed in Table 6. Documentation of test and the results must be maintained.

Table 6 – Numeric Effluent Limits for Discharges to Inland Waters

Hazardous Metal (Total)	Daily Maximum (mg/l)	Hazardous Metal (Total)	Daily Maximum (mg/l)
Arsenic	0.3	Manganese	3.0
Barium	4.0	Mercury	0.01
Cadmium	0.2	Nickel	3.0
Chromium	5.0	Selenium	0.2
Copper	2.0	Silver	0.2
Lead	1.5	Zinc	6.0

The absence of de-icing operations at the Taylor Municipal Airport exempts this airport from having to conduct benchmark monitoring.

5.10 Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures

The City of Taylor Department of Community Development will keep records, on site, to document compliance efforts during the life of the permit. Each tenant facility should likewise maintain copies of documents pertinent to their areas of responsibility. Regulations require that sampling results and training records be maintained for three years. However, because storm water permits may stay in force for more than five years, all records will be maintained for the life of the permit plus three years. After this time, all records will be archived.

Examples of log forms to be used to document the following can be found in Appendix J:

- SWP3 Maintenance Activities
- Site SWP3 Periodic Inspections
- Spills, leaks, and discharges of reportable quantities will be documented
- Employee Training/Education Activities
- SWP3 Updates and Modifications

All records will be maintained on-site at the City of Taylor's airport office for at least three years.

Technical Review

The City of Taylor Department of Community Development will conduct a full technical review of the SWP3, each tenant facility, the results of storm water chemical analyses, and all pertinent and associated information, at least annually and document such revisions.

Plan Revisions

After the annual review conducted by the City of Taylor Department of Community Development, an effort will be made to determine whether a revision of the plan is warranted. The SWP3 will be revised as needed. This annual review will list all significant changes at the airport that could potentially have a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants to runoff and surface waters

The changes that would indicate the need for a SWP3 revision include construction activities and other changes in the airport operations, a change in the layout of the tenant facilities, changes in hazardous materials and fuels storage, and other changes in airport operations and conditions.

The SWP3 will be revised where needed, and revisions will be noted on the Inspection Report Form. The facility storm water manager will have the responsibility for revising the plan so that it reflects current conditions at the facility, and for documenting these revisions to reflect the facility's continuing efforts toward controlling the pollution from storm water runoff.

Fuel or chemical spills, the detection of contaminants in storm water runoff, chemical storage changes, and various other issues could potentially have an impact on storm water runoff and may require changes to this Plan and may require regulatory reporting. Notifications under this plan should be made through the City of Taylor Department of Community Development. Airport tenants or any other entity using the Taylor Municipal Airport facility should report threats to storm water thorough this department. Reporting in regard to the SWP3 may be in addition to any other regulatory requirements for reporting spills or accidents.

5.11 Runoff Management and Erosion Control

An essential safety element for the safe operation of an airport is an effective system for storm water runoff management. Water MUST be drained away from runways, taxiways, terminals, and hangars. Runoff from the Taylor Municipal Airport is managed via a network of surface drainage systems.

This storm sewer system at the Taylor Municipal Airport is a network of surface drainage swales and culverts under taxiways. Flow is generally from north to south with a little east to west drainage. Very little off-site drainage area enters the Taylor Municipal Airport site.

All structural controls associated with the storm sewer system should be inspected at least quarterly and documented. Functional pollution control units such as grease and grit traps or oil/water separators should be maintained and cleaned as needed.

5.12 Velocity Dissipation Devices

Runoff from the Taylor Municipal Airport facility enters the adjoining waterways, specifically Mustang Creek, at locations very close to the airport property. The existing control structures for runoff control at the airport consists of large grass areas south and west of the airport runway.

5.13 Control of Non-Storm Water Discharges

The Taylor Municipal Airport should initiate a program to define, identify, and eliminate all non-exempted non-storm water discharges. Certain discharges, such as springs, may be approved and/or exempted, but will require specific certifications.

Further discussions of the investigations related to non-storm water discharges may be found in Section 4.5.3. Summaries of the tenant investigation findings may be found in Appendix H.

The management and control of non-storm water discharges from airports are essential for effective storm water protection. At airports there are customary procedures for the proper management of certain contaminants. Less often considered contaminants, such as inspection fuel discharges to the aircraft parking areas and mop water discharges, remain issues of concern. These are areas where each tenant facility must evaluate their own environmental procedures.

Mop waters shall not be discharged to storm storm sewers. Mop waters may be discharged to the sanitary sewer system only if there are NO flammable liquids in the mop water. If there are flammable liquids or any hazardous chemicals, then mop waters should be managed as industrial wastes.

Aircraft cleaning should not be done with pressure washing if chemicals are used or if the cleaning process removes any chemical contaminants anywhere except at an established wash rack. More environmentally friendly compounds that can be sprayed on and wiped off

generally have both cleaners and sealants and should present less environmental threat to storm waters. A wash rack must be used for cleaning vehicles, ground support equipment, and aircraft. There appears to exist an aircraft wash area between Hangers C and D where wash water drains into the surface drainage structures. This area shall not be used to wash aircraft with detergents from this date forward. Only dry wash methods should be used from this date forward.

The City of Taylor Department of Community Development must approve the surfactants used at the Taylor Municipal Airport prior to use. No solvents or degreasers may be used at these wash racks.

Fuel inspections are a routine part of pre-flight inspections. The proper procedure for the discharge of inspected fuel is to empty the inspection vial into an NFPA or DOT approved flammable liquids container. Small flammable liquids containers should be accessible at each aircraft fueling and parking area. These containers should be kept in a marked flammables cabinet when not in use. Fuels should never be discarded, in any amount, onto the ground, pavement, or into the sewer systems.

Air conditioning system condensate water is an authorized discharge to the storm sewer system.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
TEXAS POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
MULTI-SECTOR STORM WATER PERMIT

TPDES GENERAL PERMIT
NO. TXR050000

This is a new general permit issued pursuant to Section 26.040 of the Texas Water Code and Section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

GENERAL PERMIT TO DISPOSE OF WASTES
under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

Industrial facilities that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity

located in the state of Texas

may discharge directly to exceptional, high, intermediate, limited, or no significant aquatic life use receiving waters as designated in the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards

only according to effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this general permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC), the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the Commission of the TNRCC (Commission). The issuance of this general permit does not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of wastewater along the discharge route. This includes property belonging to but not limited to any individual, partnership, corporation or other entity. Neither does this general permit authorize any invasion of personal rights nor any violation of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. It is the responsibility of the permittee to acquire property rights as may be necessary to use the discharge route.

This general permit and the authorization contained herein shall expire at midnight five years after the date of issuance.

ISSUED AND EFFECTIVE DATE: AUG 20 2001

For the Commission

TNRCC GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER TXR050000 RELATING TO STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Table of Contents

Part I. Definitions

All definitions in Section 26.001 of the Texas Water Code and 30 TAC Chapter 305 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated by reference. Some specific definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

Best management practices (BMPs) - schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other techniques to control, prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to water in the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spills or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.

Co-located industrial activities - Industrial activities, conducted at a single facility, that are described by two or more sectors of this general permit.

Co-located industrial facilities - Industrial facilities, having different owners and/or operators, that are located on a common property and conduct industrial activities that are described by one or more sectors of this general permit.

Daily maximum concentration - the maximum concentration measured on a single day, as determined by laboratory analysis of a grab sample.

Edwards Aquifer - As defined under Texas Administrative Code §213.3 of this title (relating to the Edwards Aquifer), that portion of an arcuate belt of porous, water-bearing, predominantly carbonate rocks known as the Edwards and Associated Limestones in the Balcones Fault Zone trending from west to east to northeast in Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Comal, Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties; and composed of the Salmon Peak Limestone, McKnight Formation, West Nueces Formation, Devil's River Limestone, Person Formation, Kainer Formation, Edwards Formation, and Georgetown Formation. The permeable aquifer units generally overlie the less-permeable Glen Rose Formation to the south, overlie the less-permeable Comanche Peak and Walnut Formations north of the Colorado River, and underlie the less-permeable Del Rio Clay regionally.

Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone - Generally, that area where the stratigraphic units constituting the Edwards Aquifer crop out, including the outcrops of other geologic formations in proximity to the Edwards Aquifer, where caves, sinkholes, faults, fractures, or other permeable features would create a potential for recharge of surface waters into the Edwards Aquifer. The recharge zone is identified as that area designated as such on official maps located in the offices of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission and the appropriate underground water conservation district.

Grab sample - An individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

General permit - A permit issued to authorize the discharge of waste into or adjacent to water in the state for one or more categories of waste discharge within a geographical area of the state or the

entire state as provided by §26.040, Texas Water Code.

Hyperchlorination of waterlines - Treatment of potable water lines or tanks with chlorine for disinfection purposes, typically following repair or partial replacement of the waterline or tank, and subsequently flushing the contents,

Inactive Industrial Facilities - A facility where all industrial activities that are described in Part II.A.1.of this permit are suspended, and where an authorization under this general permit is maintained.

Inland water - All surface water in the state other than those defined as a tidal water.

Municipal separate storm sewer system - A separate storm sewer system owned or operated by a state, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) have jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, that discharges to water in the state.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) - The federal program under which the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency can authorize discharges of waste to waters of the United States according to the Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and may also delegate this permitting authority to the State of Texas.

Non-structural controls - Pollution prevention methods that are not physically constructed, including best management practices, used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to water in the state.

Notice of Intent NOI) - A written submission to the executive director from an applicant requesting coverage under a general permit.

Notice of Termination (NOT) - A written submission to the executive director from a permittee authorized under a general permit requesting termination of coverage.

Operator - The owner or person that is responsible for the management of an industrial facility subject to the provisions of this general permit.

Reportable Quantity Spill - a discharge or spill of oil, petroleum product, used oil, hazardous substances, industrial solid waste, or other substances into the environment in a quantity equal to or greater than the reportable quantity listed in TAC §327.4 (relating to Reportable Quantities) in any 24-hour period.

Separate storm sewer system - A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains),

designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; that is not a combined sewer, and that is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

Significant materials - Including, but not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; final products that are not designed for outdoor use; raw materials that are used for food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the operator is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title II of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

Storm water and storm water runoff - Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity - Storm water runoff that exits any system that is used for collecting and conveying storm water that originates from manufacturing, processing, material storage, and waste material disposal areas (and similar areas where storm water can contact industrial pollutants related to the industrial activity) at an industrial facility described by one or more of Sectors A through AD of this general permit. The definition is restricted, for the purposes of this general permit, to those storm water discharges that qualify for authorization under the provisions of this general permit (on an outfall by outfall consideration).

Structural control - Physical, constructed features, such as silt fencing, sediment traps, and detention/retention ponds, that prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to water in the state.

Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) - The state program for issuing, amending, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Clean Water Act §§307, 402, 318 and 405, the Texas Water Code and Texas Administrative Code regulations.

Tidal water - those waters of the Gulf of Mexico within the jurisdiction of the State of Texas, bays and estuaries, and those portions of rivers and streams that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tides and that are subject to the intrusion of marine waters.

Water in the state - Groundwater, percolating or otherwise, lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Gulf of Mexico, inside the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, navigable or nonnavigable, and including the beds and banks of all watercourses and bodies of surface water, that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or inside the jurisdiction of the State.

Part II. Permit Applicability and Coverage

This general permit provides authorization for point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity to water in the state (including direct discharges and discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system). The permit contains effluent limitations and requirements applicable to all industrial activities that are eligible for coverage under this general permit. Industrial activities are subdivided into thirty sectors of industry.

Section A. Discharges Eligible for Authorization by General Permit

1. Industrial Activities Covered

Industrial activities are grouped into thirty sectors of similar activities based on either Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes or Industrial Activity Codes. Coverage under this general permit may be obtained to authorize discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity, and certain other non-storm water discharges, from the following sectors:

Sector A	Timber Products
Sector B	Paper and Allied Products
Sector C	Chemical and Allied Products
Sector D	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricants
Sector E	Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products
Sector F	Primary Metals
Sector G	Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)
Sector H	Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities
Sector I	Oil and Gas Extraction
Sector J	Mineral Mining and Dressing
Sector K	Hazardous Waste Storage Facilities
Sector L	Landfills and Land Application Sites
Sector M	Automobile Salvage Yards
Sector N	Scrap Recycling Facilities
Sector O	Steam Electric Generating Facilities
Sector P	Land Transportation and Warehousing
Sector Q	Water Transportation
Sector R	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
Sector S	Air Transportation
Sector T	Treatment Works
Sector U	Food and Kindred Products
Sector V	Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Products
Sector W	Furniture and Fixtures
Sector X	Printing and Publishing

Sector Y Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
Sector Z Leather Tanning and Finishing
Sector AA Fabricated Metal Products
Sector AB Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery
Sector AC Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods
Sector AD Miscellaneous Industrial Activities

The need for a permit, and the eligibility for coverage under this general permit, is determined either by the facility's primary SIC code or by an Industrial Activity Code that is described in this general permit. Sectors of industrial activity are divided into sub-sectors and further defined by SIC codes in Part V of this permit. Operators of facilities with a primary SIC code that is included in Part V of this general permit, or that conduct activities described by an Industrial Activity Code that is included in Part V of this general permit, must obtain authorization for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity and are eligible for coverage under this general TPDES permit. Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities that are designated by the executive director as needing a permit to control pollution related to storm water discharges and that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

2. Co-located Industrial Activities

Facilities are required to either obtain authorization under this general permit, or under an individual TPDES storm water permit, if the primary SIC code for the facility is one of those listed in Part V of this general permit, or if the facility conducts any of the industrial activities described by the Industrial Activity Codes listed in Part V. If these facilities conduct additional activities that are described by a secondary SIC code that is listed in Part V, these additional activities are described as co-located activities. Storm water discharges from co-located industrial activities may be authorized under this general permit, provided that the operator complies with all of the sector-specific requirements defined in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities. The sector-specific requirements apply only to the portion of the facility where that specific sector of activity occurs, except where runoff from different activities combine before leaving the property. In cases where these discharges combine, the monitoring requirements and effluent limitations from each sector that contributes runoff to the discharge must be met.

3. Co-located Industrial Facilities

Facilities are required to either obtain authorization under this general permit, or under an individual TPDES storm water permit, if the primary SIC code for the facility is one of those listed in Part V of this general permit, or if the facility

conducts any of the industrial activities described by the Industrial Activity Codes listed in Part V. Multiple industrial facilities with separate owners or operators but located on a common property, such as tenants at an airport or seaport, must individually submit a notice of intent to obtain coverage under this general permit. Each applicant will be issued a distinct permit number. These co-located facilities may either develop separate SWP3s, or may participate in a shared SWP3. Co-located facilities that develop a shared SWP3 must develop the plan to meet the SWP3 requirements stated in Parts III and V of this general permit in addition to the following:

(a) Participants - The SWP3 must clearly list the name and permit number for each facility that participates in the shared SWP3. Each participant in the shared plan must sign the SWP3 according to 30 TAC § 305.44 (relating to Application for Permit).

(b) Responsibilities - The SWP3 must clearly indicate which permittee is responsible for satisfying each shared requirement of the SWP3. If the responsibility for satisfying a requirement is not described in the plan, then each permittee is entirely responsible for meeting the requirement within the boundaries of their facility. The SWP3 must clearly describe responsibilities for meeting each requirement in shared or common areas.

(c) Site Map -The site map must clearly delineate the boundaries around each co-located facility, and the boundaries around shared or common areas that are used by two or more facilities.

4. Requirements for Military Installations and Other Federal Facilities

Storm water discharges from military installations and other federal facilities that conduct industrial activities described by a primary SIC code or Industrial Activity Code that is listed in Part V of this general permit must either obtain authorization under provisions of this general permit, or apply for an individual TPDES storm water permit.

5. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Industrial facilities that qualify for coverage under this general permit may discharge the following non-storm water discharges, through outfalls identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan, according to the requirements of this general permit:

(a) discharges from fire fighting activities and fire hydrant flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life);

(b) potable water sources (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life);

(c) lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage;

(d) water from the routine external washing of buildings, conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals;

(e) water from the routine washing of pavement conducted without the use of detergents or other chemicals and where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);

(f) air conditioner condensate, compressor condensate, and condensate that externally forms on steam lines;

(g) water from foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with pollutants (e.g. process materials, solvents, and other pollutants);

(h) springs and other uncontaminated ground water; and

(i) other discharges described in Part V of this permit that are subject to effluent guidelines and effluent limitations.

Section B. Limitations on Permit Coverage

1. Suspension or Revocation of Permit Coverage

Authorization under this general permit may be suspended or revoked for cause. Filing a notice of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance by the permittee does not stay any permit condition. The permittee shall furnish to the executive director, upon request, any information necessary for the executive director to determine whether cause exists for revoking, suspending, or terminating authorization under this permit. Additionally, the permittee shall provide to the executive director, upon request, copies of all records that the permittee is required to maintain as a condition of the permit.

Failure to comply with any permit condition is a violation of the permit and the statutes under which it was issued, and is grounds for enforcement action, terminating coverage under this general permit, or requiring the permittee to apply for and obtain an individual TPDES permit or alternative general permit.

2. Discharges Authorized by Another TPDES Permit

Discharges authorized by an individual TPDES permit, or another general TPDES permit, may only be authorized under this TPDES general permit if the following conditions are met:

(a) the discharges meet the applicability and eligibility requirements for coverage under this general permit;

(b) the current individual or alternative general permit does not contain numeric water quality-based effluent limitations for the discharge (unless industrial activities that resulted in the limitations have ceased and any contamination that resulted in these limitations has been removed or remediated);

(c) specific best management practice (BMP) requirements of the current individual permit are continued as a provision of the storm water pollution prevention plan;

(d) the executive director has not determined that continued coverage under an individual permit is required based on consideration of a total maximum daily loading (TMDL) model, anti-backsliding policy, history of substantive non-compliance or other TAC 205 considerations and requirements, or other site-specific considerations; and

(e) a previous application or permit for the discharges has not been denied, terminated, or revoked by the executive director as a result of enforcement or water quality related concerns. The executive director may provide a waiver to this provision based on new circumstances at the facility or if the operations of the facility have since passed to a new operator.

3. Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activity

Discharges of storm water associated with construction activities are not eligible for authorization by this general permit. Discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity that combine with storm water from construction activities are not eligible for coverage by this general permit unless the construction related discharge is: authorized under a separate TPDES permit; authorized under a separate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit; or does not require permit coverage.

4. Storm Water Discharges from Salt Storage Piles

Storm water that contacts salt storage piles (e.g. salt for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes) may not be discharged to water in the state under authority of

this general permit. Storm water that contacts salt storage piles must be discharged under the authority of an individual TPDES permit, alternative general permit, or captured within a containment structure. Storm water that contacts salt storage piles, and is captured, must either be disposed of in a manner that does not allow a discharge into or adjacent to water in the state, or in a manner approved of by the executive director.

5. Discharges of Storm Water Mixed with Non-Storm Water

Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that combine with sources of non-storm water are not eligible for coverage by this general permit, unless either the non-storm water source is described in Part II.A.4 of this permit or the non-storm water source is authorized under a separate TPDES permit.

6. Compliance With Water Quality Standards

Discharges that would cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or that would fail to protect and maintain existing designated uses of receiving waters are not eligible for coverage under this general permit. The executive director may require an application for an individual permit or alternative general permit to authorize discharges of storm water from any industrial facility that is determined to cause a violation of water quality standards or is found to cause, or contribute to, the loss of a designated use of receiving waters.

7. Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired Receiving Waters

New sources or new discharges of the constituent(s) of concern to impaired waters are not authorized by this permit unless otherwise allowable under 30 TAC, Chapter 305 and applicable state law. Impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standard(s) and are listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list. Constituents of concern are those for which the water body is listed as impaired.

Discharges of the constituent(s) of concern to impaired water bodies for which there is a TMDL implementation plan are not eligible for this permit unless they are consistent with the approved TMDL and the implementation plan. Permitted facilities must incorporate the limitations, conditions and requirements applicable to their discharges, including monitoring frequency and reporting required by TNRCC rules, into their SWP3 in order to be eligible for permit coverage. For discharges not eligible for coverage under this permit, the discharger must apply for and receive an individual or other applicable general TPDES permit prior to discharging.

8. Discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone

Discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity, and other non-storm water discharges, can not be authorized by this general permit where those discharges are prohibited by 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 213 (relating to

Edwards Aquifer). New discharges located within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, or within that area upstream from the recharge zone and defined as the Contributing Zone, must meet all applicable requirements of, and operate according to, 30 TAC Chapter 213 (Edwards Aquifer Rule) in addition to the provisions and requirements of this general permit.

For existing discharges the requirements of the agency-approved Water Pollution Abatement Plan under the Edwards Aquifer Rules are in addition to the requirements of this general permit. BMPs and maintenance schedules for structural storm water controls, for example, may be required as a provision of the rule. All applicable requirements of the Edwards Aquifer Rule for reductions of suspended solids in storm water runoff are in addition to the effluent limitation requirements and benchmark goals in this general permit for this pollutant. A copy of the agency-approved Water Pollution Abatement Plans that are required by the Edwards Aquifer Rule shall be attached as a part of the SWP3.

9. Discharges to Specific Watersheds and Water Quality Areas

Discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity, and other non-storm water discharges, can not be authorized by this general permit where prohibited by 30 TAC Chapter 311 (relating to Watershed Protection) for water quality areas and watersheds.

10. Protection of Streams and Watersheds by Home-Rule Municipalities

This general permit does not limit the authority of a home-rule municipality provided by Section 401.002 of the Texas Local Government Code.

Section C. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

1. Conditional No Exposure Exclusion from Permit Requirements

Facilities with industrial activities described by one or more sectors of this general permit may be excluded from permit requirements if there is no exposure of industrial materials or activities to precipitation or runoff. To qualify for a no exposure exclusion from permit requirements, the operator must provide certification that industrial activities and materials are isolated from storm water and storm water runoff by storm resistant shelters. The certification shall be submitted to the TNRCC on a form provided by the executive director or using a format approved by the executive director. The facility is subject to inspection by authorized TNRCC personnel to determine compliance with the no exposure exclusion. Facilities that qualify for this exclusion and that contribute storm water discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system shall provide copies of the certification to, and shall

allow inspection of the facility by, the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system.

The following materials and activities are not required to be isolated from storm water and storm water runoff in order to meet the no exposure exclusion:

(a) drums, barrels, and similar containers that are tightly sealed, in good structural condition, without operational valves, and storage tanks in good structural condition without leaking valves;

(b) final products designed for outdoor use, except products that could be transported by storm water runoff (e.g. rock salt, wood chips); and

(c) vehicles used in material handling that are adequately maintained to prevent leaking fluids.

Facilities that qualify for a no exposure exclusion from permit requirements must obtain a permit to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity before changing operating or management procedures that would result in exposure of storm water to industrial activities.

2. Application for Coverage

Applicants seeking authorization to discharge under this general permit shall submit a completed NOI on a form approved by the executive director. Provisional authorization begins 48 hours after a completed NOI is postmarked for delivery to the TNRCC. If the TNRCC provides for electronic submission of NOIs during the term of this permit, provisional authorization begins 24 hours following confirmation of receipt of the electronic NOI form by the TNRCC. Following review of the NOI, the executive director may determine the NOI is complete and confirm coverage by providing a notification and an authorization number, determine the NOI is incomplete and deny coverage until a completed NOI is submitted, or deny coverage and require an application for an individual permit be submitted. Application deadlines are as follows:

(a) Existing Industrial Facilities - Facilities that are authorized under the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for discharges associated with industrial activity (TXR050000) may continue to operate under the provisions of TXR050000. This authorization will continue until the Commission takes final action to reissue this general permit as a TPDES general permit. Upon reissuance of the TPDES permit, permittees must submit an NOI within 90 days following the effective date. The Executive Director may grant a written request for extension for good

cause if such written request is received no later than fifteen (15) days before the deadline for filing the NOI.

(b) New Industrial Facilities - An NOI must be submitted at least 48 hours before a discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity occurs.

(c) New Operator - Permit coverage may not be transferred. When the ownership of a facility changes, the new operator must submit an NOI at least 10 days before the change in ownership. The previous owner must submit a NOT at least 10 days before the change in ownership.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)

A storm water pollution prevention plan must be developed according to the requirements of this permit before an NOI for permit coverage is submitted. The plan must be developed according to the requirements of Part III of this general permit, include all sector-specific requirements of Part V, and be signed according to requirements of Part III.E.3.(g) of this general permit.

4. Contents of the Notice of Intent

The NOI must contain the following minimum information.

(a) Operator Information - The NOI must include:

(1) the name, address, and telephone number of the operator filing the NOI for permit coverage; and

(2) the legal status of the operator (e.g. federal, state, tribal, private or public entity).

(b) Owner Information - The NOI must include the name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the site.

(c) Site Information - The NOI must include:

(1) the name, address, county, and latitude and longitude of the site;

(2) a determination of whether the site is located on Indian Land;

(3) the name of the receiving water;

(4) the name of the municipal operator, if the discharge is through a

municipal separate storm sewer system;

(5) a certification that a SWP3 has been developed and implemented according to the provisions of this permit;

(6) the primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code that best describes the industrial activity of the facility and any other SIC codes or Industrial Activity Codes that describe additional activities and that are listed in Part V of this permit; and

(7) the industrial sector of this permit for which the applicant requests coverage.

5. Notice of Change (NOC)

If the owner or operator becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts, or submitted incorrect information, in an NOI, the correct information must be provided to the executive director in a NOC within14 days after discovery. If relevant information provided in the NOI changes (for example, phone number or P.O. Box number) a NOC must be submitted within 14 days of the change.

6. Terminating Coverage

A permittee may terminate coverage under this general permit by providing a Notice of Termination (NOT) on a form approved by the executive director. Authorization to discharge terminates at midnight on the day that an NOT is postmarked for delivery to the TNRCC. If TNRCC provides for electronic submission of NOTs during the term of this permit, authorization to discharge terminates 24 hours following confirmation of receipt of the electronic NOT form by the TNRCC. An NOT must be submitted within 10 days after the facility ceases discharging storm water associated with industrial activity, obtains coverage under an individual permit, obtains coverage under an alternative general permit, or within10 days before transfer of ownership or responsibility of the facility.

7. Signatory Requirement for NOI, NOT, and NOC Forms

NOI, NOT, and NOC forms must be signed according to 30 TAC § 305.44 (relating to Application for Permit).

8. Additional Notification

Industrial facilities that contribute storm water discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system must provide a copy of the completed NOI to the operator of the

system. These facilities must also provide a copy of all NOCs and NOTs to the operator of the system.

9. Fees

An application fee of $100 must be submitted with each NOI. A fee is not required for submission of an NOT or NOC.

A facility authorized under this general permit must pay an annual waste treatment inspection fee of $100 under Texas Water Code, §26.0291; and may be subject to an annual watershed monitoring and assessment fee under Texas Water Code, §26.0135(h) consistent with 30 TAC §220.21 of this title (relating to Water Quality Assessment Fees).

10. Permit Expiration

This general permit shall be issued for a term not to exceed five years. Following public notice and comment, as provided by 30 TAC §205.3 (relating to Public Notice, Public Meetings, and Public Comment), the commission may amend, revoke, cancel, or renew this general permit. If the TNRCC publishes a notice of its intent to renew or amend this general permit before the expiration date, the permit will remain in effect for existing, authorized, discharges until the commission takes final action on the permit. Upon issuance of a renewed or amended permit, permittees must submit an NOI within ninety days following the effective date of the renewed or amended permit.

In the event that the general permit is not renewed, discharges that are authorized under the general permit must obtain either a TPDES individual permit or coverage under an alternative general permit. Applications for an individual permit must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the general permit.

Section D. Alternative Coverage Under An Individual TPDES Permit

1. Individual Permit Alternative

Any discharge eligible for coverage under this general permit may alternatively be authorized under an individual TPDES permit according to 30 TAC Chapter 305 (relating to Consolidated Permits).

2. Individual Permit Required

The executive director may require an operator of an industrial facility, authorized by this permit, to apply for an individual TPDES permit because of: a total

maximum daily load (TMDL) model; the anti-backsliding policy; a history of substantive non-compliance or other TAC 205 considerations and requirements; or other site-specific considerations.

Part III. Permit Requirements and Conditions Common to all Industrial Activities

Section A. Minimum Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) Requirements

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3) must be developed and implemented before submitting an NOI for coverage under this general permit. The SWP3 must be maintained onsite or made readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Facilities that contribute storm water discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system must provide a copy of the SWP3 to the operator of that system upon receiving a request from the operator of that system. The SWP3 shall be developed according to the requirements of this general permit to:

(1) identify actual and potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the facility;

(2) establish practices and any necessary controls that will prevent or effectively reduce pollution in storm water discharges from the facility and that ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit;

(3) describe how the selected practices and controls are appropriate for the facility and how each will effectively prevent or lessen pollution;

(4) discuss how controls and practices relate to each other such that together they comprise an integrated, facility-wide approach for pollution prevention in storm water discharges. The discussion may include references to literature or site-specific performance information on the selected controls and practices to demonstrate the appropriateness of each.

1. Consistency With Other Plans

Existing plans and measures that stem from other regulatory requirements, such as Spill Prevention Control Countermeasures (SPCC plans required for certain operations under the federal guidelines of 40 CFR Part 112) may satisfy in whole or in part specific requirements of this general permit. These plans may either be attached as a component of the SWP3, or referenced in the SWP3 and made readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request.

2. Pollution Prevention Team

A storm water Pollution Prevention Team shall be established. The SWP3 shall be

kept readily available to the members of the team, as well as all employees.

(a) Members of the Team - The SWP3 must identify a specific individual, or group of individual, within the facility as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team. If the facility is not staffed on a continuos or permanent basis, a company employee, or employees, from outside of the facility may be identified as a part of the team. Additional members of the team may include environmental professionals that are under contract to the permittee. The responsibilities for each member of the team shall be listed and clearly described.

(b) Responsibility of the Team - The team is responsible for development of the SWP3, and for assisting the operator or the operator's designee in implementation, maintenance, and revision of the SWP3.

3. Non-Storm Water Discharges

(a) Permit Coverage for Non-Storm Water Discharges - Non-storm water discharges eligible for coverage are described in either Part II.A.4. or Part V of this general permit. All non-storm water discharges that qualify for permit coverage shall be identified in the SWP3. The SWP3 shall describe the discharge points and appropriate best management practices (BMPs) for these non-storm water discharges.

(b) Investigation for Non-Storm Water Discharges - A survey of potential non-storm water sources shall be conducted. The separate storm sewer system shall be tested or inspected (e.g. screened for dry weather flows) for the presence of non-storm water flows. Procedures shall be evaluated and implemented to eliminate any potential sources that are discovered and that are not permitted. The SWP3 must ensure that non-storm water sources are not combined with storm water discharges from the facility, and are not allowed to enter the separate storm sewer system, unless they are authorized under a TPDES permit.

(c) Certification - The SWP3 must include a certification, signed according to Part III.E.3.(g) of this general permit, relating to Signatory Requirements, that states that the separate storm sewer system has been evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges and that the discharge of non-permitted, non-storm water does not occur. The certification shall include documentation of how the evaluation was conducted, results of any testing, dates of evaluations or tests, and the points in the separate storm sewer system that were observed during the investigation. The investigation for non-storm water discharges must be completed and the certification must be

prepared and made readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request, within 90 days of filing a notice of intent for permit coverage.

(d) Failure to Certify - If a part of the separate storm sewer system can not be accessed to complete the evaluation, certification shall be provided for the remainder of the system. Notice of this deficiency must be provided to the TNRCC within 180 days after the NOI is submitted. Facilities that contribute storm water discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system must provide notice of this deficiency to the operator of that system upon request. The notice shall include an explanation of why the evaluation could not be performed and a list of all known potential, non-permitted, non-storm water sources that could not be included in the certification.

4. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

The SWP3 shall identify and describe all activities and significant materials that may potentially be pollutant sources. The SWP3 shall include, at a minimum:

(a) Inventory of Exposed Materials - An inventory shall be developed that lists materials currently handled at the facility that may be exposed to precipitation. The list must include all materials that are handled, stored, processed, treated, or disposed of in a manner that allows exposure to precipitation or runoff. Materials stored in drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers that are tightly sealed, in good structural condition, and do not have leaking valves are not required to be listed in the inventory. The inventory of materials shall also include specific pollutants (e.g. oil and grease, copper, wood shavings, etc.) that can be attributed to those materials.

The inventory must be updated within 30 days following a significant change in the types of materials that are exposed to precipitation or runoff, or significant changes in material management practices that may affect the exposure of materials to precipitation or runoff. A significant change in the types of materials is exposure of a material, not already included in the inventory, that could be transported by precipitation or storm water runoff and subsequently discharged. A significant change in material management practices is a change that would result in either initial exposure of a material not already listed in the inventory, or increased exposure of a material to the extent that the material could be transported by precipitation or storm water runoff and subsequently discharged.

(b) Narrative Description - A narrative description must be developed to describe all activities and potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be

expected to add pollutants to storm water discharges. or that may result in dry weather discharges from the storm sewer system. Examples include the following activities and potential sources when they are exposed to storm water:

(1) loading and unloading areas (including areas where chemicals and other materials are transferred);

(2) outdoor storage areas;

(3) outdoor processing areas;

(4) dust producing activities;

(5) onsite waste disposal;

(6) vehicle/equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas;

(7) liquid storage tank areas;

(8) railroad sidings, tracks, and rail cars; and

(9) on-site waste disposal areas.

For each pollutant or material listed in the "Inventory of Exposed Materials," the direction of flow or potential flow to the final permitted outfalls shall be identified. The outfall and direction of flow must either be narratively described or identified by referencing the location on the site map. Areas of the facility that have a high potential for significant soil erosion, due to topography, activities, or other factors, shall also be identified and either narratively described or identified by referencing the location on the site map.

The narrative description must be updated within 30 days following a change in the types or quantities of materials exposed to precipitation or runoff that, in the judgement of the storm water Pollution Prevention Team, may reasonably be expected to add pollutants to storm water discharges. The narrative description must be updated to describe changes in material management practices or other factors that may affect the exposure of materials to precipitation or runoff.

(c) Site Map - A site map (or maps) shall be developed that depicts the following:

(1) the location of each outfall covered by the permit;

(2) an outline of the drainage area that is within the facility's boundary and that contributes storm water to each permitted outfall;

(3) connections or discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems;

(4) locations of all structures (e.g. buildings, garages, storage tanks);

(5) structural control devices that are designed to reduce pollution in storm water runoff;

(6) process wastewater treatment units (including ponds);

(7) bag house and other air treatment units exposed to precipitation or runoff;

(8) landfills; scrapyards; surface water bodies (including wetlands);

(9) vehicle and equipment maintenance areas;

(10) physical features of the site that may influence storm water runoff or contribute a dry weather flow;

(11) locations where reportable quantity spills or leaks have occurred during the three years before the NOI is submitted to obtain coverage under this general permit; and

(12) processing areas, storage areas, material loading/unloading areas, and other locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation or runoff.

The site map shall clearly show the flow of storm water runoff from each of these locations so that the final outfall where the discharge leaves the facility's boundary is apparent. A series of maps must be developed where the amount of information would cause a single map to be difficult to read and interpret.

(d) Spills and Leaks - The SWP3 shall contain a list of reportable quantity spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in areas that are

exposed to precipitation or runoff, or that occurred within the drainage area that contributes to an outfall, during the three years before the NOI was submitted. The list shall be updated on a quarterly basis to include all additional spills and leaks. The list may be limited to spills and leaks that have occurred within the previous five years.

(e) Sampling Data - All data from the laboratory analyses of storm water discharge samples shall be summarized. The summary shall be updated on an annual basis to include the results of all additional analyses. The data summary shall either be included as an attachment to the SWP3 or may be referenced and maintained separately. The data summary must be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request.

5. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Pollution prevention practices that are determined to be reasonable and effective by the Pollution Prevention Team, required by a state or local authority, or necessary to remain compliant with this general permit, shall be implemented. The SWP3 shall include detailed descriptions of the following minimum components and a schedule for implementation:

(a) Good Housekeeping Measures - A section within the SWP3 shall be developed to ensure areas of the facility that contribute or potentially contribute pollutants to storm water discharges (e.g. areas around trash dumpsters, storage areas, loading docks, and outdoor processing areas) are maintained in a clean and orderly manner. Good housekeeping measures must include measures to eliminate or reduce exposure of garbage and refuse materials to precipitation or runoff prior to their disposal. Typical good housekeeping measures include activities that are performed on a daily basis by employees during the course of normal work activities. The good housekeeping measures shall be incorporated as a part of the employee training program.

(b) Spill Prevention and Response Measures - A section within the SWP3 shall be developed and implemented to prevent spills and to provide for adequate spill response. This section must:

(1) Identify areas where spills could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges;

(2) develop and implement procedures to minimize or prevent contamination of storm water from spills (e.g. training equipment operators to inspect for leaks each day during operation of equipment;

installation of secondary containment structures around liquid storage tanks and drums; installation of overfill prevention devices on pumps and tanks; modification of material handling techniques; and routine inspection of drums, tanks and other containers);

(3) require drums, tanks, and other containers to be clearly labeled;

(4) require that hazardous waste containers that require special handling, storage, use, and disposal be clearly marked;

(5) develop and implement specific spill prevention and clean up techniques;

(6) make available to facility personnel materials and equipment necessary for spill clean up;

(7) develop and maintain an inventory of spill cleanup materials and equipment; and

(8) incorporate these measures as a part of the employee training program.

(c) Erosion Control Measures - A section within the SWP3 shall be developed to address soil erosion. Erosion prevention measures and controls shall be evaluated and used as necessary to reduce soil erosion in areas of the facility that have ongoing erosion or potential for soil erosion. The following controls shall be evaluated, at a minimum: soil stabilization through vegetative cover; contouring slopes; paving; and installation of structural controls.

(d) Maintenance Program for Structural Controls - A section within the SWP3 shall be developed to establish a maintenance program for storm water structural controls. Oil/water separators, catch basins, sediment ponds, grass swales, berms, and other structural controls shall be inspected on a regular basis.. Maintenance frequencies must be established for each of the controls at intervals that ensure effective operation. Mechanical equipment that is part of a structural control, such as a storm water pump, must also be inspected at intervals described in the SWP3 and maintained at intervals necessary to prevent failures that could result in a discharge of pollutants. This section of the SWP3 shall identify qualified personnel to conduct inspections and establish inspection and maintenance schedules. Records must document the estimated volumes of solids removed from catch basins, sediment ponds, and other similar control structures.

(e) Best Management Practices - A section within the SWP3 shall be developed to establish BMPs to reduce the discharge and potential discharge of pollutants in storm water. Development of BMPs shall be based on the activities and potentials for contamination that are identified in of Part III.A.3. of this general permit, "Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources."

(f) Employee Training Program and Employee Education - A section within the SWP3 shall be developed to establish a training program. Training shall be provided to all employees who are responsible for implementing or maintaining activities identified in the SWP3. Employee training shall include, at a minimum:

(1) proper material management and handling practices for specific chemicals, fluids, and other materials used or commonly encountered at the facility;

(2) spill prevention methods;

(3) the location of materials and equipment necessary for spill clean up;

(4) spill clean up techniques;

(5) proper spill reporting procedures; and

(6) familiarization with good housekeeping measures, BMPs, and goals of the SWP3.

The schedule for employee training sessions must be developed based on pollutant potential, employee turnover rate, and may include other factors. Training must be conducted at least once per year and records of training activities must be maintained.

Education must be provided to those employees at the facility that are not directly responsible for implementing or maintaining activities identified in the SWP3, and that do not participate in the employee training program. At a minimum, these employees must be informed of the basic goal of the SWP3 and how to contact the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team regarding storm water issues.

(g) Periodic Inspections - Qualified personnel, who are familiar with the industrial activities performed at the facility, shall conduct periodic inspections to determine the effectiveness of the Good Housekeeping

Measures, Spill Prevention and Response Measures, Erosion Control Measures, Maintenance Program for Structural Controls, Best Management Practices, and the Employee Training Program. Periodic inspections must be conducted on a frequency of once per quarter, unless otherwise specified in Part V of this permit, relating to Specific Requirements for Industrial Activities. The inspections must be documented through the use of a checklist that is developed to include each of the controls and measures that are evaluated. When revisions or additions to the SWP3 are recommended as a result of inspections, a summary description of these proposed changes must be attached to the inspection checklist. The summary must identify any necessary time frames required to implement the proposed changes. The periodic inspection checklists must be made readily available for inspection and review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request.

(h) Quarterly Visual Monitoring - Storm water discharges from each outfall authorized by this general permit must be visually examined on a quarterly basis. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term to ensure consistency. Monitoring must be conducted during daylight hours, samples must be examined in a well lit area, and findings must document observations of color, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. Any noticeable odors must also be noted. Some examinations, such as an examination for odor and foam, may necessarily be conducted immediately following collection of the sample. All examinations must be performed within a time frame that ensures the sample is representative of the discharge.

Records of quarterly visual monitoring must include the date and time samples were collected and examined, names of personnel that collected and examined the samples, the nature of the discharge (e.g., runoff, snow melt), and the visual quality of the storm water discharge. Results of the examination shall be reviewed by the storm water Pollution Prevention Team. The team must investigate and identify probable sources of any observed storm water contamination. The SWP3 shall be modified as necessary to address the conclusions of the storm water Pollution Prevention Team.

(i) Records - Records for each element in Part III.A.4.(a) through (h) of "Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls" shall either be included as an attachment to the SWP3 or be maintained and be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Records shall document and describe maintenance activities, inspections, spills, discharge quality, employee training activities, employee education activities, SWP3 updates/modifications, and other events relative to each element.

6. Management of Runoff with Structural Controls

(a) Structural Controls - Physical structures may be used in conjunction with other pollution prevention measures and controls, as necessary, to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges. Examples of structural controls that may be utilized include vegetated swales, oil/water separators, settling ponds, and other physical structures.

(b) Velocity Dissipation Devices - Discharge velocities must be controlled to the extent necessary to prevent the destruction of the natural physical characteristics of receiving waters by erosion. Velocity dissipation devices may be constructed at discharge points or along channels and other storm water collection areas that lead to outfalls. Management alternatives to minimize runoff, such as limiting impervious cover, may also be considered.

7. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

(a) Description - The comprehensive site compliance evaluation is a required site inspection and an overall assessment of the effectiveness of the current SWP3. This evaluation is in addition to other routine inspections required by the permit (e.g. inspections of good housekeeping measures, structural controls, and for identification of non-storm water sources). This evaluation may, however, substitute for a periodic inspection (Part III.A.4.(g)) if it is conducted during the regularly scheduled period for the periodic inspection.

(b) General Requirements - The evaluation shall be conducted at least once per year by either one or more qualified employeesor designated representatives, who are familiar with the industrial activities performed at the facility and the elements of the SWP3. The evaluation must include:

(1) inspection of all areas identified in the Inventory of Exposed Materials section of the SWP3;

(2) inspection of all structural controls, including the maintenance and effectiveness;

(3) inspection of all non-structural controls including BMP effectiveness, good housekeeping measures, and spill prevention;

(4) inspection of all reasonably accessible areas immediately downstream of each storm water outfall that is authorized under this general permit; and

(5) a review of all records required by this general permit.

(c) Site Compliance Evaluation Report - The report must include a narrative discussion of the permittee's compliance with the current SWP3. The report shall document the personnel conducting the evaluation, the dates of the evaluation, and any incidents of non-compliance.

(1) For purposes of this inspection, a non-compliance incident is any instance where an element of the SWP3 is either not implemented, or where specific conditions of the permit are not met.

(2) If no incidents of non-compliance are discovered, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWP3.

(3) If the report indicates an incident of non-compliance, the operator shall complete all necessary actions to come into compliance as soon as practicable, but no later than twelve weeks following the evaluation.

(4) The report shall either be included as a part of the SWP3 or referenced in the SWP3 and be made readily available for inspection and review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request.

(d) Revision of the SWP3 - The SWP3 shall be revised to include and address the findings of the Site Compliance Evaluation Report within 30 days following completion of the evaluation. Revisions must include all applicable changes that result from the comprehensive site compliance report and all applicable updates to:

(1) elements of the SWP3 that require modification for effectiveness;

(2) any additional elements (e.g. structural controls or BMPs) that should be added or modified for prevention of pollution;

(3) the site map;

(4) the inventory of exposed materials;

(5) the description of the good housekeeping measures;

(6) the description of structural and non-structural controls; and

(7) any other element of the plan that was either found to be inaccurate or that will be modified.

Section B. Inspection of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Site

(a) Site Inspection - Inspection and entry shall be allowed under Texas Water Code Chapters 26-28, Health and Safety Code §§361.032-361.033 and 361.037, and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.41(i). The statement in Texas Water Code §26.014 that commission entry of a facility shall occur according to the facility's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection is not grounds for denial or restriction of entry to any part of the facility, but merely describes the commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

(b) SWP3 Review - The SWP3 shall be maintained, with a copy of this general permit, either at the site or be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. The SWP3 must be modified as often as necessary. Each revision must be dated and all revisions must be retained according to Part III.C.6. The executive director may determine, following a review or site inspection, that the SWP3 is not sufficient and require that the SWP3 be revised to correct all deficiencies.

Section C. General Monitoring and Records Requirements

1. Representative Storm Events

Monitoring, sampling, examinations, and inspections of storm water discharges that are required as a provision of this general permit shall be conducted on discharges of runoff from a representative storm event. For the purposes of this general permit, a representative storm event is an event with at least 0.1 inch of measured precipitation that occurs with a minimum interval from the preceding measurable storm of at least 72 hours. The 72-hour interval is not required if either the preceding storm event did not yield a discharge that was sufficient for obtaining a sample, or if it is documented in the SWP3 that a less than 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events for the sampling period.

2. Representative Discharges from Substantially Similar Outfalls

If discharges of storm water through two or more outfalls are substantially the same, sampling and monitoring may be conducted at one of the outfalls, and the results may be reported as representative of the discharge from the substantially similar outfall. Before results may be submitted as representative of discharges from substantially similar outfalls, the SWP3 must include a description of outfall locations and provide a detailed justification of why the discharge qualities from the outfalls are substantially similar. To determine if outfalls are substantially similar, the following characteristics of each outfall must be compared:

(1) the industrial activities that occur in the drainage area to each outfall;

(2) significant materials stored or handled within the drainage area to each outall; and

(3) the management practices and pollution control structures that occur within the drainage area of each outfall.

Substantially similar outfalls may not be established for non-storm water discharges.

3. Representative Discharge Samples

All samples must be representative of the discharge. Sampling should be completed within the first 30 minutes of discharge using a grab sample. If it is not practicable to take the sample, or to complete the sampling, within the first 30 minutes, sampling must be completed within the first hour of discharge. If sampling is not completed within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the reason must be documented and attached to all required reports and records of the sampling activity.

(a) Sampling for Compliance with Specific Numeric Effluent Limitations - Any requirements specific to sampling for compliance with numeric effluent limitations are defined in the permit where the numeric effluent limitations are established.

(b) Authorized Storm Water Discharges that Combine with Other Flows - If storm water discharges authorized under this general permit combine with either other storm or with wastewater authorized under a separate permit, sampling must be conducted at a point before the waters combine.

(c) Analytical Test Procedures - All procedures must comply with the standards specified in 30 TAC §§319.11 - 319.12.

4. Monitoring Periods

Sampling, inspections, and examinations that are required on a quarterly basis shall be conducted during the following periods: first quarter - January through March; second quarter - April through June; third quarter - July through September; and fourth quarter - October through December. Monitoring, inspections, and examinations that are required on an annual basis shall be conducted before December 31st of each year. Applicants shall begin sampling, inspections and examinations in the first full quarter following submission of the NOI.

5. Temporary Suspension and Waivers from Monitoring Requirements

(a) Temporary Suspension - Requirements to sample, inspect, examine or otherwise monitor storm water discharges within a prescribed monitoring period may be temporarily suspended for adverse weather conditions. Adverse weather conditions are conditions that are either dangerous to personnel (e.g. high wind, excessive lightning) or weather conditions that prohibit access to a discharge (e.g. flooding, freezing conditions, extended periods of drought). Adverse conditions that result in the temporary suspension of a permit requirement to sample, inspect, examine, or otherwise monitor storm water discharges must be documented and included as part of the SWP3. Documentation shall include the date, time, names of personnel that witnessed the adverse condition, and the nature of the adverse condition.

Waivers - When monitoring is temporarily suspended, that monitoring must be conducted in the next quarter, in addition to any monitoring required for that period. If the temporarily suspended monitoring requirement cannot be fulfilled during the next quarter, it is permanently waived.

(b) Inactive Industrial Facilities - Permitted facilities in this inactive status must provide written notice to the executive director of this status. Following this notification, permit requirements to sample, inspect, examine, or otherwise monitor storm water discharges are waived during the period that a facility maintains inactive status unless the requirements in Part V. of this permit include specific requirements for inactive facilities. Inactive facilities must notify the executive director in writing at least 30 days before commencing industrial activities and transferring to active status.

6. Records Retention

Monitoring and reporting records, copies of all other records required by this general permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this general permit shall be retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request, for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application, or certification. This period may be extended at the request of the executive director. The SWP3 shall be maintained, and be made readily available for inspection and review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Additionally, a copy of each revised SWP3 for the preceding three-year period must be maintained and made readily available for review. In circumstances where the number of revisions to the SWP3 make this requirement burdensome, a log or record of revisions for the preceding three-year period may be maintained. If the permit is terminated or allowed to expire without

renewal, the SWP3 must be maintained and made readily available for review for a minimum period of one year.

Section D. Numeric Effluent Limitations

1. Discharges of Storm Water to Inland Waters

(a) Numeric Limitations -

Hazardous Metal (Total)	Monthly Average (mg/l)	Daily Composite (mg/l)	Daily Maximum (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency
Arsenic	0.1	0.2	0.3	1/Year
Barium	1.0	2.0	4.0	1/Year
Cadmium	0.05	0.1	0.2	1/Year
Chromium	0.5	1.0	5.0	1/Year
Copper	0.5	1.0	2.0	1/Year
Lead	0.5	1.0	1.5	1/Year
Manganese	1.0	2.0	3.0	1/Year
Mercury	0.005	0.005	0.01	1/Year
Nickel	1.0	2.0	3.0	1/Year
Selenium	0.05	0.1	0.2	1/Year
Silver	0.05	0.1	0.2	1/Year
Zinc	1.0	2.0	6.0	1/Year

(b) Daily Maximum Effluent Limitation - Grab samples of storm water discharges are required to be taken at a minimum frequency of once per year. Samples must be taken of discharges at the final outfall, either immediately prior to entering water in the state or immediately prior to leaving the permitted facility property. Analyses must be compared to the daily maximum numeric effluent limitation for compliance purposes.

Daily Composite Effluent Limitation - Sampling to meet these limitations is not required. These numeric effluent limitations shall apply to samples that are composed of a minimum of three grab samples taken throughout the storm water discharge period and combined proportional to flow into a single sample for laboratory analyses.

Monthly Average Effluent Limitation - Sampling to meet these limitations is not required. These numeric effluent limitations shall apply to the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of laboratory results of analyses when more than one day of discharge is sampled and analyzed in a single month.

(c) Reporting Requirements - Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be either retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Results must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, or a self-generated form that is comparable. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and available for review by March 31st.

(d) Waiver from Numeric Effluent Limitation - Facilities qualify for a waiver from hazardous metal monitoring requirements if they do not use a raw material, produce an intermediate product, or produce a final product that contains one of these hazardous metals. Facilities may qualify for a waiver if the raw material, intermediate product, or final product contains a hazardous metal but it is not exposed to storm water or runoff. Final products are not considered to expose hazardous metals to storm water or runoff if the final product is designed for outdoor use, unless it is a product that could be transported by storm water runoff. The waiver must be obtained by certifying that these conditions exist. This certification must be completed on a form provided by the executive director and must be either maintained onsite or made readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request.

2. Discharges of Storm Water to Tidal Waters

(a) Numeric Limitations -

Hazardous Metal (Total)	Monthly Average (mg/l)	Daily Composite (mg/l)	Daily Maximum (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency
Arsenic	0.1	0.2	0.3	1/Year
Barium	1.0	2.0	4.0	1/Year
Cadmium	0.1	0.2	0.3	1/Year
Chromium	0.5	1.0	5.0	1/Year
Copper	0.5	1.0	2.0	1/Year
Lead	0.5	1.0	1.5	1/Year
Manganese	1.0	2.0	3.0	1/Year
Mercury	0.005	0.005	0.01	1/Year
Nickel	1.0	2.0	3.0	1/Year
Selenium	0.1	0.2	0.3	1/Year
Silver	0.05	0.1	0.2	1/Year
Zinc	1.0	2.0	6.0	1/Year

(b) Daily Maximum Effluent Limitation - Grab samples of storm water discharges are required to be taken at a minimum frequency of once per year. Samples must be taken of discharges at the final outfall, either immediately prior to entering water in the state or immediately prior to leaving the facility property. Analyses must be compared to the daily maximum numeric effluent limitation for compliance purposes.

Daily Composite Effluent Limitation - Sampling to meet these limitations is not required. These numeric effluent limitations shall apply to samples that are composed of a minimum of three grab samples taken throughout the storm water discharge period and combined proportional to flow into a single sample for laboratory analyses.

Monthly Average Effluent Limitation - Sampling to meet these limitations is not required. These numeric effluent limitations shall apply to the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of laboratory results of analyses when more than one day of discharge is sampled and analyzed in a single month.

(c) Reporting Requirements - Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be either retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Results must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, or a self-generated form that is comparable. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and available for review by March 31st.

(d) Facilities qualify for a waiver from hazardous metal monitoring requirements if they do not use a raw material, produce an intermediate product, or produce a final product that contains one of these hazardous metals. Facilities may qualify for a waiver if the raw material, intermediate product, or final product contains a hazardous metal but it is not exposed to storm water or runoff. Final products are not considered to expose hazardous metals to storm water or runoff if the final product is designed for outdoor use, unless it is a product that could be transported by storm water runoff. The waiver must be obtained by certifying that these conditions exist. This certification must be completed on a form provided by the executive director and must be either maintained onsite or made readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request.

3. Coal Pile Runoff

(a) Numeric Effluent Limitations - The following numeric effluent limitations

apply to storm water runoff from coal pile storage areas located at a facility that discharges storm water associated with industrial activity:

Parameter	Limitations Daily Maximum	Monitoring Frequency
Total Suspended Solids	50 mg/l	1/Year
pH	between 6 and 9 standard units	1/Year

(b) Sample Type - At a minimum, one grab sample shall be taken, prior to combining with other flows, for analysis.

(c) Reporting Requirements - Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be either retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Results must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, or a self-generated form that is comparable. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and available for review by March 31st.

(d) Waiver from Numeric Effluent Limitations - Numeric effluent limitations for runoff from coal pile storage areas do not apply to discharges that overflow from structural control facilities that are designed to contain and treat runoff from a 10-year 24-hour storm event. Rainfall records are only required to document events that equal or exceed a 10-year 24-hour event. The operator shall maintain, as a part of the SWP3, the following information in order to receive this waiver:

(i) engineering design records that demonstrate structural controls are adequate to intercept, contain, and treat the volume of runoff from a 10-year, 24-hour storm event; and

(ii) records of rainfall from a either a rain gauge that is located onsite or a rain gauge maintained in the immediate area of the facility.

Section E. Standard Permit Conditions

Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 305 requires certain regulations appear as standard conditions in waste discharge permits. 30 TAC §§ 305.121 - 305.129, Subchapter F, "Permit Characteristics and Conditions," as promulgated under the Texas Water Code §§ 5.103 and 5.105, the Texas Health and Safety Code §§ 361.017 and 361.024(a), and those sections of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122 adopted by reference by the Commission, establish the characteristics

and standards for waste discharge permits. This section of the general permit includes these conditions and incorporates them into this general permit. More specific requirements for some of these standard permit conditions may be defined for specific Sectors of industrial activity that are authorized to discharge under this general permit.

1. General Conditions

(a) Duty to Comply

(1) Submission of an NOI for permit coverage is an acknowledgment that the applicant agrees to comply with the conditions of the general permit. Acceptance of authorization under the provisions of this general permit constitutes acknowledgment and agreement that the permittee will comply with all the terms and conditions embodied in the permit, and the rules and other orders of the Commission.

(2) The permittee has a duty to comply with all conditions of the permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition constitutes a violation of the permit and the Texas Water Code or the Texas Health and Safety Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, for revocation or suspension of coverage under this general permit, and for requiring a permittee to apply for a TPDES individual permit or coverage under an alternative general permit.

(b) Toxic Pollutants

(1) If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition is promulgated according to the Texas Water Code §26.023 for a toxic pollutant that is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than the conditions of this general permit, this general permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

(2) The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established according to the Texas Water Code §26.023 for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that established those standards or prohibitions, even if this general permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

(c) Permit Flexibility

Authorization under this general permit may be modified, suspended or revoked for cause according to 30 TAC §§ 305.62 and 305.66 and the Texas Water Code Section 7.302. The filing of a notice of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

(d) Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(e) Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the executive director, upon request, any information, including records that are maintained as a requirement of this permit, necessary to determine whether cause exists for revoking, suspending, or terminating authorization under this general permit.

(f) Criminal and Civil Liability

(1) As provided by state law, the permittee is subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as applicable, for negligently or knowingly violating the Clean Water Act, the Texas Water Code, Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 361, including but not limited to: knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any report, record, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance; falsifying or tampering with or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by this permit; or violating any other requirement imposed by state or federal regulations. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

(2) Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of the permit or applicable regulation, which avoids or effectively defeats the regulatory purpose of this general permit, may subject the permittee to criminal enforcement.

(g) Severability

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

2. Proper Operation and Maintenance

(a) Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense

It is not a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this general permit. The permittee is responsible for maintaining adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes during electrical power failure either by means of alternate power sources, standby generators, or retention of inadequately treated effluent.

(b) Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or other permit violation which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

(c) Operation of Treatment and Control Systems

(1) The permittee shall at all times ensure that the facility and all of its systems of collection, treatment, and disposal are properly operated and maintained in a manner that will minimize discharges of excessive pollutants and will achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary systems that are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

(2) The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff that is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance, and testing functions required to ensure compliance with the conditions of this general permit.

(d) Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the executive director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Monitoring and Records

(a) Inspection and Entry

(1) Inspection and entry shall be allowed as prescribed in the Texas Water Code Chapters 26, 27, and 28, and Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 361.

(2) The members of the Commission and employees and agents of the Commission are entitled to enter any public or private property at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the quality of water in the state or the compliance with any rule, regulation, permit or other order of the Commission. Members, employees, or agents of the Commission and Commission contractors are entitled to enter public or private property at any reasonable time to investigate or monitor or, if the responsible party is not responsive or there is an immediate danger to public health or the environment, to remove or remediate a condition related to the quality of water in the state. Members, employees, Commission contractors, or agents acting under this authority who enter private property shall observe the establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection, and if the property has management in residence, shall notify management or the person then in charge of his presence and shall exhibit proper credentials. If any member, employee, Commission contractor, or agent is refused the right to enter in or on public or private property under this authority, the Executive Director may invoke the remedies authorized in Texas Water Code Section 7.002.

(b) Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(c) Monitoring Procedures

Sampling, monitoring and analyses must be conducted according to procedures either specified in 30 TAC §§319.11 - 319.12 or 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in this general permit.

(d) Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this general permit, using approved analytical methods, all results of the monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values recorded on the DMR form and shall be included in any other calculation, record, or reports required to be maintained as a provision of this general permit. Increased frequency of sampling shall be indicated on the DMR.

(e) Retention of Records

(1) The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that maybe instituted against the permittee.

(2) Monitoring and reporting records, including records of calibration and maintenance, and copies of all records and reports required by this permit, shall be retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by a TNRCC representative for a period of three years from the date of the record or sample, measurement, report, application or certification unless otherwise specified in this permit. This period may be extended at the request of the Executive Director.

(f) Record Contents

Records of monitoring shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) the date, time and place of sample or measurement;

(2) identity of the individual who collected the sample, made the measurement or observation, or performed the analysis;

(3) date and time the sample, measurement, or observation was made, and the analysis conducted;

(4) identity of the individual and laboratory who performed the analysis;

(5) the technique or method of analysis;

(6) the results of the measurement, observation, or analysis; and

(7) quality assurance/quality control records.

(g) Signatory Requirements for Reports and Certifications

All reports and certifications requested by the Executive Director shall be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

4. Reporting Requirements

(a) Self-Reporting

Monitoring results shall be provided at the intervals specified in this general permit. Unless otherwise specified in this general permit, or otherwise ordered by the Commission, the permittee shall conduct effluent sampling and reporting according to 30 TAC §§ 319.4 - 319.12 or 40 CFR Part 136. Results of analyses for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, or a self-generated form that is comparable. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and available for review by March 31st.

(b) Noncompliance Notification

(1) According to 30 TAC § 305.125(9) any noncompliance which may endanger human health or safety, or the environment, shall be reported by the permittee to the TNRCC. Report of such information shall be provided orally or by electronic facsimile transmission (FAX) to the TNRCC regional office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written report shall be provided by the permittee to the TNRCC regional office and to the TNRCC Enforcement Division (MC-224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. The written report shall contain:

(i) a description of the noncompliance and its cause;

(ii) the potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment;

(iii) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

(iv) if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and

(v) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.

(2) In addition to the above, any violation which deviates from the permitted effluent limitation by more than 40% shall be reported in writing to the TNRCC regional office and to the Enforcement Division (MC 149) within 5 working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance.

(c) Other Noncompliance

Any noncompliance with permitted effluent limitations not specified in Part III.E.4.(b) shall be recorded on a DMR form provided at the intervals specified in this general permit.

(d) Other Information

When the permittee becomes aware that it either submitted incorrect information or failed to submit any relevant facts in an NOI, NOT, or NOC, or any other report, it shall promptly submit the facts or information to the executive director.

5. Solid Waste

Industrial facilities that generate industrial solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1 shall comply with these provisions:

(a) Any solid waste generated by the permittee during the management and treatment of storm water, as defined in 30 TAC § 335.1, must be managed according to all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335, relating to Industrial Solid Waste Management.

(b) Storm water that is being collected, accumulated, stored, or processed within an industrial solid waste management unit, before discharge through any final outfall authorized by this permit, is considered to be industrial solid waste until the storm water passes through the actual point source discharge, and must be managed according to all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 335.

(c) The permittee shall provide written notification, pursuant to the requirements of 30 TAC § 335.6(g), to the Corrective Action Section (MC 127) of the Industrial and Hazardous Waste Division informing the Commission of any closure activity involving an Industrial Solid Waste Management Unit, at least 90 days prior to conducting such an activity.

(d) Construction of any industrial solid waste management unit requires the prior written notification of the proposed activity to the Waste Evaluation Section (MC 129) of the Industrial and Hazardous Waste Division. No person shall dispose of industrial solid waste, including sludge or other solids from storm water treatment processes, prior to fulfilling the deed recordation requirements of 30 TAC § 335.5.

(e) The term "industrial solid waste management unit," for the purposes of this general permit, means a storm water detention pond, storm water retention pond, or other similar dedicated pond used for removal of suspended solids. Specifically excluded from this definition are other control structures including berms, grass swales, pipes and ditches or other similar storm water conveyances, and silt fences.

(f) The permittee shall keep management records for all sludge or other waste removed from any storm water treatment process. These records shall fulfill all applicable requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 335 and must include the following, as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge:

(i) Volume of waste and date generated from treatment process;

(ii) Volume of waste disposed of on-site or shipped off-site;

(iii) Date of disposal;

(iv) Identity of hauler or transporter;

(v) Location of disposal site; and

(vi) Method of final disposal.

The above records shall be maintained on a monthly basis. The records shall be retained at the facility and/or shall be readily available for review by authorized representatives of the TNRCC for at least five years.

Part IV. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements Common to Many Industrial Activities

Benchmark monitoring requirements are included as a provision of this general permit for industrial activities. The following table defines the sectors and sub-sectors that are required to monitor and also identifies specific pollutants that must be monitored. The specific benchmark values are identified in Part IV of the permit with the other requirements that are specific to each sector or sub-sector of industrial activities.

Section A. Use of Benchmark Data

Analytical results of analyses must be compared to benchmark values, and the comparison must be included in the overall assessment of the SWP3's effectiveness. Analytical results that exceed a benchmark value are not a violation of this permit, as these values are not numeric effluent limitations. Results of analyses are indicators that modifications of the SWP3 may be necessary. The Pollution Prevention Team must investigate the cause for each exceedance and the results of this investigation must be documented in the SWP3. The Pollution Prevention Team investigation may identify additional potential sources of pollution, necessary revisions to the Good Housekeeping Measures section of the SWP3, additional BMPs, or identify other areas of the SWP3 that may require revision in order to meet the goal of the benchmark values. Background concentrations of specific pollutants may also be considered during the investigation. If the Pollution Prevention Team is able to relate the cause of the exceedance to background concentrations, subsequent exceedances of benchmark values for that pollutant may be resolved by referencing the earlier finding in the SWP3. Background concentrations may be identified by laboratory analyses of samples of storm water runon to the permitted facility, by laboratory analyses of samples of storm water runoff from adjacent non-industrial areas, or by identifying the pollutant is a naturally occurring material in soils at the site.

Section B. Sectors Subject to Benchmark Monitoring

MSGP Sector	Industry Sub-sector	Required Parameters for Benchmark Monitoring
A	General Sawmills and Planing Mills	COD, TSS, Total Zinc
	Wood Preserving Facilities	Total Arsenic, Total Copper
	Log Storage and Handling	TSS
	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	COD, TSS
B	Paperboard Mills	COD

MSGP Sector	Industry Sub-sector	Required Parameters for Benchmark Monitoring
C	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	Total Aluminum, Total Iron, Nitrate + Nitrite N
	Plastics, Synthetic Resins, etc.	Total Zinc
	Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, Perfumes	Nitrate + Nitrite N, Total Zinc
	Agricultural Chemicals	Nitrate + Nitrite N, Total Lead, Total Iron, Total Zinc, Total Phosphorus
D	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	TSS
E	Clay Products	Total Aluminum
	Concrete Products	TSS, Total Iron
F	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills	Total Aluminum, Total Zinc
	Iron and Steel Foundries	Total Aluminum, TSS, Total Copper, Total Iron, Total Zinc
	Non-Ferrous Rolling and Drawing	Total Copper, Total Zinc
	Non-Ferrous Foundries (Castings)	Total Copper, Total Zinc
G	Metal Mining and Dressing	Refer to Part V Section G
H	Coal Mines and Coal-Mining Related Facilities	TSS, Total Aluminum, Total Iron
J	Dimension Stone, Crushed Stone, and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels)	TSS
	Sand and Gravel Mining	Nitrate + Nitrite N, TSS
K	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal	Ammonia, Total Magnesium, COD, Total Arsenic, Total Cadmium, Total Cyanide, Total Lead, Total Mercury, Total Selenium, Total Silver
L	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	Total Iron, TSS
M	Automobile Salvage Yards	TSS, Total Aluminum, Total Iron, Total Lead
N	Scrap Recycling	Total Copper, Total Aluminum, Total Iron, Total Lead, Total Zinc, TSS, COD
O	Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Total Iron
Q	Water Transportation Facilities	Total Aluminum, Total Iron, Total Lead, Total Zinc
S	Airports with deicing activities [1]	BOD, COD, Ammonia, pH

MSGP Sector	Industry Sub-sector	Required Parameters for Benchmark Monitoring
U	Grain Mill Products	TSS
	Fats and Oils	BOD, COD, Nitrate + Nitrite N, TSS
Y	Rubber Products	Total Zinc
AA	Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating	Total Iron, Total Aluminum, Total Zinc, Nitrate + Nitrite N
	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	Total Zinc, Nitrate + Nitrite N

[1] Monitoring is only required for airports with deicing activities that utilize for deicing more than 100 tons of urea or more than 100,000 gallons of ethylene glycol per year.

Section C. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Benchmark monitoring must be conducted on a quarterly basis for two consecutive periods during the term of the permit.

1. Monitoring Periods

Quarterly sampling must be conducted during the annual period of January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003 (First Period), and during the annual period of January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004(Second Period).

2. Waiver From Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

A waiver from benchmark monitoring may be obtained for the Second Period based on average results of the First Period. Waivers are allowable on a parameter by parameter basis and on an outfall by outfall basis. To qualify for a waiver for a specific pollutant at a specific outfall during the Second Period, the following conditions must be met:

(a) a minimum of one sample is collected from the outfall, and analyzed for the specific pollutant, during each quarter of the First Period; and

(b) the average of the four results for that pollutant is less than the benchmark value;

(c) the current and projected potential pollutant sources of the particular benchmark parameter are not expected to significantly increase.

If sampling during any quarter of the first period is not conducted for a pollutant due to adverse weather conditions, and if the requirements in Part III.C.5. of this general permit for a waiver from a monitoring requirement are met, the average of results in Part IV.C.2.(a). above may be based on the results of three samples for that pollutant collected in three quarters of the First Period.

3. Reporting Requirements

Results of analyses for sampling conducted during the First Period must be averaged and submitted to the TNRCC's Wastewater Permitting Section (MC-148) before March 31, 2004. Results of analyses for sampling conducted during the Second Period must be averaged and submitted to the TNRCC's Wastewater Permitting Section (MC-148) before March 31, 2005. The reported average values shall be the average result of analysis for each specific pollutant determined on a facility-wide, rather than an outfall-by-outfall, basis. The report may be completed on a form provided by the executive director or on a self-generated form.

Part V. Specific Requirements for Industrial Activities

Section A. Sector A of Industrial Activity - Timber Products Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector A. Sector A industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
2421	General Sawmills and Planning Mills
2491	Wood Preserving
2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas where no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs)
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified

SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (2434 - Wood Kitchen Cabinets, see Sector W)
2441-2449	Wood Containers
2451,2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
2499	Wood Products Not Elsewhere Classified

2. Definitions

Debris - For the purposes of Sector A of this general permit, debris is any woody material (e.g. bark, twigs, branches, heartwood or sapwood) that will not pass through a 1-inch diameter round opening.

Wet decking water - Water sprayed on timber storage piles to deter decay or infestation by insects.

3. Limitations on Permit Coverage

This general permit does not authorize the discharge of storm water that has come in contact with areas where chemical formulations designed to provide wood surface protection and wood preservation were sprayed. Storm water discharges from these areas must either be captured within a containment structure and disposed of in a manner that does not allow a discharge into or adjacent to water in the state, or discharged under authority of an individual TPDES permit.

4. Non-Storm Water Discharges

In addition to the non-storm water discharges allowed under Part II of this general permit, wet decking water may be discharged from lumber and wood storage yards where the wet decking process does not include chemical additives and where chemicals are not applied to the wood during storage.

5. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Facilities that use, or that have previously used, chlorophenolic compounds, creosote, chromium, copper, or arsenic formulations for surface protection of wood or wood preserving activities shall address these activities in the SWP3 according to the requirements of Part III.A.3. of this general permit. The following areas must be included in the inventory of exposed materials:

(a) areas where treatment chemicals have contaminated soils;

(b) areas where wood treatment equipment remains; and

(c) areas where treatment chemicals and treated materials remain.

6. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls/Management of Runoff with Structural Controls

The following requirements shall be included in the SWP3 according to the requirements of Part III.A.4. and Part III.A.5. of this general permit:

(a) BMPs and good housekeeping measures shall be implemented to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

(b) Structural controls may be used to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

(c) Facilities that surface protect or preserve wood products shall develop specific BMPs, including an implementation schedule, to reduce pollution in runoff from these areas of industrial activity. The SWP3 must provide for monthly inspections of wood treatment areas, treated wood storage areas, and treated wood transport loading and unloading areas to assess the effectiveness of specific BMPs and controls. Runoff from wood treatment areas must be prevented or authorized by an individual TPDES permit.

(d) Periodic Inspections - Periodic inspections for facilities that surface protect or preserve wood products shall include additional inspection procedures for processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas. The inspection procedures must provide an assessment of the effectiveness of BMPs in minimizing the amount of treatment chemicals that drip on unprotected soils and on other areas that come in contact with storm water.

(1) Although inspections are required on a quarterly basis, monthly inspections should be conducted, in the same manner as developed for quarterly inspections, whenever possible.

(2) Results and records of inspections shall be evaluated, maintained, and incorporated into the standard periodic inspection reports as described in Part III.A.4.(g), regardless of the frequency that the inspections are conducted.

(3) Follow-up procedures shall be identified to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the evaluations of the inspections.

7. Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following numeric effluent limitations, based on guidelines from the Wet Storage Subcategory of the Timber Products Processing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 429.103), apply to discharges of wet decking water. These discharges shall not exceed the following numeric effluent limitations:

Parameter	Limitation	Monitoring Frequency
Debris	Less than 1" diameter	1/Year
pH	between 6 and 9 standard units	1/Year

Sample Type - Grab samples shall be taken prior to combining with other flows, for analyses.

Reporting Requirements - Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be either retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Results must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, or a self-generated form that is comparable. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and available for review by March 31st.

8. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring on discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities according to the requirements in Part III of this general permit.

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
2421	General Sawmills and Planning Mills	COD TSS Zinc, Total	120.0 mg/L 100 mg/L 0.117 mg/L
2491	Wood Preserving	Arsenic Copper, Total	0.16854 mg/L 0.0636 mg/L
2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas where no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs)	TSS	100 mg/L

2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	COD TSS	120.0 mg/L 100 mg/L

Section B. Sector B of Industrial Activity - Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities.

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

There are no additional requirements under this section that apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector B. Sector B industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
2611	Pulp Mills
2621	Paper Mills
2631	Paperboard Mills
2652 - 2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
2671 - 2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Including Plastic Bags Produced from Plastics Film

2. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and must conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
2631	Paperboard Mills	COD	120.0 mg/L

Section C. Sector C of Industrial Activity - Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities.

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector C. Sector C industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR C: CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
2812 - 2819	Basic Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2821 - 2824	Plastic Materials, Synthetic Resins, Non-vulcanizable Elastomers (Synthetic Rubber), Cellulose Plastics Materials, and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
2833 - 2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products, Pharmaceutical Preparations, In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances, Biological Products (Except Diagnostic Substances).
2841 - 2844	Soaps and Detergents; Specialty Cleaning, Polishing, and Sanitation Preparations; Surface Active Agents, Finishing Agents, Sulfonated Oils, and Assistants; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations;
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
2861 - 2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
2873 - 2879	Agricultural Chemicals (Including Fertilizers, Pesticides and Fertilizers Solely from Leather Scraps and Leather Dust)
2891 - 2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products (Including Adhesives and Sealants, Explosives, Printing Ink, and Carbon Black)
3952 (Limited to List)	Inks and Paints, including: China Painting Enamels; India Ink; Drawing Ink; Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work; Paints for China Painting; Artist's Paints; and Artist's Watercolors

2. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Non-storm water discharges are not eligible for coverage except according to the conditions of Part II.A.4. of this general permit. The following non-storm water discharges are specifically prohibited: discharges containing inks, paints, and other substances resulting from an on-site spill; contents from drip pans; washwaters from

material handling and processing areas; and washwaters/rinsewaters from drums, tanks, and other containers.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls/Management of Runoff with Structural Controls

The following requirements shall be included in the SWP3 according to requirements of Part III.A.4. and Part III.A.5. of this general permit:

(a) Security System - A security system shall be developed to prevent accidental or intentional discharges by unauthorized individuals. The system may include fences, lights, traffic controls, building security, and equipment security.

(c) Practices for Material Handling and Storage Areas - Practices shall be developed to conform with the following:

1. Diking, curbing, berms, or other appropriate controls shall be used in areas where liquid or powdered materials are stored to reduce the potential of contamination of storm water from these materials.

2. Curbs, culverts, gutters, sewers, or other forms of drainage control must be used to minimize contamination of storm water in all other outside storage areas, including areas for machinery, scrap and construction materials, and pallets.

3. Roofs, covers, or other types of protection shall be used in all other outside storage areas to limit or prevent exposure of materials to precipitation or runoff.

4. In areas where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk from truck or rail cars, permittees shall develop and implement measures to minimize contact of materials with precipitation or runoff. Hose connection points at storage containers shall be located within containment areas and drip pans or other measures shall be used outside the containment area (e.g. at hose reels, connection points with rail cars, tank trucks) to prevent spills from contacting precipitation or runoff.

5. In areas where materials are transferred as packaged materials, permittees shall consider providing appropriate protection such as overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading docks, or equivalent controls.

6. Structures used to limit pollution at material handling and storage areas should control drainage through the use of manually operated valves or other similar positive control devices. Flapper-type gate valves are not allowed. Pumps may be used to empty containment areas, but pumps must not be automatically activated. If a facility is not engineered with such controls, the facility's separate storm sewer system should be equipped to prevent or divert a discharge of spilled materials until the materials can be recovered.

4. Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following numeric effluent limitations, based on guidelines from the Phosphate Subcategory of the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 418.13) shall apply to any storm water runoff that has come into contact with any raw materials, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste from areas of industrial activity described by SIC code 2874 (Phosphatic Fertilizers). Samples of these discharges shall be obtained before the runoff combines with other storm water runoff. Discharges shall not exceed the following numeric effluent limitations:

	Limitations		Monitoring
Parameter	Daily Max	Daily Avg	Frequency
Total Phosphorus (as P)	105 mg/l	35 mg/l	1/Year
Fluoride	75 mg/l	25 mg/l	1/Year

Sample Type - Grab samples shall be taken prior to combining with other flows, for analyses.

Reporting Requirements - Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be either retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Results must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, or a self-generated form that is comparable. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and available for review by March 31st.

5. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part III of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
2812-2819	Basic Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	Aluminum Iron Nitrate + Nitrite N	0.75 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.68 mg/L
2821-2824	Plastics, Synthetic Resins, Non-vulcanized Elastomers (Synthetic Rubber), Cellulose Plastics Materials, and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass.	Zinc	0.117 mg/L
2841-2844	Soaps and Detergents; Specialty Cleaning, Polishing, and Sanitation Preparations; Surface Active Agents, Finishing Agents, Sulfonated Oils, and Assistants; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations	Nitrate + Nitrite N Zinc	0.68 mg/L 0.117 mg/L
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals (Including Fertilizers, Pesticides and Fertilizers Solely from Leather Scraps and Leather Dust)	Nitrate + Nitrite N Lead Iron Zinc Phosphorus	0.68 mg/L 0.0816 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.117 mg/L 2.0 mg/L

Section D. Sector D of Industrial Activity - Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing Facilities.

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector D. Sector D industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
2951,2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials, Portable Asphalt Plants
2992,2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal Including Lubricating Oils and Greases

2. Limitations on Permit Coverage

The following facilities are not eligible for coverage under Section D of this general

permit:

(a) petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, including facilities described by SIC 2911;

(b) oil recycling facilities; and

(c) fats and oils rendering facilities.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Periodic Inspections - Inspection procedures must be developed according to the standard periodic inspection requirements described in Part III.A.4.(g) of this general permit and conducted at least once per month in the following areas:

(a) material storage and handling areas;

(b) areas containing liquid storage tanks, hoppers or silos;

(c) vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas; and

(d) material handling, equipment storage, and processing areas.

Results of the inspections shall be evaluated and records of inspections maintained. Follow-up procedures shall be identified to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspector's findings.

4. Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following numeric effluent limitations, based on guidelines from the Asphalt Emulsion Subcategory of the Paving and Roofing Materials (Tars and Asphalt) Manufacturing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 443.13) shall apply to all storm water runoff from asphalt paving and roofing emulsion production areas. Samples of these discharges shall be obtained before the runoff combines with other storm water runoff. Samples shall be analyzed, and must not exceed the following numeric effluent limitations:

	Limitations		Monitoring
Parameter	Daily Max	Daily Avg	Frequency
Total Suspended Solids	23 mg/l	15 mg/l	1/Year
Oil and Grease	15 mg/l	10 mg/l	1/Year
pH	between 6 and 9 S.U.		1/Year

Sample Type - Grab samples shall be taken prior to combining with other flows, for analyses.

Reporting Requirements - Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be either retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Results must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, or a self-generated form that is comparable. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and available for review by March 31st.

5. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring on discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities according to the requirements in Part III of this general permit.

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials, Portable Asphalt Plants	TSS	100 mg/L

Section E. Sector E of Industrial Activity - Glass, Clay, Cement Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities.

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector E. Sector E industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR E: GLASS CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
3211	Flat Glass

3221,3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
3241	Hydraulic Cement
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
3261	Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures and China Earthenware Fittings and Bathroom Accessories
3262-3269	Pottery and Related Products
3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
3297	Non-Clay Refractories
3271-3273 3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products
3291	Abrasive Products
3292	Asbestos Products
3295	Minerals and Earth's, Ground, or Otherwise Treated
3296	Mineral Wool
3299	Nonmetallic Mineral Products, Not Elsewhere Classified

2. Non-Storm Water Discharges

In addition to the certification requirements required by Part III.A.2.(c) of this general permit, facilities that produce ready-mix concrete, concrete block, and other concrete products shall provide additional certification that process wastewater resulting from washing of trucks, mixers, transport buckets, concrete forms, and other equipment is either not discharged, or is discharged under authority of a separate permit.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

The following requirements shall be included in the SWP3 according to requirements of Part III.A.4. of this general permit:

(a) Specific good housekeeping measures shall be developed to minimize and prevent exposure of spilled cement and aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, and other dust to precipitation or runoff.

(b) Wherever possible, fine solids such as cement, fly ash, and kiln dust must be stored in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings or other structures to prevent exposure to precipitation or runoff.

(c) Periodic Inspections - Inspection procedures must be developed according to the standard periodic inspection requirements described in Part III.A.4.(g) of this general permit, but inspections must be conducted at least once per month. This section of the SWP3 must contain a narrative discussion considering the benefit to the quality of the discharge from conducting more frequent inspections. The discussion must consider the level of industrial activity at the facility.

4. Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following numeric effluent limitations, based on guidelines from the Material Storage Piles Runoff Subcategory of the Cement Manufacturing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 411.32) shall apply to any storm water runoff that has come into contact with raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste materials that are either used or derived from the manufacture of cement. Samples of these discharges shall be obtained before the runoff combines with other storm water runoff, analyzed, and shall not exceed the following numeric effluent limitations:

	Limitations	Monitoring
Parameter	Daily Max	Frequency
Total Suspended Solids	50 mg/l	1/Year
pH	between 6 and 9 S.U.	1/Year

Sample Type - Grab samples shall be taken prior to combining with other flows, for analyses.

Reporting Requirements - Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be either retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Results must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, or a self-generated form that is comparable. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and available for review by March 31st.

5. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
3251-3259 3262-3269	Structural Clay Products Pottery and Related Products	Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	TSS Iron	100 mg/L 1.0 mg/L

Section F. Sector F of Industrial Activity - Primary Metals Facilities.

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector F. Sector F industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
3398,3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products

2. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

The inventory of exposed materials must include areas where material handling and air emissions may result in deposits of particulate matter.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

(a) Good Housekeeping Measures - This section of the SWP3 must include a

program for cleaning all impervious areas of the facility where dust, debris, or other particulate matter may accumulate. Areas where materials are stored, or where there is vehicular traffic, should be paved if vegetative and other stabilization methods are not practical. For areas where paving and vegetative measures are not practical, structural controls shall be developed to trap and limit transport of sediment offsite. Sediment traps, filter fabric fences, and other equivalent measures may be considered.

(b) Periodic Inspections - The periodic inspections shall specifically include areas of the facility that contain air pollution control equipment, such as bag houses, electrostatic precipitators and scrubbers. Process material handling equipment must be inspected for leaks and problems that may result in material loss and spills. Material storage areas, such as piles or bins that contain coal, scrap, and slag, must be inspected for material loss due to wind and precipitation or runoff.

4. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills	Aluminum Zinc	0.75 mg/L 0.117 mg/L
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries	Aluminum TSS Copper Iron Zinc	0.75 mg/L 100 mg/L 0.0636 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.117 mg/L
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals	Copper Zinc	0.0636 mg/L 0.117 mg/L
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)	Copper Zinc	0.0636 mg/L 0.117 mg/L

Section G. Sector G of Industrial Activity - Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions

and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector G. Sector G industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
1011	Iron Ores
1021	Copper Ore Mining and Dressing
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
1041,1044	Gold and Silver Ores
1061	Ferro alloy Ores, Except Vanadium
1081	Metal Mining Services
1094,1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores

The requirements of Section G apply to storm water discharges from active and inactive metal mining operations and from facilities engaged in developing mines or exploring for metallic ores if the storm water comes into contact with overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. The requirements also apply to storm water discharges from ore dressing facilities and processing operations, whether performed at mills operated in conjunction with the mines or at separately operated "custom" mills, if the storm water comes into contact with overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

2. Definitions

The following definitions apply only to Section G of this general permit:

(a) Active metal mining facility - a facility where work is conducted to extract, remove, or recover metal ore or where work directly related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is conducted.

(b) Inactive metal mining facility - a facility where metal mining or milling activities occurred in the past, but that does not meet the definition of an active metal mining facility, and for which there is no active mining permit

issued by the Railroad Commission of Texas.

(c) Temporarily inactive metal mining facility - a facility or portion of a facility where metal mining or milling activities occurred in the past, but currently are not taking place, and the facility has an active mining permit issued by the Railroad Commission of Texas.

3. Limitations on Permit Coverage

(a) For storm water discharges from active and temporarily inactive facilities, coverage under this section is limited to storm water that contacts the following areas:

(1) topsoil piles;

(2) haul or access roads not located on active areas, not constructed of waste rock or spent ore, and not where mine water is used for dust control;

(3) on-site haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore, and where mine water is not used for dust control;

(4) runoff from tailings dams and dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings, and where no process fluids are present;

(5) concentration building and mill site, if no contact with material piles;

(6) chemical and explosive storage areas;

(7) docking areas, if the storm water does not contact any waste product; and

(8) reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds before December 17, 1990, and partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not release from reclamation bonds.

(b) The following discharges are not covered by this general permit:

(1) Discharges from active metal mining facilities subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440); and

(2) adit drainage, contaminated springs, and seeps from active, temporarily inactive, and inactive mines.

4. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

In addition to requirements of Part III.A.3. of this general permit, the following is required:

(a) Inventory of Exposed Materials - This section of the SWP3 must contain a summary of any existing ore, waste rock, and overburden characterization data. The summary must include results of all testing for acid rock generation potential. The inventory and the SWP3 shall be updated if the characterization is updated due to a change in the type of ore mined. For inactive metal mining facilities the inventory must identify any significant materials that remain at the facility and include any available characterization data of the material.

(b) Narrative Description - For inactive metal mining facilities, this section of the SWP3 must include a description of the mining and associated activities that took place at the site. The description shall define the dates of operation, total acreage within the mine, total acreage within the processing area, an estimate of the acres of remaining disturbed area, and any current activities at the site (e.g. reclamation).

(c) Site Map - A topographic site map (or maps) shall be developed to indicate mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; an outline of the overburden, materials, soils, tailings or wastes storage areas; points of discharge from the property of mine drainage or any other process wastewater, a depiction of the discharge route, and a listing of the type of wastewater; location of existing and proposed tailings piles and ponds; heap leach pads; locations of springs, streams, wetlands, and other surface waters; and boundaries of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations and guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

5. Management of Runoff with Structural Controls

The elimination of a contaminant source through capping of the source may be the most effective control measure. Where capping is used, the source being capped shall be identified and the materials and procedures used to cap the source shall be described within the SWP3.

6. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Active copper ore mining or dressing facilities must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the standard benchmark monitoring requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3

based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
1021	Copper Ore Mining and Dressing	COD TSS Nitrate + Nitrite N	120 mg/L 100 mg/L 0.68 mg/L

All storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, resulting from active ore mining or dressing operations included in Sector G, must conduct initial benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit. Monitoring must be conducted twice annually for parameters measured above the benchmark value throughout the term of the permit.

Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
TSS	100 mg/l
Turbidity (NTUs)	5 NTUs above background
pH	6.0 - 9.0 standard units
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	no benchmark value
Total Antimony	0.636 mg/L
Total Arsenic	0.16854 mg/L
Total Beryllium	0.13 mg/L
Total Cadmium	0.0159 mg/L
Total Copper	0.0636 mg/L
Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Lead	0.0816 mg/L
Total Manganese	1.0 mg/L
Total Mercury	0.0024 mg/L
Total Nickel	1.417 mg/L
Total Selenium	0.2385 mg/L
Total Silver	0.0318 mg/L
Total Zinc	0.117 mg/L

7. Additional Requirements to Benchmark Monitoring

All storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active tungsten ore mining or dressing operations and from active nickel ore mining or dressing operations included in Sector G must conduct the following analytical monitoring for the following parameters on a biannual basis:

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
TSS	Report
pH	Report
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Report
Total Cadmium	Report
Total Copper	Report
Total Lead	Report
Total Zinc	Report

All storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active aluminum ore mining or dressing operations included in Sector G must conduct monitoring for the following parameters on a biannual basis:

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
TSS	Report
pH	Report
Iron	Report

All storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active mercury ore mining or dressing operations included in Sector G must conduct monitoring for the following parameters on a biannual basis:

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
TSS	Report
pH	Report
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Report
Total Nickel	Report

All storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active iron ore mining or dressing operations included in Sector G must conduct monitoring for the following parameters on a biannual basis:

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
TSS	Report
pH	Report
Dissolved Iron	Report

All storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active platinum ore mining or dressing operations included in Sector G must conduct monitoring for the following parameters on a biannual basis:

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Report
Total Cadmium	Report
Total Copper	Report
Total Mercury	Report
Total Lead	Report
Total Zinc	Report

All storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active titanium ore mining or dressing operations included in Sector G must conduct monitoring for the following parameters on a biannual basis:

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
TSS	Report
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Report
pH	Report
Total Iron	Report
Total Nickel	Report
Total Zinc	Report

All storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active vanadium ore mining or dressing operations included in Sector G must conduct monitoring for the following parameters on a biannual basis:

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
TSS	Report
pH	Report
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Report
Total Arsenic	Report
Total Cadmium	Report
Total Copper	Report
Total Lead	Report
Total Zinc	Report

All storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, and molybdenum mining or dressing operations included in Sector G must conduct monitoring for the following parameters on a biannual basis:

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
TSS	Report
pH	Report
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Report
Total Arsenic	Report
Total Cadmium	Report
Total Copper	Report
Total Lead	Report
Total Mercury	Report
Total Zinc	Report

All storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active uranium, radium, and vanadium mining or dressing operations included in Sector G must conduct monitoring for the following parameters on a biannual basis:

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
TSS	Report
pH	Report
COD	Report
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Report
Total Arsenic	Report
Total Radium	Report
Dissolved Radium	Report
Uranium	Report
Total Zinc	Report

Section H. Sector H of Industrial Activity - Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector H. Sector H industrial activities are described by

the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING RELATED FACILITIES	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities

The requirements of Section H apply to storm water discharges from the following portions of coal mining-related areas: haul roads; access roads; railroad spurs, sidings, and tracks used to transport coal; areas around conveyor belts, chutes, and trams that convey coal; equipment storage and maintenance areas; all coal handling areas, including buildings; waste disposal areas; inactive coal mines; and all on-site areas where coal mining/processing activities take place.

3. Limitations on Permit Coverage

The following discharges are not covered by this general permit:

(a) discharges from coal mining activities subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Coal Mining Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 434);

(b) seeps and underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that may constitute dry-weather flows and do not occur as a direct result of precipitation or runoff; and

(c) discharges from floordrains in maintenance buildings and similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas.

4. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Erosion Control Measures - Erosion, siltation, dust, and other pollutant control regulations administered by the Railroad Commission of Texas shall either be included as components of this section of the SWP3, or shall be incorporated by reference. The Erosion Control Measures shall provide for minimizing disturbed areas and preserving vegetated areas to the maximum extent practicable and must include the following at a minimum:

(a) Stabilization Measures - Temporary and permanent stabilization measures shall be employed to minimize erosion and may include: maintaining existing native vegetative cover; seeding for temporary or permanent cover; temporary mulching, matting, or netting; sodding; soil binding; using non-acid material for road surfacing; planting trees; and preserving existing trees.

(b) Structural Measures - Structural measures may include: silt fences; earthen

dikes; straw bales; graded terraces; pipe slope drains; porous rock check drains; sedimentation ponds; vegetated drainage swales; capping of contaminant sources; and physical or chemical treatment of storm water.

5. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The SWP3 shall be revised to reflect the findings of the comprehensive site compliance evaluation within a maximum of twelve weeks following completion of the evaluation for inactive mining facilities.

6. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	TSS Aluminum Iron	100 mg/L 0.75 mg/L 1.0 mg/L

Section I. Sector I of Industrial Activity - Oil and Gas Extraction Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

Sector I facilities include facilities with activities directly related to: oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations; oil and gas transmission facilities prior to refining; and to oil and gas field service operations.

SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION FACILITIES	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
1321	Natural Gas Liquids
1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
2911	Petroleum Refineries

2. Limitations on Permit Coverage

Permit coverage for industrial activities described by Sector I is limited to oil and gas field service companies performing industrial activities described by SIC code 1389 and petroleum refineries performing industrial activities described by SIC code 2911. Permit coverage for oil and gas field service companies is limited to the industrial activities that occur at the service company headquarters, permanent offices, or similar base of operations.

Permit coverage for other storm water discharges associated with industrial activity described by Sector I are not eligible for coverage under this general permit.

(a) Petroleum Refineries - Discharges of storm water from petroleum refineries subject to federal guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 419 must be authorized by an individual TPDES wastewater discharge permit.

(b) This general permit does not cover storm water discharges from other oil and gas extraction activities or oil and gas described by Sector I. Authorization for these discharges must be obtained through application for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and authorization from the Railroad Commission of Texas (if applicable).

(c) This general permit does not cover storm water discharges from oil and gas field service activities described by SIC code 1389 that occur in the field. Authorization for these discharges must be obtained through application for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and authorization from the Railroad Commission of Texas (if applicable).

Section J. Sector J of Industrial Activity - Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector J. Sector J industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING FACILITIES	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
1411	Dimension Stone
1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
1481	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
1442,1446	Sand and Gravel Mining
1455,1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels

2. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The SWP3 shall be revised to reflect the findings of the comprehensive site compliance evaluation within a maximum of twelve weeks following completion of the evaluation for inactive mining facilities.

3. Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following numeric effluent limitations, based on guidelines for mine dewatering from the Processing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 436), shall apply to mine dewatering operations (discharges from the mine pit of accumulated storm water and ground water seepage) at construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, or crushed stone mining facilities. Samples of these discharges shall be obtained before the runoff combines with other storm water runoff, analyzed, and shall not exceed the following numeric effluent limitations:

	Limitations		Monitoring
Parameter	Daily Max	Daily Avg	Frequency
Total Suspended Solids	45 mg/l	25 mg/l	1/Year
pH	between 6 and 9 S.U.		1/Year

Sample Type - Grab samples shall be taken prior to combining with other flows, for analyses.

Reporting Requirements - Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be either retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Results must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, or a self-generated form that is comparable. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual

monitoring period and the results must be recorded and available for review by March 31st.

4. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring on discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities according to the requirements in Part III of this general permit.

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
1411 1422-1429 1481	Dimension Stone Crushed and Broken Stone, Incl. Rip Rap Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	TSS	100 mg/L
1442,1446	Sand and Gravel Mining	Nitrate + Nitrite N TSS	0.68 mg/L 100 mg/L

5. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Quarterly Visual Monitoring - Inactive industrial facilities must conduct visual examinations on at least an annual basis, instead of the regularly scheduled quarterly basis.

Section K. Sector K of Industrial Activity - Hazardous Waste Storage Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III. and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

Sector K facilities include only those facilities with activities directly related to the storage of hazardous wastes, including those operating under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE FACILITIES	
Activity Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
HZ	Limited to Hazardous Waste Storage

2. Limitations on Permit Coverage

Coverage is limited to those facilities that store hazardous waste. Facilities that treat or dispose of hazardous waste must be authorized under an individual TPDES permit.

3. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

Activity Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
HZ	Hazardous Waste Storage	Ammonia	19.0 mg/L
		Magnesium	0.0636 mg/L
		COD	120.0 mg/L
		Arsenic	0.16854 mg/L
		Cadmium	0.0159 mg/L
		Cyanide	0.0636 mg/L
		Lead	0.0816 mg/L
		Mercury	0.0024 mg/L
		Selenium	0.2385 mg/L
		Silver	0.0318 mg/L

Section L. Sector L of Industrial Activity - Landfills and Land Application Sites

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector L. Sector L industrial activities are described by the following Industrial Activity Code:

SECTOR L: LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES	
Activity Code	Description of Industry Sub-sector
LF	Limited to Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps that Receive or Have Previously Received Industrial Waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

2. Definitions

The following definition applies only to Section L of this general permit:

Inactive landfill - A facility that no longer receives waste and has completed closure according to all applicable federal, state, and local requirements.

3. Limitations on Permit Coverage

This general permit specifically does not authorize the discharge of landfill wastewater subject to federal effluent guidelines at 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category), including but not limited to: leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory derived wastewater; contaminated storm water and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment and railcar exteriors; and storm water from surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. Discharges subject to federal effluent guidelines at 40 CFR Part 445 must be authorized under an individual TPDES permit.

4. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Site Map - The site map shall depict the locations of active and closed landfill cells or trenches, locations of active and closed land application areas, and the locations of any known leachate springs or similar uncontrolled leachate sources that could contact storm water. The site map shall also depict the location of leachate collection and treatment systems.

5. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

(a) Periodic Inspections -

(1) For inactive landfills and land application sites, this section of the SWP3 must include inspection procedures for evaluation of stabilization and structural erosion control measures, and leachate collection and treatment systems.

(2) For active landfills and land application sites:

(i) inspection procedures must be developed according to the standard periodic inspection requirements described in Part III.A.4.(g) of this general permit, but inspections must be conducted at least once per week;

(ii) inspection procedures must be developed according to the standard periodic inspection requirements described in Part III.A.4.(g) of this general permit, but inspections must be conducted at least once each month where sites are located in areas where annual average rainfall is less than or equal to 20 inches (based on long-term meteorological data).

(3) For areas of landfill sites where landfill activities are completed and soils are finally stabilized, and for land application sites where land application has been completed, inspection procedures must be developed according to the standard periodic inspection requirements described in Part III.A.4.(g) of this general permit, but inspections must be conducted at least once every month.

(b) Erosion Control Measures - Landfill operators shall provide temporary stabilization of all materials that are stockpiled and stored for future use. Inactive areas of the landfill with stockpiled materials that have intermediate cover, but no final cover, shall be stabilized. Inactive areas that have received final cover shall be temporarily stabilized until final stabilization measures are completed. Inactive land application areas shall be temporarily stabilized until final stabilization measures are completed.

(c) Records - Land application site operators shall maintain a tracking system to define the types and quantities of wastes applied within specific areas of the application site. These records shall either be included in the SWP3 or be referenced and made readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request.

6. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

Activity Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites , and Open Dumps that Receive or Have Previously Received Industrial Waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).	Iron TSS	1.0 mg/L 100 mg/L

Section M. Sector M of Industrial Activity - Automobile Salvage Yards

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector M. Sector M industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards

2. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Site Map - The site map must include the locations of the following activities if there is potential exposure to storm water:

(a) vehicle and vehicle parts storage areas;

(b) vehicle dismantling areas;

(c) vehicle and equipment fueling and maintenance areas;

(d) vehicle, parts, and equipment cleaning areas;

(e) waste treatment, storage and disposal areas; and

(f) areas where fluids or fuels are stored in drums, tanks, or other containers.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Spill Prevention and Response Measures - Vehicles shall be inspected for leaking fluids upon arrival at the facility. Actions shall be immediately taken to prevent the discharge of fluids according to specific measures established by the operator within the Spill Prevention and Response Measures section of the SWP3. All vehicles received for salvage shall be drained of fluids before being routed to crushers for disposal. Vehicles that are stored, and that are not drained of fluids, shall be inspected for leaks at least once per quarter. These inspections may be incorporated as part of the standard periodic inspections. The Spill Prevention and Response Measures shall be developed with specific guidelines for inspecting stored vehicles and measures to be taken when vehicles are identified as leaking or in danger of developing leaks. All fluids must be handled and disposed of according to all applicable state and federal regulations

Periodic Inspections - Equipment containing hydraulic or other fluids shall be inspected for leaks during the periodic inspections.

Good Housekeeping Measures Equipment operators must conduct inspections of equipment on a daily basis when equipment is in use.

Employee Training Program and Employee Education - The employee training program shall include training on the following operations at facilities where these activities occur or wastes are generated:

(a) used oil and spent solvent management;

(b) management of metal filings and dust from welding, grinding, and similar operations that produce metal waste; and

(c) lead-acid battery management.

4. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards	TSS Aluminum Iron Lead	100.0 mg/L 0.75 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.0816 mg/L

Section N. Sector N of Industrial Activity - Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector N. Sector N industrial activities are described by the following Industrial Activity Code:

SECTOR N: SCRAP AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities (Scraps include metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides, used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, industrial solvents and other materials)

2. Limitations on Permit Coverage

Storm water discharges from areas where metal turnings previously exposed to cutting oils are stored or stockpiled, and where these materials are not isolated from storm water by storm resistant shelters, are only eligible for coverage if:

(a) dedicated containment areas are used that include a perimeter barrier to prevent storm water run-on and runoff;

(b) containment areas and perimeter barriers are constructed of concrete, or other similar impermeable oil-resistant materials; and

(c) if discharges only occur following treatment through an oil/water separator or similarly efficient treatment unit.

3. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Site Map - The site map shall clearly show containment areas for metal turnings that are exposed to cutting fluids.

4. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Best Management Practices - A scrap material inspection procedure shall be developed for inbound scraps to minimize the receipt of materials that are significant sources of pollutants to storm water discharges. Procedures may include advising scrap suppliers which materials will not be accepted, educating scrap material providers to drain all residual fluids before delivery, and training personnel to recognize significant pollutant sources so that materials may either be rejected or handled in a manner so as to minimize the potential for contamination of storm water. Facilities that receive separated materials from the general public for recycling shall minimize the acceptance of hazardous scrap materials and non-recyclable scrap materials by clearly marking public drop-off containers. The Best Management Practices section of the SWP3 shall identify specific procedures for collecting, handling, and disposing of residual fluids that are recovered from scrap materials, including cutting fluids recovered before discharge from dedicated metal turnings containment areas, and for disposing of non-recyclable scrap materials.

BMPs shall be defined to minimize storm water contact with outdoor stockpiled materials, including any materials that may contain residual fluids. Measures may include permanent or semi-permanent covers, diversion of runoff away from materials through the use of berms, trenches, culverts, or similar controls.

Specific BMPs shall be defined to ensure proper handling, storage, and disposal of scrap lead-acid batteries. BMPs must minimize exposure of lead-acid batteries to storm water, and must provide procedures for handling cracked or leaking batteries.

5. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities (Scraps include metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides, used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, industrial solvents and other materials)	Copper Aluminum Iron Lead Zinc TSS COD	0.0636 mg/L 0.75 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.0816 mg/L 0.117 mg/L 100 mg/L 120 mg/L

Section O. Sector O of Industrial Activity - Steam Electric Generating Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector O. Sector O industrial activities are described by the following Industrial Activity Code:

SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES	
Activity Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
SE	Limited to Steam Electric Generating Facilities

The requirements of Section O apply to storm water discharges from steam electric power generating facilities, including duel fuel co-generation facilities, and to storm water discharges from coal handling areas located at these facilities.

2. Limitations on Permit Coverage

Heat capture co-generation facilities and ancillary facilities that are not contiguous to a facility that is covered by this sector (e.g. gas turbine stations, vehicle fleet centers) are not covered by this general permit.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Best Management Practices - Measures shall be implemented to limit fugitive dust emissions and offsite tracking of dust and residue from coal and ash handling areas. All residue hauling vehicles must have a proper cover over the load, adequate gate sealing, and good structural integrity to prevent spillage and to minimize fugitive emissions. If the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team identifies wetting the surface of the load as an effective BMP for minimizing fugitive dust emissions, this practice may substitute for covering the load. The Best Management Practices section of the SWP3 shall define procedures to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water during delivery of fuel oil and other chemicals. Containment measures at the unloading areas (e.g. drip pans, perimeter containment) shall be used wherever appropriate and a facility employee familiar with spill prevention, containment, and clean-up shall be on site during deliveries. The Best Management Practices section of the SWP3 shall define measures to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas.

Periodic Inspections - In addition to the standard periodic inspection requirements described in Part III.A.4.(g) of this general permit, visual inspections must be conducted at least once per week to determine the structural integrity of above-ground storage tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment.

4. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

In addition to the standard site compliance inspections described in Part III.A.6 of this general permit, personnel must inspect coal handling areas, loading/unloading areas, switchyard, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and material storage areas at a minimum frequency of once per month.

5. Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following numeric effluent limitations, based on guidelines from the Steam Electric Generating Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 423.12 (b)(1) and (9)) shall apply to any storm water runoff from coal pile storage areas. Samples of these discharges shall be obtained before the runoff combines with other storm water runoff, analyzed, and shall not exceed the following numeric effluent limitations:

	Limitations	Monitoring
Parameter	Daily Max	Frequency
Total Suspended Solids	50 mg/l	1/Year
pH	between 6 and 9 standard units	1/Year

Sample Type - Grab samples shall be taken prior to combining with other flows, for analyses.

Reporting Requirements - Results of monitoring for determining compliance with numeric effluent limitations must be either retained at the facility or shall be readily available for review by authorized TNRCC personnel upon request. Results must be recorded on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). The DMR must either be an original EPA No. 3320-1 form, a duplicate of the form, or a self-generated form that is comparable. Monitoring must be conducted prior to December 31st for each annual monitoring period and the results must be recorded and available for review by March 31st.

6. Waivers for Numeric Effluent Limitations

Numeric effluent limitations for runoff from coal pile storage areas do not apply to discharges that overflow from structural control facilities that are designed to contain and treat runoff from a 10-year, 24-hour storm event. The permittee shall maintain, as a part of the SWP3, the following information in order to receive this waiver: engineering design records that demonstrate structural controls are adequate to intercept, contain, and treat the volume of runoff from a 10-year, 24-hour storm event; and records of rainfall from either a rain gauge that is located onsite or a rain gauge maintained in the immediate area of the site. Rainfall records are only required to document events that equal or exceed a 10-year, 24-hour event.

7. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part III of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

Activity Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
SE	Limited to Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Iron	1.0 mg/L

Section P. Sector P of Industrial Activity - Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions

and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector P. Sector P industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	
Sic Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
4011,4013	Railroad Transportation
4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
4311	United States Postal Service
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals

The requirements of Section P apply to storm water discharges from areas of Sector P facilities where vehicle and equipment maintenance activities, vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication, and cleaning activities are performed. This general permit does not cover facilities described by SIC code 5171 that store crude oil and that under the authority of the Railroad Commission of Texas. Authorization for these discharges must be obtained through application for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and authorization from the Railroad Commission of Texas.

2. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Spill Prevention and Response Measures - Vehicles and equipment that are scheduled for maintenance and that have potential fluid leaks shall be confined to a designated area. The Spill Prevention and Response Measures section of the SWP3 shall define specific measures to prevent spills (e.g. mandatory use of drip pans) and to confine spills (e.g. berms or dikes) within this area. This section of the SWP3 shall also define specific measures to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water from fueling areas.

Best Management Practices - This section of the SWP3 must identify specific measures to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water from vehicle and equipment cleaning and maintenance operations. The SWP3 must define specific procedures to ensure that vehicle wash water does not discharge to the storm water collection system or otherwise contact storm water runoff. Railroad transportation

facilities that maintain stockpiles of sand to be used for traction purposes (locomotive sanding) shall define specific measures to reduce or prevent offsite transport of sand in storm water runoff.

Section Q. Sector Q of Industrial Activity - Water Transportation Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector Q. Sector Q industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION	
Sic Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
4412-4499	Water Transportation

The requirements of Section Q apply to storm water discharges from areas of Sector Q facilities that perform vehicle and equipment maintenance or cleaning activities.

2. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Site Map - The site map shall clearly show the locations of the following activities if the activities are exposed to precipitation or runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g.,paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Best Management Practices - This section of the SWP3 must define specific procedures to ensure that wash water, including high pressure wash water and solids that result from pressure washing vessel hulls, do not discharge to the storm water collection system or otherwise contact storm water runoff. This section must define specific procedures to prevent abrasives, paint chips, and paint overspray from contacting storm water runoff. Methods for collection, storage, and disposal of spent

abrasives and other solids waste, resulting from blasting and painting activities, shall be described in this section of the SWP3.

4. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Employee Training Program and Employee Education - The program shall include training on used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives and vessel wastewaters, fueling procedures, painting and blasting procedures, and lead-acid battery management.

Periodic Inspections - Inspection procedures must be developed according to the standard periodic inspection requirements described in Part III.A.4.(g) of this general permit and conducted at least once per month in the following areas:

(a) pressure wash areas;

(b) abrasive blasting, sanding and painting areas;

(c) material storage or handling areas;

(d) engine maintenance or repair areas;

(e) drydock areas; and

(f) the general yard area.

5. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
4412-4499	Water Transportation	Aluminum Iron Lead Zinc	0.75 mg/L 1.0 mg/L 0.0816 mg/L 0.117 mg/L

Section R. Sector R of Industrial Activity - Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in

addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector R. Sector R industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING OR REPAIRING YARDS	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
3731,3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

2. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Site Map - The site map shall clearly show the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation or runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g.,paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Best Management Practices - This section of the SWP3 must define specific procedures to ensure that wash water, including high pressure wash water and solids that result from pressure washing vessel hulls, does not discharge to the storm water collection system or otherwise contact storm water runoff. The SWP3 shall define specific procedures to prevent abrasives, paint chips, and paint overspray from contacting storm water runoff. Methods for collection, storage, and disposal of spent abrasives and other solids waste, resulting from blasting and painting activities, shall be established as BMPs.

4. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Employee Training Program and Employee Education - The program shall include training on used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives and vessel wastewaters, management of metal filings and dust from welding and grinding operations, fueling procedures, painting and blasting procedures, and lead-acid battery management.

Periodic Inspections - Inspection procedures must be developed according to the standard periodic inspection requirements described in Part III.A.4.(g) of this general permit and conducted at least once per month in the following areas:

(a) pressure wash areas;

(b) abrasive blasting, sanding and painting areas;

(c) material storage or handling areas;

(d) engine maintenance or repair areas;

(e) drydock areas; and

(f) the general yard area.

Section S. Sector S of Industrial Activity - Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas located at Air Transportation Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector S. Sector S industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities

The requirements of Section S apply to storm water discharges from those portions of facilities described by SIC codes 4512-4581 that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing operations.

2. Limitations on Permit Coverage

This general permit does not authorize dry weather discharges of deicing chemicals. If these discharges occur, they must be covered by a separate TPDES permit.

3. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Site Map - The site map shall clearly show the location of each tenant at the site that conducts industrial activity subject to coverage under this section of this general permit. The map shall clearly delineate areas where aircraft deicing and anti-icing activities occur.

4. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls/Management of Runoff with Structural Controls

The following requirements shall be included in the SWP3 according to requirements of Part III.A.4. and Part III.A.5. of this general permit:

Good Housekeeping Measures - This section of the SWP3 must describe specific measures to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water from areas used for the maintenance or cleaning of equipment, aircraft, and other vehicles, and for areas where aircraft deicing and anti-icing activities occur. Cleaning shall occur in defined, designated areas only. The SWP3 must describe specific measures to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water, and discharges to the storm sewer system from fuel servicing activities and from other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system.

Spill Prevention and Response Measures - The Spill Prevention and Response Measures section of the SWP3 must include specific measures to be taken in the event of fuel spills and accidental discharges of fuel to the storm sewer system. Measures shall be developed that will minimize and contain the spill, and that outline spill clean-up procedures.

Best Management Practices - Operators that conduct deicing or anti-icing operations shall evaluate operating procedures on an annual basis to consider alternative practices that may reduce the overall amount of chemical used, or otherwise lessen the environmental impact of the pollutant. This annual review must include a consideration of alternative chemicals for this use. The Best Management Practices section of the SWP3 shall include a narrative discussion of the annual alternative practices review that includes the rationale for changes in practices or the lack of changes in practices. BMPs shall be developed and implemented to ensure against over application of chemicals used as a part of deicing and anti-icing operations.

Periodic Inspections - Inspection procedures must be developed according to the standard periodic inspection requirements described in Part III.A.4.(g) of this general permit conducted at least once per week during deicing or anti-icing activities in the areas where these operations take place.

Records - Facilities that conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types of chemicals used for these activities and maintain monthly records of the amounts of chemicals used. The material safety data sheet (MSDS) for each chemical shall be included as a part of the record. Tenants that conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall provide this information to the airport authority for inclusion in the SWP3. Records of weekly inspections, when they occur, shall be maintained.

Structural Controls - Operators that conduct deicing or anti-icing activities shall consider controls to capture and contain chemicals used in this activity. Containing activities to specific areas where runoff may be captured and either treated, hauled away for disposal, or disposed of to the sanitary sewer, shall be considered. A narrative description of these considerations, including a rationale for why certain alternatives were either chosen or rejected, shall be incorporated as an element of the SWP3.

5. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Benchmark monitoring is only required for airports with deicing activities that have used more than 100 tons of urea, or more than 100,000 gallons of ethylene glycol, in any calender year in the three years prior to submittal of an NOI for coverage under this permit. These volumes of deicing materials refer to the combined activities and usage at the airport as a whole, and not independently to each carrier or operator. The following subsector must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
4512-4581	Airports with Deicing Activities	BOD COD Ammonia pH	30 mg/L 120.0 mg/L 19 mg/L 6.0 to 9 s.u.

Section T. Sector T of Industrial Activity - Treatment Works

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions

and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector T. There are no additional requirements under this section that apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector T. Sector T industrial activities are described by the following Industrial Activity Code:

SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS	
Activity Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
TW	Treatment Works

The requirements of Section T apply to storm water discharges from areas of Sector T facilities with: treatment plants or systems that treat, store, recycle, or reclaim domestic sewage, waste water or sewage sludge; dedicated lands for sewage sludge disposal located within the on-site property boundaries for facilities with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day or more; and to facilities required to have an approved pretreatment program (under 40 CFR Part 403).

Section U. Sector U of Industrial Activity - Food and Kindred Products Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector U. Sector U industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS FACILITIES	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
2011-2015	Meat Products
2021-2026	Dairy Products

SIC Code	Description of Industry Sub-sector (Continued)
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
2051-2053	Bakery Products
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
2074-2079	Fats and Oils
2082-2087	Beverages
2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
2111-2141	Tobacco Products

2. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Inventory of Exposed Materials - The inventory shall include a list of the pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides applied or stored on the facility property.

Narrative Description - A narrative description of all activities and potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges from pest control and chemical storage procedures must be included.

Site Map - The site map shall clearly show the location of vent stacks for cooking, drying, and similar operations, dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product and broken product container storage areas; and any other processing or storage areas exposed to storm water.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Best Management Practices - This section of the SWP3 shall include BMPs to ensure that cleaning methods for vent hoods, storage and baking racks, bins and refuse containers, and other similar cleaning activities do not contribute pollutants to storm water runoff.

Employee Training Program and Employee Education - The program shall include training in pest control application procedures and chemical storage procedures.

4. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products	TSS	100 mg/L
2074-2079	Fats and Oils	BOD COD Nitrate + Nitrite N TSS	30 mg/L 120 mg/L 0.68 mg/L 100 mg/L

Section V. Sector V of Industrial Activity - Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts II and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector V. Sector V industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING FACILITIES	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
3131-3199 (except 3111)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing (see Sector Z)

2. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Narrative Description - A narrative description of all activities and potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges from industry specific activities, including the following, shall be included: backwinding; beaming; bleaching; backing; bonding carbonizing; carding; cut and sew operations; desizing; drawing; dyeing; flocking; fulling; knitting; mercerizing; opening; packing; plying; scouring; slashing; spinning;

synthetic-felt processing; textile waste processing; tufting; turning; weaving; web forming; winging; yarn spinning; and yarn texturing.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Spill Prevention and Response Measures - This section of the SWP3 shall include measures to inspect, evaluate, and replace connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that carry chemicals, dyes, or waste. All chemicals shall be stored in a protected area, away from drains, and clearly labeled. The SWP3 shall include specific measures to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from above ground storage tank areas.

Periodic Inspections - Inspection procedures must be developed according to the standard periodic inspection requirements described in Part III.A.4.(g) of this general permit, but must be conducted at least once per month in material storage areas, material transfer areas, and transmission areas.

Employee Training Program and Employee Education - Employee training shall include training in the management and disposal of any solvents, other petroleum products, dyes, and other chemicals used at the facility.

Section W. Sector W of Industrial Activity - Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities.

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector W. There are no additional requirements under this section that apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector W. Sector W industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets

Section X. Sector X of Industrial Activity - Printing and Publishing Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part IV of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector X. Sector X industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries

2. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Narrative Description - A narrative description of all activities and potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges from industry specific activities, including blanket wash and solvent mixing operations.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Spill Prevention and Response Measures - The Spill Prevention and Response Measures section of the SWP3 shall include measures to inspect, evaluate, and replace connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that carry chemicals or wastes. All chemicals (e.g. fuels, solvents, dyes, inks) shall be stored in a protected area, away from drains, and clearly labeled. This section of the SWP3 shall include specific measures to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from above ground storage tank areas and fueling areas.

Employee Training Program and Employee Education - The program shall include training in the management and disposal of any solvents, other petroleum products, dyes, and other chemicals used at the facility.

Section Y. Sector Y of Industrial Activity - Ruber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in

addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector Y. Sector Y industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING FACILITIES	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
3052,3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting
3061,3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
3931	Musical Instruments
3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods
3951-3955 (except 3952 facilities as specified in Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
3961,3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

2. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Narrative Description - The description shall include a review of the use of any zinc at the facility and possible pathways where zinc could contaminate storm water runoff.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Good Housekeeping Measures - This section of the SWP3 shall include specific measures to minimize potential exposure of zinc to storm water and to minimize or prevent the discharge of plastic resin pellets in storm water..

Best Management Practices - This section of the SWP3 shall include BMPs to minimize or prevent the discharge of plastic resin pellets in storm water runoff. All rubber manufacturing facilities must include specific BMPs and controls to minimize the contamination of storm water from the handling and storage of zinc. Potential sources of zinc must be identified and the accompanying BMPs must be included in the SWP3:

(a) zinc bags must be stored indoors;

(b) the use of 2,500 lb bags of zinc, rather than 50 or 10 lb bags, must be evaluated;

(c) the use of chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags;

(d) the use of automatic dispensing and weighing equipment;

(e) ensuring headspace in containers to minimize "puffing" losses when the containers are opened;

(f) storing waste disposal dumpsters indoors, providing a cover and liner for the dumpster; and

(g) using alternatives to zinc.

Spill Prevention and Response Measures - This section of the SWP3 shall address dust generation from rubber grinding operations and install dust collection systems where necessary to prevent the potential contamination of storm water. Specific measures shall be identified for cleanup of zinc spills so that the cleanup may be completed without washing the spill into the storm drain.

4. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
3011	Tires and Inner Tubes	Zinc	0.117 mg/L
3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear	Zinc	0.117 mg/L
3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting	Zinc	0.117 mg/L
3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	Zinc	0.117 mg/L

Section Z. Sector Z of Industrial Activity - Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector Z. Sector Z industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing

2. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Site Map - The site map shall clearly show the location of the following activities, if these activities are exposed to storm water: beamhouse, tanyard, retan-wet and dry finishing operations; haul roads; access roads; and rail spurs.

3. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Good Housekeeping Measures - Storage areas and storage containers must be labeled.

Best Management Practices - This section of the SWP3 must contain a narrative consideration of methods to isolate the following facility areas and materials from contacting storm water runoff:

(a) raw, semiprocessed, and finished tannery byproducts;

(b) leather dust from buffing or shaving operations;

(c) receiving, unloading, and storage areas;

(d) equipment that is contaminated with tannery process materials and from waste management operations (e.g. waste storage areas, dumpsters, waste piles).

Section AA. Sector AA of Industrial Activity - Fabricated Metal Products Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector AA. Sector AA industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS FACILITIES	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware

2. Pollution Prevention Measures and Controls

Best Management Practices - This section of the SWP3 must define practices to prevent or minimize exposure of storm water to metal fines and iron dust, solvents and paints, and also from sand where sandblasting operations are conducted.

Spill Prevention and Response Measures - This section of the SWP3 shall include specific spill prevention and response guidelines to address chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc, and other water priority/hazardous chemicals that

are used at the facility. The installation of perimeter controls to contain spills (e.g. berms, dikes) shall be considered for areas where lubricating and hydraulic fluids, chemicals, paints and other similar liquids are stored.

3. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

The following subsectors must conduct benchmark monitoring according to the requirements in Part IV of this general permit and conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the facility SWP3 based on the following benchmark values:

SIC Code	Description of Industrial Activity	Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value
3411-3471 (except 3479) 3482-3499 3911-3915	Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating	Iron Aluminum Zinc Nitrate + Nitrite N	1.0 mg/L 0.75 mg/L 0.117 mg/L 0.68 mg/L
3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	Zinc Nitrate + Nitrite N	0.117 mg/L 0.68 mg/L

Section AB. Sector AB of Industrial Activity - Transportation Equipment and Industrial or Commercial Machinery Manufacturing Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

The requirements under this section apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector AB. Sector AB industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY MANUFACTURING FACILITIES	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment) (see Sector AC)
3711-3799 (except 3731,3732)	Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing) (see Sector R)

2. Description of Potential Pollutants and Sources

Site Map - The site map shall clearly show the location of vents and stacks from metal processing and similar areas.

Section AC. Sector AC of Industrial Activity - Electronic and Electrical Equipment/Components, and Photographic/Optical Goods Manufacturing Facilities

The requirements in Part V of this general permit are sector-specific and are in addition to the requirements in Parts III and IV. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

1. Description of Industrial Activity

There are no additional requirements under this section that apply to storm water discharges from activities identified and described as Sector AC. Sector AC industrial activities are described by the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes:

SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS	
SIC Code	**Description of Industry Sub-sector**
3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Equipment

SIC Code	Description of Industry Sub-sector (Continued)
3812 - 3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment

Section AD. Sector AD of Industrial Activity - Miscellaneous Industrial Activities

1. Description of Industrial Activity

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities that are designated by the executive director as needing a permit to control pollution related to storm water discharges and that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC. Where co-located industrial activities occur (refer to Part II.A.2. of this general permit) the additional conditions and requirements in Part V of this general permit for each of these activities also apply.

2. Limitations on Permit Coverage

(a) Facilities are not allowed to request general permit coverage under Sector AD. Coverage under this sector is reserved for those facilities that are designated by the executive director as eligible for coverage under this sector of this general permit.

(b) Facilities that are determined by the executive director to need controls in addition to the requirements in Part II and Part III of this general permit shall be required to obtain an individual TPDES permit.

APPENDIX B
ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Glossary of Terms

Aeration: A process which promotes biological degradation of organic matter. The process may be passive (as when waste is exposed to air) or active (as when a mixing or bubbling device introduces the air).

Backfill: Earth used to fill a trench or an excavation.

Baffles: Fin-like devices installed vertically on the inside walls of liquid waste transport vehicles that are used to reduce the movement of the waste inside the tank.

Berm: An earthen mound used to direct the flow of runoff around or through a structure.

Best Management Practice (BMP): Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Biodegradable: Having the ability to break down or decompose under natural conditions and processes.

Boom: A floating device used to contain oil on a body of water; or a piece of equipment used to apply pesticides from ground equipment such as a tractor or truck.

Buffer Strip or Zone: Strips of grass or other erosion-resistant vegetation between a waterway and an area of more intensive land use.

By-product: Material, other than the principal product that is generated as a consequence of an industrial process.

Calibration: A check of the precision and accuracy of measuring equipment.

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Chock: A block or wedge used to keep rolling vehicles in place.

Clay Lens: A naturally occurring localized area of clay that acts as an impermeable layer to runoff infiltration.

Concrete Apron: A pad of non-erosive material designed to prevent scour holes from developing at the outlet ends of culverts, outlet pipes, grade stabilization structures, and other water control devices.

Conduit: Any channel or pipe for transporting the flow of water.

Conveyance: Any natural or manmade channel or pipe in which concentrated water flows.

Corrosion: The dissolving and wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction such as between water and the pipes that the water contacts, chemicals touching a metal surface, or contact between two metals.

Culvert: A covered channel or a large-diameter pipe that directs water flow below the ground level.

CWA: Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972).

Denuded: Land stripped of vegetation such as grass, or land that has had vegetation worn down due to impacts from the elements or humans.

Dike: An embankment to confine or control water, often built along the banks of a river to prevent overflow of lowlands; a levee.

Director: The Regional Administrator or an authorized representative.

Discharge: A release or flow of storm water or other substance from a conveyance or storage container.

Drip Guard: A device used to prevent drips of fuel or corrosive or reactive chemicals from contacting other materials or areas.

Emission: Pollution discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks, other vents, and surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities and from motor vehicle, locomotive, or aircraft exhausts.

Erosion: The wearing away of land surface by wind or water. Erosion occurs naturally from weather or runoff, but can be intensified by land-clearing practices related to farming, residential or industrial development, road building, or timber cutting.

Excavation: The process of removing earth, stone, or other materials.

Fertilizer: Materials such as nitrogen and phosphorus that provide nutrients for plants. Commercially sold fertilizers may contain other chemicals or may be in the form of processed sewage sludge.

Filter Fabric: Textile of relatively small mesh or pore size that is used to allow water to pass through while keeping sediment out (permeable), or (b) prevent both runoff and sediment from passing through (impermeable).

Filter Strip: Usually long, relatively narrow area of undisturbed or planted vegetation used to retard or collect sediment for the protection of watercourses, reservoirs, or adjacent properties.

Flange: A rim extending from the end of a pipe; can be used as a connection to another pipe.

Flow Channel Liner: A covering or coating used on the inside surface of a flow channel to prevent the infiltration of water to the ground.

Flowmeter: A gauge that shows the speed of water moving through a conveyance.

General Permit: A permit issued under the TPDES program to cover a certain class or category of storm water discharges. These permits allow for a reduction in the administrative burden associated with permitting storm water discharges associated with industrial activities.

Grading: The cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

Hazardous Substance: Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Hazardous substances can be toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive; or any substance required by EPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the United States or if otherwise emitted into the environment.

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

Holding Pond: A pond or reservoir, usually made of earth, built to store polluted runoff for a limited time.

Illicit Connection: Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges authorized by an TPDES permit (other than the TPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

Infiltration: The penetration of water through the ground surface into sub-surface soil or the penetration of water from the soil into sewer or other pipes through defective joints, connections, or manhole walls; or a land application technique where large volumes of wastewater are applied to land, allowed to penetrate the surface, and percolate through the underlying soil.

Inlet: An entrance into a ditch, storm sewer, or other waterway.

Intermediate: A chemical compound formed during the making of a product.

Irrigation: Human application of water to agricultural or recreational land for watering purposes.

Jute: A plant fiber used to make rope, mulch, netting, or matting.

Lagoon: A shallow pond where sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen work to purify wastewater.

Land Application Unit: An area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.

Land Treatment Unit: An area of land where materials are temporarily located to receive treatment; e.g., sludge lagoon, stabilization pond.

Landfill: An area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

Large and Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System: All municipal separate storm sewers that are either A) located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census (these cities are listed in Appendices F and G of 40 CFR Part 122); or B) located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships, or towns within such counties (these counties are listed in Appendices H and I of 40 CFR Part 122); or C)owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (A) or (B) and that are designated by the Director as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.

Leaching: The process by which soluble constituents are dissolved in a solvent such as water and carried down through the soil.

Level Spreader: A device used to spread out storm water runoff uniformly over the ground surface as sheetflow (i.e., not through channels). The purposes of level spreaders are to prevent concentrated, erosive flows from occurring and to enhance infiltration.

Liming: Treating soil with lime to neutralize acidity levels.

Liner: A relatively impermeable barrier designed to prevent leachate from leaking from a landfill. Liner materials include plastic and dense clay; or an insert or sleeve for sewer pipes to prevent leakage or infiltration.

Liquid Level Detector: A device that provides continuous measures of liquid levels in liquid storage areas or containers to prevent overflows.

Material Storage Areas: On-site locations where raw materials, products, final products, by-products, or waste materials are stored.

Mulch: A natural or artificial layer of plant residue or other materials covering the land surface which conserves moisture, holds soil in place, aids in establishing plant cover, and minimizes temperature fluctuations.

Non-contact Cooling Water: Water used to cool machinery or other materials without directly contacting process chemicals or materials.

Notice of Intent (NOI): An application to notify the permitting authority of a facility's intention to be covered by a general permit; exempts a facility from having to submit an individual or group application.

NPDES: EPA's program to control the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. See the definition of "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" in 40 CFR 122.2 for further guidance.

NPDES Permit: An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved state agency to implement the requirements of the NPDES program.

Oil and Grease Traps: Devices which collect oil and grease, removing them from water flows.

Oil Sheen: A thin, glistening layer of oil on water.

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

Organic Pollutants: Substances containing carbon which may cause pollution problems in receiving streams.

Organic Solvents: Liquid organic compounds capable of dissolving solids, gases, or liquids.

Outfall: The point, location, or structure where wastewater or drainage discharges from a sewer pipe, ditch, or other conveyance to a receiving body of water.

Permeability: The quality of soil that enables water or air to move through it. Usually expressed in inches/hour or inches/day.

Permit: An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by TNRCC, EPA or a local agency to implement the requirements of an environmental regulation; e.g., a permit to discharge water, operate a waste-water treatment plant, or to operate a facility that may generate harmful emissions.

Permit Issuing Authority (or Permitting Authority): The TNRCC, EPA, or SAWS office that issues environmental permits to regulated facilities.

Plunge pool: A basin used to slow flowing water, usually constructed to a design depth and shape. The pool may be protected from erosion by various lining materials.

Pneumatic Transfer: A system of hoses which uses the force of air or other gas to push material through; used to transfer solid or liquid materials from tank to tank.

Point Source: Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

Pollutant: Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 [U.S.C. 2011 et seq.]), heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean: Sewage from vessels; or or water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by the authority of the state in which the well is located, and if the state determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources [Section 502(6) of the CWA].

Radioactive materials covered by the Atomic Energy Act are those encompassed in its definition of source, byproduct, or special nuclear materials. Examples of materials not covered include radium and accelerator-produced isotopes.

Porous Pavement: A man-made surface that will allow water to penetrate through and percolate into soil (as in porous asphalt pavement or concrete). Porous asphalt pavement is comprised of irregular shaped crush rock precoated with asphalt binder. Water seeps through into lower layers of gravel for temporary storage, then filters naturally into the soil.

Precipitation: Any form of rain or snow.

Preventive Maintenance Program: A schedule of inspections and testing at regular intervals intended to prevent equipment failures and deterioration.

Process Wastewater: Water that comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, waste products, or wastewater.

PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride): A plastic used in pipes because of its strength; does not dissolve in most organic solvents.

Raw Material: Any product or material that is converted into another material by processing or manufacturing.

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Recycle: The process of minimizing the generation of waste by recovering usable products that might otherwise become waste; e.g., recycling of aluminum cans, wastepaper, and bottles.

Reportable Quantity (RQ): The quantity of a hazardous substance or oil that triggers reporting requirements under CERCLA or the Clean Water Act. If a substance is released in amounts exceeding its RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center, the State Emergency Response Commission, and community emergency coordinators for areas likely to be affected.

Residual: Amount of pollutant remaining in the environment after a natural or technological process has taken place; e.g., the sludge remaining after initial wastewater treatment, or particulates remaining in air after the air passes through a scrubbing or other pollutant removal process.

Retention: The holding of runoff in a basin without release except by means of evaporation, infiltration, or emergency bypass.

Retrofit: The modification of storm water management systems in developed areas through the construction of wet ponds, infiltration systems, wetland plantings, stream bank stabilization, and other BMP techniques for improving water quality. A retrofit can consist of the construction of a new BMP in the developed area, the enhancement of an older storm water management structure, or a combination of improvement and new construction.

Rill Erosion: The formation of numerous, closely spread streamlets due to uneven removal of surface soils by storm water or other water.

Riparian Habitat: Areas adjacent to rivers and streams that have a high density, diversity, and productivity of plant and animal species relative to nearby uplands.

Runon: Storm Water surface flow or other surface flow which enters property other than that where it originated.

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

Sanitary Sewer: A system of underground pipes that carries sanitary waste or process wastewater to a treatment plant.

Sanitary Waste: Domestic sewage.

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

Scour: The clearing and digging action of flowing water, especially the downward erosion caused by stream water in sweeping away mud and silt from the stream bed and outside bank of a curved channel.

Sealed Gate: A device used to control the flow of liquid materials through a valve.

Secondary Containment: Structures, usually dikes or berms, surrounding tanks or other storage containers and designed to catch spilled material from the storage containers.

Section 313 Water Priority Chemical: A chemical or chemical categories which are: 1) Listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) [also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986]; 2) Present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; 3) That meet at least one of the following criteria: are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols), or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

Sediment Trap: A device for removing sediment from water flows; usually installed at outfall points.

Sedimentation: The process of depositing soil particles, clays, sands, or other sediments that were picked up by flowing water.

Sediments: Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water, usually after rain. They pile up in reservoirs, rivers, and harbors, destroying fish-nesting areas and holes of water animals and cloud the water so that needed sunlight might not reach aquatic plants. Careless farming, mining, and building activities will expose sediment materials, allowing them to be washed off the land after rainfalls.

Sheet Erosion: Erosion of thin layers of surface materials by continuous sheets of running water.

Sheetflow: Runoff which flows over the ground surface as a thin, even layer, not concentrated in a channel.

Shelf Life: The time for which chemicals and other materials can be stored before becoming unusable due to age or deterioration.

Significant Materials: Include, but are not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have a potential to be released with storm water discharges [122.26(b)(12)].

Significant Spills: Include, but are not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

Slag: Non- metal containing waste leftover from the smelting and refining of metals.

Slide Gate: A device used to control the flow of water through storm water conveyances.

Sloughing: The movement of unstabilized soil layers down a slope due to excess water in the soils.

Sludge: A semi-solid residue from any of a number of air or water treatment processes. Sludge can be a hazardous waste.

Soil: The unconsolidated mineral and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth that serves as a natural medium for the growth of plants.

Solids Dewatering: A process of removing excess water from solids to lessen the overall weight of the wastes.

Source Control: A practice or structural measure to prevent pollutants from entering storm water runoff or other environmental media.

Spent Solvent: A liquid solution that has been used and is no longer capable of dissolving solids, gases, or liquids.

Spill Guard: A device used to prevent spills of liquid materials from storage containers.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC): Plan consisting of structures, such as curbing, and action plans to prevent and respond to spills of hazardous substances as defined in the Clean Water Act.

Stopcock Valve: A small valve for stopping or controlling the flow of water or other liquid through a pipe.

Storm Drain: A slotted opening leading to an underground pipe or an open ditch for carrying surface runoff.

Storm Water: Runoff from a storm event, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity:

The discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 CFR Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in subparagraphs (i) through (x) of this subsection, the term includes, but is not limited to: storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at 40 CFR 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water.

The term includes only storm water discharges from all the areas (except access roads and rail lines) that are listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste material, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the: storage, loading and unloading transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product.

The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in this paragraph (i)-(xi) include those facilities designated under the provision of 122.26(a)(1)(v). The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of this subsection: transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25, 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation,

mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under this subsection are associated with industrial activity.;

Note: The Transportation Act of 1991 provides an exemption from storm water permitting requirements for certain facilities owned or operated by municipalities with a population of less than 100,000. Such municipalities must submit storm water discharge permit applications for only airports, power plants, and uncontrolled sanitary landfills that they own or operate, unless a permit is otherwise required by the permitting authority.

Subsoil: The bed or stratum of earth lying below the surface soil.

Sump: A pit or tank that catches liquid runoff for drainage or disposal.

Surface Impoundment: A man-made pond designed to hold liquid wastes or water for treatment, storage, or disposal.

Surface Water: All water naturally open to the atmosphere (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, wetlands impoundments, seas, estuaries, etc.); also refers to springs, wells, or other collectors which are directly influenced by surface water.

Swale: An elongated depression in the land surface that is at least seasonally wet, is usually heavily vegetated, and is normally without flowing water. Swales direct storm water flows into primary drainage channels and allow some of the storm water to infiltrate into the ground surface.

Tarp: A sheet of waterproof canvas or other material used to cover and protect materials, equipment, or vehicles.

Topography: The physical features of a surface area including relative elevations and the position of natural and human-made features.

Toxic Pollutants: Any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 501(a)(1) or, in the case of "sludge use or disposal practices," any pollutant identified in regulations implementing Section 405(d) of the CWA. Please refer to 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D.

TPDES: TCEQ's program to control the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. See the definition of "Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" in TXR15000 for further guidance.

TPDES Permit: An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by TCEQ to implement the requirements of the NPDES program.

Treatment: The act of applying a procedure or chemicals to a substance to remove undesirable pollutants.

Tributary: A river or stream that flows into a larger river or stream.

Underground Storage Tanks (USTs): Storage tanks with at least 10 percent or more of its storage capacity underground (the complete regulatory definition is at 40 CFR Part 280.12).

Waste: Unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing or other process.

Waste Pile: Any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

Water Table: The depth or level below which the ground is saturated with water.

Waters of the United States:
All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
all interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands;"
all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
the territorial sea; and
"wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition), are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the United States.

Waterway: A channel for the passage or flow of water.

Wet Well: A chamber used to collect water or other liquid and to which a pump is attached.

Wetlands: An area that is regularly saturated by surface or ground water and subsequently is characterized by a prevalence of vegetation that is adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Examples include: swamps, bogs, fens, marshes, and estuaries.

Wind Break: Any device designed to block wind flow and intended for protection against any ill effects of wind.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF -- Air Force

AFCEE --Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

AFFF -- Aqueous Film Forming (or Fire Fighting) Foam

AGE -- Aerospace Ground Equipment

BIF -- Boiler or Industrial Furnace

BMP -- Best Management Practice(s)

BOD5 -- Five Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand

CAA -- Clean Air Act

CE -- Civil Engineer

CERCLA -- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR -- Code of Federal Regulations

COD -- Chemical Oxygen Demand

CWA -- Clean Water Act

EA -- Enforcement Assessment

EA - Environmental Assessment

EIS -- Environmental Impact Statement

EO -- Executive Order

EPA -- (U. S.) Environmental Protection Agency

EPC -- Environmental Protection Committee

EPCRA -- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

FIFRA -- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

FWPCA -- Federal Water Pollution Control Act

GIS -- Geographic Information System

MAP -- Management Action Plan

MS4 -- Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

NEPA -- National Environmental Policy Act

NGVD -- National Geodetic Vertical Datum

NOD -- Notice of Deficiency

NOI -- Notice of Intent

NOT -- Notice of Termination

NOV -- Notice of Violation

NPDES -- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NTIS -- National Technical Information Service

O&M -- Operations and Maintenance

OPA 90 -- Oil Pollution Act

PCB -- Polychlorinated biphenyl

PE -- Professional Engineer

POC -- Point of Contact

POL -- Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants

POTW -- Publicly Owned Treatment Works

PRP -- Potentially Responsible Party

PVC -- Polyvinyl Chloride

QA/QC -- Quality Assurance/Quality Control

RCRA -- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RFA -- RCRA Facility Assessment

RFI -- RCRA Facility Investigation

RPM -- Remedial Program Manager

SARA -- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SDWA -- Safe Drinking Water Act

SOQ -- Statement of Qualifications

SPCC -- Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures

SWP3 or SWPPP -- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TPH - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

TRI -- Toxic Release Inventory

TSCA -- Toxic Substances Control Act

TSD -- Treatment, Storage and Disposal

TKN -- Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen

TNRCC - Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission

TRI -- Toxic Release Inventory

TSCA -- Toxic Substance Control Act

TSDF -- Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility

TSS -- Total Suspended Solids

VOC -- Volatile Organic Compound

WET -- Whole Effluent (Toxicity) Test(ing)

APPENDIX C
TENANT/CO-SIGNATORY NOTICES OF INTENT

Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity under the TPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (TXR050000)

For help completing this application, read the TXR050000 NOI Instructions (TNRCC-10382-Instructions).

TNRCC Use Only
TPDES Permit Number: TXR05•• •• •• •• •• •• NO
GIN Number: •• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• ••
Central Registry Mail Number: •• •• •• •• •• •• ••

A. Facility Owner Information

☐ New ☐ No Change Customer Reference Number: CN_____

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Address Line 2: _____

City: _____ State: -- _____ Zip Code: _____

Country Mailing Information (*if outside USA*) Territory: _____ Country Code: _____ Postal Code: _____

Phone Number: _____ Extension: _____ Fax Number: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Type of Owner: ☐ Individual ☐ Sole Proprietorship - D.B.A. ☐ Partnership ☐ Corporation ☐ Federal Government ☐ State Government ☐ County Government ☐ City Government ☐ Other: _____

Independent Owner? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Number of Employees: ☐ 0-20 ☐ 21-100 ☐ 101-250 ☐ 251-500 ☐ 501 or higher

Federal Tax ID: _____ State Franchise Tax ID Number: _____ DUNS Number: _____

B. Facility Operator Information

☐ New ☐ No Change Customer Reference Number: CN_____

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Address Line 2: _____

City: _____ State: -- _____ Zip Code: _____

Country Mailing Information (*if outside USA*) Territory: _____ Country Code: _____ Postal Code: _____

Phone Number: _____ Extension: _____ Fax Number: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Type of Operator: ☐ Individual ☐ Sole Proprietorship - D.B.A. ☐ Partnership ☐ Corporation ☐ Federal Government ☐ State Government ☐ County Government ☐ City Government ☐ Other: _____

Independent Operator? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Number of Employees: ☐ 0-20 ☐ 21-100 ☐ 101-250 ☐ 251-500 ☐ 501 or higher

Federal Tax ID: _____ State Franchise Tax ID Number: _____ DUNS Number: _____

C. Billing Address

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Address Line 2: _____

City: _____ State: – _____ Zip Code: _____

Country Mailing Information (*if outside USA*) Territory: _____ Country Code: _____ Postal Code: _____

Phone Number: _____ Extension: _____ Fax Number: _____

E-mail Address: _____

D. Facility Site Information

☐ New ☐ No Change Regulated Entity Reference Number: RN_____

Name: _____

Physical Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: – _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone Number: _____ Extension: _____ Fax Number: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Latitude: ___ ° ___ ' ___ " N Longitude: ___ ° ___ ' ___ " W Degrees (°), Minutes ('), and Seconds (")

Latitude: _____ Longitude: – _____ Decimal Form

Is the facility located on Indian Country Lands? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Primary SIC Code: _____ Secondary SIC Code: _____

Primary NAICS Code: _____ Secondary NAICS Code: _____

Activity Code: _____

What is the primary business of this facility? *(please do not repeat the SIC or NAICS description)*

_____

Mark the square of each sector that applies to the industrial activity at your facility that is to be covered under this general permit. These sectors are defined in general permit TXR050000.

☐ Sector A	☐ Sector E	☐ Sector I	☐ Sector M	☐ Sector Q	☐ Sector U	☐ Sector Y	☐ Sector AC
☐ Sector B	☐ Sector F	☐ Sector J	☐ Sector N	☐ Sector R	☐ Sector V	☐ Sector Z	☐ Sector AD
☐ Sector C	☐ Sector G	☐ Sector K	☐ Sector O	☐ Sector S	☐ Sector W	☐ Sector AA	
☐ Sector D	☐ Sector H	☐ Sector L	☐ Sector P	☐ Sector T	☐ Sector X	☐ Sector AB	

Has a storm water pollution prevention plan been developed and implemented as specified in the MSGP? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the facility discharge storm water into: *(must check "Yes" to at least one)*

A receiving water? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, name of receiving water: _____

Segment Number (optional): _____

A municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, name of the MS4 operator: _____

E. Contact - If the TNRCC needs additional information regarding this application, who should be contacted?

Name: _____ Title: _____

Phone Number: _____ Extension: _____ Fax Number: _____

E-mail Address: _____

F. Certification

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

Owner Representative:

Prefix: _____ First: _____ Middle: _____

Last: _____ Suffix: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

If you have questions on how to fill out this form or about the storm water program, please contact us at (512) 239-4671.
Individuals are entitled to request and review their personal information that the agency gathers on its forms. They may also have any errors in their information corrected. To review such information, contact us at (512) 239-3282.

Operator Representative:

Prefix: _____ First: _____ Middle: _____

Last: _____ Suffix: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

If you have questions on how to fill out this form or about the storm water program, please contact us at (512) 239-4671.
Individuals are entitled to request and review their personal information that the agency gathers on its forms. They may also have any errors in their information corrected. To review such information, contact us at (512) 239-3282.

The completed NOI must be mailed to the following address along with a $100 application fee payable to the TNRCC:

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Storm Water & General Permits Team; MC - 214
P.O. Box 13088
Austin, Texas 78711-3088

Completing the Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity under the TPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (TXR050000)

This notice of intent (NOI) has recently been expanded to include information that we, the TNRCC, are required to gather from the individuals and businesses that we regulate. Follow these blank-by-blank instructions to complete the NOI correctly.

A. Facility Owner Information *and* B. Facility Operator Information

Check boxes and Customer Reference Number
These boxes designate the owner's (operator's) status as a TNRCC "customer"—in other words, an individual or business that is involved in an activity that we regulate. We assign each customer a number that begins with "CN," followed by nine digits. ***This is not a permit number, registration number, or license number.*** In the remainder of this section, we will use "this customer" to mean the owner for Part A of the form and the operator for Part B of the form.

- If this customer has not been assigned a Customer Reference Number, check "New" and leave the space for the Customer Reference Number blank.
- If this customer has already been assigned this number, enter the owner's Customer Reference Number and:
  - Check "No Change" if all the remaining customer information is the same as previously reported. However, you must still complete most blanks in this form for this notice of intent to be valid.
  - If this customer's information has changed since the last time it was reported to the TNRCC, check neither box and complete the remainder of this notice of intent.
- ***Do not enter a permit number, registration number, or license number in place of the Customer Reference Number.***

Name
Enter the legal name of this customer. Include any abbreviations (LLC, Inc., etc.). If the owner and operator are the same, complete Part A, enter "Same as Owner" in this blank in Part B, and continue to Part C of the NOI.

Mailing Address
Enter a central and general mailing address for this customer to receive mail from the TNRCC. For example, if this customer is a large company, this address might be the corporate or regional headquarters. On the other hand, for a smaller business, this address could be the same as the facility address.

> ***If this is a street address, please follow US Postal Service standards.*** In brief, these standards require this information in this order:
> - the "house" number—for example, the 1401 in 1401 Main St
> - if there is a direction before the street name, the one- or two-letter abbreviation of that direction (N, S, E, W, NE, SE, SW, or NW)
> - the street name (if a numbered street, do not spell out the number—for example, 6th St, not Sixth St)
> - an appropriate abbreviation of the type of street—for example, St, Ave, Blvd, Fwy, Exwy, Hwy, Cr, Ct, Ln
> - if there is a direction after the street name, the one- or two-letter abbreviation of that direction (N, S, E, W, NE, SE, SW, or NW)

Address Line 2
Use this line for any information that you cannot fit on the line above—for example, a room number or company mail code.

City, State, *and* ZIP Code
Enter the name of the city, the two-letter USPS abbreviation for the state (for example, TX), and the ZIP Code. (Enter the full ZIP+4 if you know it.)

Country Mailing Information
If this address is ***outside*** the United States, enter the territory name, country code, and any non-ZIP mailing codes or other non–U.S. Postal Service features here. If this address is ***inside*** the United States, leave these spaces blank.

Phone Number *and* Extension
This number should correspond to this customer's mailing address given earlier. Enter the area code and phone number here. Leave "Extension" blank if this customer's phone system lacks this feature.

Fax Number
This number should correspond to this customer's mailing address given earlier. Enter the area code and fax number here.

E-mail Address
As with the mailing address, this should be a general address that is appropriate for e-mail to this customer's central or regional headquarters, if applicable.

> ***If "No Change" was checked for this customer, you may skip the rest of the fields in this part of the form and continue to the next part of the NOI.***

Type of Owner/Type of Operator
Check ***only one*** box.

Check ...	*if this customer...*
Individual	is a person and has not established a business to do whatever causes them to be regulated by us.
Sole Proprietorship—D.B.A.	is a business that is owned by only one person and has not been incorporated. This business may: • be under the person's name • have its own name ("doing business as," or d.b.a.) • have any number of employees
Partnership	is a business that is established as a partnership as defined by the Texas Secretary of State's Office.
Corporation	meets all of these conditions: • is a legally incorporated entity under the laws of any state or country • is recognized as a corporation by the Texas Secretary of State • has proper operating authority to operate in Texas.
Federal, state, county, or city government (as appropriate)	is either an agency of one of these levels of government or the governmental body itself (If a utility district, water district, tribal government, college district, council of governments, or river authority, check "Other" and write in the specific type of government.)
Other	fits none of the above descriptions. Enter a short description of the type of customer in the blank provided.

Independent Owner?/Independent Operator?
Check "No" if this customer is a subsidiary or part of a larger company. Otherwise, check "Yes."

Number of Employees
Check one box to show the number of employees for this customer's entire company, at all locations. ***This is not necessarily the number of employees at the facility named in this NOI.***

Federal Tax ID
All businesses, except for some small sole proprietors, should have a federal taxpayer identification number (TIN). Enter this number here. Use no prefixes, dashes, or hyphens. If you do not have a TIN because you are an individual or a small sole proprietor, enter your Social Security number here. Use no prefixes, dashes, or hyphens.

> ***Why we ask for Social Security numbers:***
> Under Section 232.302(c)(1) of the Texas Family Code, the TNRCC must ask for your Social Security number to assist in the collection of child support obligations.

State Franchise Tax ID
Corporations and limited liability companies that operate in Texas are issued a franchise tax identification number. If this customer is a corporation or limited liability company, enter this number here.

DUNS Number
Most businesses have a DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) number issued by Dun and Bradstreet Corp. If this customer has one, enter it here.

C. Billing Address
We will mail the annual fee invoice for this facility to the address entered in this section.

Name
Enter the legal name of the person or business to which we should mail this facility's fee invoice each year.

Mailing Address
Enter the specific mailing address to which we should mail this facility's fee invoice each year. If this is a street address, please follow the US Postal Service standards as described under "A. Facility Owner Information/B. Facility Operator Information" on page 1 of these instructions.

Address Line 2
Use this line for any information that you cannot fit on the line above—for example, a room number or company mail code.

City, State, *and* ZIP Code
Enter the name of the city, the two-letter USPS abbreviation for the state (for example, TX), and the ZIP Code. (Enter the full ZIP+4 if you know it.)

Country Mailing Information
If this address is ***outside*** the United States, enter the territory name, country code, and any non-ZIP mailing codes or other non–U.S. Postal Service features here. If this address is ***inside*** the United States, leave these spaces blank.

Phone Number *and* Extension
Enter the area code and phone number that we should call if we have questions related to the processing or collection of the annual fee invoice for this facility. Leave "Extension" blank if the phone system lacks this feature.

Fax Number
Enter the area code and fax number that we should use for communications related to the processing or collection of the annual fee invoice for this facility.

E-mail Address
Enter an e-mail address, if there is one, that we should use for correspondence related to this facility's annual fee invoice.

D. Facility Site Information
Check boxes *and* Regulated Entity Reference Number
These boxes designate this facility's status as a TNRCC "regulated entity"—in other words, a location where an activity that we regulate occurs. We assign each regulated entity a number that begins with "RN," followed by nine digits. ***This is not a permit number, registration number, or license number.***

- If this facility has not been assigned a Regulated Entity Reference Number, check "New" and leave the space for the Regulated Entity Reference Number blank.
- If this facility has already been assigned this number, enter the Regulated Entity Reference Number and:
  - Check "No Change" if all the remaining information is the same as previously reported. However, even if there has been no change, you must complete this section at least through "E-mail Address" for this NOI to be valid.
  - If this facility's information has changed since the last time it was reported to the TNRCC, check neither box and complete the remainder of this notice of intent.
- ***Do not enter a permit number, registration number, or license number in place of the Regulated Entity Reference Number.***

Name
Enter the name by which you want this facility to be known to the TNRCC.

Physical Address
Enter the physical address of the facility itself. Our staff should be able to use this address to find the facility. If no physical address exists, enter a description of the location of the facility.

Mailing Address
Enter the mailing address of this facility itself. If this is a street address, please follow the US Postal Service standards as described under "A. Facility Owner Information/B. Facility Operator Information" on page 1 of these instructions.

City, County, *and* ZIP Code
Enter the name of the city, the county, and the ZIP Code. (Enter the full ZIP+4 if you know it.)

Phone Number *and* Extension
Enter the area code and phone number of this facility. Leave "Extension" blank if the facility phone system lacks this feature.

Fax Number
Enter this facility's area code and fax number here.

E-mail Address
If there is an e-mail address for this facility, enter it here.

Latitude *and* Longitude
Enter the latitude and longitude of the facility in ***either*** degrees, minutes, and seconds ***or*** decimal form.

For help obtaining the latitude and longitude, go to:
terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/default.asp

Is the facility located on Indian Country Lands?
Check "Yes" only if the facility is on a reservation or other areas designated by the federal government as Indian Country Lands. If not, check "No."

SIC *and* NAICS Codes
All facilities should have a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and a North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code. These codes may or may not correspond to why this facility is regulated by the TNRCC. When NAICS codes replace SIC codes, you will probably be asked to provide NAICS codes, unless you provide them now.

Enter the SIC (or NAICS) code that best describes the main business activity at this facility as the "Primary SIC (or NAICS) Code." Enter the SIC (or NAICS) code that best describes other business activity at this facility as the "Secondary SIC (or NAICS) Code."

For example, for a typical convenience store with fuel pumps, you might enter a primary SIC code of 5411 (Convenience food stores-retail) and a secondary SIC code of 5541 (Filling stations-gasoline-retail).

For a list of SIC codes on the Web, go to:
www.osha.gov/oshstats/sicser.html

For a list of NAICS codes on the Web, go to:
www.census.gov/epcd/www/naicscod.htm

Activity Code
If any of the following narrative descriptions pertain to your facility, provide the appropriate activity code.

HZ: Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA;
LF: Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes, including those that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA;
SE: Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
TW: Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage;
AD: For a facility without an applicable SIC or Activity Code that was specifically designated by TNRCC to obtain permit coverage.

Primary Business of This Facility
In your own words, briefly describe the primary business of this regulated entity. Please do not repeat the SIC or NAICS description. For example, for a typical convenience store, you might enter, "Grocery store with fuel pumps and car wash."

Industrial Activity Sector
General Permit TXR050000 defines the 30 industrial activity sectors listed on the NOI on the basis of SIC and activity codes. For more information about these sectors, read the general permit, *Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Storm Water Discharges* (TNRCC publication RG-394). This publication is available on our Web site:
www.tnrcc.state.tx.us

Note: More than one sector may apply to your facility. ***On this NOI, be sure to check each applicable sector.***

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
This plan identifies the areas and activities that could produce contaminated runoff at your facility and then tells how you will ensure that this contamination is mitigated. For example, in describing your mitigation measures, your facility's plan might identify the devices that collect and filter storm water, tell how those devices are to be maintained, and tell how frequently that maintenance is to be carried out. ***Develop and implement this plan before you complete this NOI.*** This plan must be available for a TNRCC investigator to review on request. Specific requirements for the development of the plan can be found in the *Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Storm Water Discharges* (TNRCC publication RG-394).

Destination of Storm Water Discharge
The storm water from your facility goes into either receiving water (a local stream or lake, possibly via a drainage ditch) or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). Check the appropriate boxes. If you checked "Yes" to "A receiving water?", then name the body of water that your facility's runoff goes into. If you checked "Yes" to "An MS4?", then enter the name of whoever owns that storm sewer—often a city, town, or utility district, but possibly another form of local government.

E. Contact
Give all the relevant information for the person you would like our staff to contact if they have questions about any of the information on this form—perhaps the same person who completed the form.

F. Certification
Both the owner and the operator must sign and date this statement to validate this NOI. Be sure to enter the full legal name of the person signing the form and the relevant title—for example, "Owner," "Owner's attorney," or "Senior Facility Manager." Use the "Prefix" blank for such titles as Dr., Mr., or Ms., as desired. Use the "Suffix" blank for such designations as Ph.D., Jr., Sr., III, or J.D., if applicable.

For a corporation, the application shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. A responsible corporate officer means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions rather than to specific individuals.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the application shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, the application shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official. For purposes of this application, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g. regional administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency).

Questions?
If you have questions about any of the information on this form, contact our Storm Water Program at 512/239-4671 or look for "Storm Water" on our Web site:
www.tnrcc.state.tx.us

APPENDIX D
TENANT/CO-SIGNATORY NOTICES OF TERMINATION

Notice of Termination (NOT) for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity Under the TPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

TNRCC

Completion of the TPDES NOT form shall be done in accordance with the TNRCC NOT instructions.

TNRCC Office Use Only
TPDES Permit Number: TXR••-••-••-••-••-••-••
GIN Number: ••-••-••-••-••-••-••-••

A. TPDES Permit Number: TXR

B. Reason for Termination

- ☐ There is no longer a discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity.
- ☐ There is a change in the owner / operator of the facility.
- ☐ The discharge is now authorized under an alternate TPDES permit.
- ☐ The facility has obtained a no exposure exclusion.

C. Facility Owner Information

Name:
Mailing Address:
Address Line 2:
City: State: Zip Code:
Country Mailing Information (*if outside USA*) Territory: Country Code: Postal Code:
Phone: Extension: Fax Number:

D. Facility Operator Information

Name:
Mailing Address:
Address Line 2:
City: State: Zip Code:
Country Mailing Information (*if outside USA*) Territory: Country Code: Postal Code:
Phone: Extension: Fax Number:

E. Facility Site Information

Name:
Physical Address:
Address Line 2:
City: County: Zip Code:
Latitude: Deg: Min: Sec: Longitude: Deg: - Min: Sec:

F. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that authorization under the TPDES Multi-Sector General Permit is no longer necessary based on the reason(s) selected in section B. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity under the general permit TXR050000, and that discharging pollutants in storm water associated with industrial activity to surface waters in the state is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a TPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release an owner or operator from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act.

Owner Representative:

Prefix: First: Middle:
Last: Suffix: Title:
Signature: Date:

Operator Representative:

Prefix: First: Middle:
Last: Suffix: Title:
Signature: Date:

Instructions for Completing the Notice of Termination (NOT) for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity Under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)

Who May File a Notice of Termination (NOT) Form

Permittees who are presently covered under the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) may submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) form when their facilities no longer have any storm water discharges associated with industrial activity as defined in the storm water regulations at 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14), when they are no longer the owner or operator of the facility, when the discharge of storm water becomes authorized under an alternate TPDES permit, or when the facility has obtained a no exposure exclusion.

Where to File the NOT Form

The NOT must be sent to the following address:

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Storm Water & General Permits Team; MC-148
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

Section A

Provide the TPDES authorization number assigned to the facility identified in Section E.

Section B

Check the box that provides an appropriate description of the reason for you terminating coverage.

Section C & D

Provide the legal name, mailing address, city, state, zip code, phone number and fax number of the person, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or other legal entity that owns and/or operates the facility or site described in this application.

Section E

Provide the official or legal name, location address, city, county, zip code, TNRCC region number, and latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the facility or site. If no street address exists, provide a geographic description based on highway intersections and/or permanent landmarks. Do not provide a P.O. Box for the facility location. Latitude and longitude must be submitted in degrees/minutes/seconds.

Section F

It is the duty of the owner and the operator of a facility to sign the NOT.

For a corporation, the application shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this application, a responsible corporate officer means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions rather than to specific individuals.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the application shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, the application shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official. For purposes of this application, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g. regional administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency).

APPENDIX E
POINTS OF CONTACT

Airport

Name	Organization	Address	City	State	ZIP	Phone Area 210
Mr. Bob Vantil, AICP	City of Taylor Department of Community Development	400 Porter Street	Taylor	TX	76574	512.352.5990 Ext. 16
Mr. Mike Daffin	City of Taylor Municipal Airport	No. 1 Airport Road	Taylor	TX	76574	512.352.5747
Mr. Ronny Harrison	City of Taylor Municipal Airport	No. 1 Airport Road	Taylor	TX	76574	512.352.5747
Mr. Charlie Meculincek	City of Taylor Municipal Airport	No. 1 Airport Road	Taylor	TX	76574	512.352.5747

Consultant

Name	Organization	Address	City	State	ZIP	Phone
Edgar E. Perrey, III	Baer Engineering & Environmental Consulting, Inc.	7756 Northcross Drive, Suite 211	Austin	Texas	78757	512.453.3733

Regulatory & Governmental Agencies

Agency	Key Contacts	Address	City	State	ZIP	Phone
TCEQ	Regional Director: Patty Reeh Water: Carolyn Runyon Waste/Air: Barry Kalda	1921 Cedar Bend Dr. Ste. 150	Austin	Texas	78758-5336	512.339.2929
EPA Region 6	Richard Greene	1445 Ross Avenue Suite 1200	Dallas	Texas	75202	214.665.6444
National Response Center (NRC)						800.424.8802 202.267.2675

Tenant / Co-Signatory Companies

Company	Address	Work Phone	Name	Job Title
Mike Green, Inc.	330 Airport Road, Ste. 102	512.365.5720	Mr. Mike Green	Owner
Brundage Aviation, Inc.	330 Airport Road, No. 2	512.365.8984	Mr. Brundage	Owner

APPENDIX F
SITE INSPECTION FORMS

Exposed Material Form

Date Completed: _____

Material: [ ]

Material ID#: [ ]

Facility Name: [ ]

Exposed Materials		Method of On-Site Storage/Disposal		Material Management Practice	
Fuel	☐ Yes ☐ No	Aboveground tank	☐ Yes ☐ No	Secondary containment	☐ Yes ☐ No
		Underground tank	☐ Yes ☐ No	Overfill protection	☐ Yes ☐ No
		Trucks	☐ Yes ☐ No	Secondary containment where feasible	☐ Yes ☐ No
Hydraulic & Lubricating Fluids	☐ Yes ☐ No	Sealed inert container	☐ Yes ☐ No	Drip pans	☐ Yes ☐ No
De-icing Chemicals	☐ Yes ☐ No	Sealed inert container	☐ Yes ☐ No	Source reduction and/or drip pans	☐ Yes ☐ No
Cleaning Chemicals	☐ Yes ☐ No	Indoors or off-site	☐ Yes ☐ No	Use designated wash-rack	☐ Yes ☐ No
Pesticides/ Herbicides	☐ Yes ☐ No	Indoors or off-site	☐ Yes ☐ No	Applied by licensed personnel	☐ Yes ☐ No
Paint Wastes	☐ Yes ☐ No	Indoors	☐ Yes ☐ No	Pre-treated prior to sanitary sewer	☐ Yes ☐ No
Lavatory Waste	☐ Yes ☐ No	Sealed inert container	☐ Yes ☐ No	Into sanitary sewer	☐ Yes ☐ No
Solvents	☐ Yes ☐ No	Indoors	☐ Yes ☐ No	Use in EPA wash tank	☐ Yes ☐ No
Waste Fuel/Oil	☐ Yes ☐ No	Aboveground tank	☐ Yes ☐ No	Secondary containment	☐ Yes ☐ No

Exposed Material Form

Date Completed: _____

Exposed Materials		Method of On-Site Storage/Disposal		Material Management Practice	
		Underground tank	☐ Yes ☐ No	Overfill protection	☐ Yes ☐ No
		Drums	☐ Yes ☐ No	Secondary containment	☐ Yes ☐ No
Used Oil Filters	☐ Yes ☐ No	Covered Container	☐ Yes ☐ No	Cover during rain fall	☐ Yes ☐ No
Cargo	☐ Yes ☐ No	Mobile carriers	☐ Yes ☐ No	Cover during rain fall	☐ Yes ☐ No
Spill Kit Onsite	☐ Yes ☐ No	Accessible	☐ Yes ☐ No	Fully Stocked Kit	☐ Yes ☐ No

_____ _____

Site Evaluator ***Date***

_____ _____

Facility Representative ***Date***

Secondary Containment Form *Date Completed:* _____

Facility Name:

Material ID#:

Secondary Containment:

Dimensions:

Height x Width x Depth (w/ units):

Construction Material:

- ☐ *Steel or metal*
- ☐ *Reinforced Concrete*
- ☐ *Earthen*
- ☐ *Synthetic Membrane*
- ☐ *Concrete Block*
- ☐ *Other Materials*

Other Containment:

Dimensions:

Height x Width x Depth (w/ units):

Construction Material:

- ☐ *Steel or metal*
- ☐ *Reinforced Concrete*
- ☐ *Earthen*
- ☐ *Synthetic Membrane*
- ☐ *Concrete Block*
- ☐ *Other Materials*

_____ _____

Site Evaluator *Date*

_____ _____

Facility Representative *Date*

Site Evaluation Form

Date Completed: _____

Facility ID#:

Date of Site Visit:

Facility Name:

Facility Address:

24-Hour Point of Contact/Position:

Telephone: ***Fax:***

E-mail:

SIC Code: ***NAICS No.:***

Airport Grid Map ID:

Drainage Area:

Zero Discharge Facility? Y or N

Description of current activities and Planned Future Activities

Potential Sources of Pollutants:

Tenant Lease Area:

Site Evaluation Form

Date Completed: _____

Loading/Unloading Areas:

Outdoor Storage Areas: (Please describe secondary containment features)

Outdoor Processing Areas: (Please describe secondary containment features)

Dust Producing Activities: (Please describe secondary containment features)

Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance, Cleaning & Fueling: (description of processes)

Site Evaluation Form

Date Completed: _____

De-Icing Equipment? Y or N

If yes, Quantity of Glycol stored and description of storage vessels:

On-Site Waste Disposal/Disposal Areas: *(How is it contained and is it exposed to Stormwater?)*

Liquid Storage Tank Areas: *(UL label)*

☐ API-620 Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks	☐ API-650 Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage	☐ API-653 Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Construction	☐ API-2610 Design, Construction, Operation Maintenance, and Inspection of Terminal and Tank Facilities
☐ UI-142 Steel Above-ground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids	☐ None	☐ Other Standards	
List Standard(s) of facility: _____			

Liquid Storage Tank Areas: *(size and liquid stores)*

Source	Possible Major Type of Failure	Total Quantity (gals)	Max. Pump Rate (gal/hr)	Direction of Surface water Runoff Flow Inside Containment Area	Secondary Containment Yes or No

Site Evaluation Form

Date Completed: _____

SPCC Plan? Y or N

Stormwater Flow Direction(s):

Stormwater Discharge? Y or N *(If yes, which outfall?)*

Soil Erosion & Potential Impact: (describe)

Non-Stormwater Discharge: (number and description of each)

Existing Housekeeping Measures/BMP Measures:

Site Evaluation Form

Date Completed: _____

Spill Prevention Measures/SPCC Plans? Y or N

If Yes, is the Plant Current and Sealed by Professional Engineer? Y or N

Employee Training/Education? Y or N ; Established Program? Y or N

PERSONNEL TRAINING AND SPILL PREVENTION PROCEDURES 112.7(e)(10)	
a. Training on the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent the discharge of oil and applicable pollution control laws, rules, & regulations.	☐ Yes ☐ No
b. Designated person accountable for spill prevention.	☐ Yes ☐ No
c. Spill prevention briefings scheduled periodically.	☐ Yes ☐ No

_____ _____

Site Evaluator ***Date***

_____ _____

Facility Representative ***Date***

Spill Information Form

Date Completed: _____

Evaluator _____

Facility ID#:

Facility Name:

Facility Contact:

Facility Contact Phone Number:

Have there been any spills at the facility over the last 3 years? Yes No

Approximately how many? _____ ***Average Size of Spills*** _____ ***gallons***

Category (Circle all that apply): Spills Leaks Drips Numerous Few Chronic Reportable Quantity Reported

Dates:

Material Spilled	*Source/ Location*	*Material ID #*	*Volume Spilled*	*Volume Recovered*	*Enter Drainage? Yes or No*	*Continuing Stormwater Exposure?*

Preventative Measures Taken:

APPENDIX G
FACILITY MAPS

APPENDIX H
TENANT FACILITY INSPECTION SUMMARY REPORTS

Mike Green, Inc.

Basic Inspection Data

An inspection and stormwater evaluation was conducted at the Mike Green, Inc. hanger on April 3, 2002. The facility was inspected by Edgar E. Perrey, III, P.E. Mike Green, Inc. is located on the southeastern side of the airport and shares the hanger with the City of Taylor Airport pilots lounge. The primary activity of Mike Green, Inc. is the import and export of helicopters and falls under SIC Code 4581. The company occupies a hanger that is approximately 5,000 square feet.

The operations at Mike Green, Inc. suggest that the potential pollutants entering surface or storm waters from their operations might include used oil and used cleaning solvents. The volume of engine oil and methyl-ethyl ketone maintained on-site is minimal, possibly three to four boxes of engine oil and one to three gallons of methyl-ethyl ketone.

Processes and operations that could generate contaminated stormwater from this facility include the following:

- Partially disassembled aircraft on the ramp and in the hanger.
- Waste oil in a jointly used 250 gallon sealed, above ground cylinder tank.

Exposed Materials Onsite

Concern related to the storage of the above listed materials is limited due to the fact that most activities are carried out inside the hanger and the limited quantities of the materials.

The proper management of wastes, including one or more of the following, is also important for appropriate stormwater management:

- Solid Wastes
- Solvents & Paint Wastes
- Waste fuel
- Waste Oil

Containment Methods and Plans/Training

Employee training does not yet include information on pollution control.

Spills and Preventative Measures Data

There is not a history of spills at this site.

Brundage Aviation, Inc.

Basic Inspection Data

This exterior of this facility was inspected on April 3, 2003 by Edgar E. Perrey, III, P.E and the interior was inspected on April 14, 2003. This facility primarily deals with the repair and maintenance of fixed wing aircraft and likely falls under SIC code 4581. This hanger is approximately 6,500 square feet in size and is located just south of the Mike Green, Inc. hanger.

The exterior inspection revealed a relatively clean site with only two areas requiring attention. There was a white drum located on the south side of the facility with an unidentified liquid filling approximately one fifth of the drum. The other area requiring cleanup is on the northeast side of the facility. Several drums were observed in this area with the ground immediately beneath the drums saturated by what appeared to be used oil. The interior of the building is in relatively good order for a working facility visited during the day. Post-maintenance cleaning procedures seemed appropriate based on observation by the inspector. There did not appear to be any large quantities of substances that could be exposed to storm water run-off inside. Based on a discussion with the owner all materials used for the maintenance of aircraft are disposed of in the 250 gallon used oil container on the north side of the building or hauled away by other service companies.

The operations at Brundage Aviation, Inc. suggest that the potential pollutants entering surface or storm waters from their operations might include fuel, lubricating oils, and hydraulic fluids. The possibility of these fluids entering the stormwater system are minimal due to the fact that it appears most operations are conducted within the hanger.

Exposed Materials Onsite

Possible concerns on this leasehold include the use, storage, transfer or distribution of one or more of the following materials:

- hydraulic fluids
- cleaning chemicals
- solvents
- waste oil

The proper management of the following wastes is also important for appropriate stormwater management:

- solid wastes
- solvents
- waste fuel and oils
- used oil filters

Containment Methods and Plans/Training

It appears appropriate methods for preventing contamination of stormwater are being followed. For example, during the second site visit use of plastic tubs to catch fluids from aircraft engines was observed.

Spills and Preventative Measures Data

There is not a history of spills at this site.

APPENDIX I
TRAINING PROGRAM & PRESENTATION

APPENDIX J
RECORDS AND LOGS FOR THE CITY OF TAYLOR MUNICIPAL AIRPORT SWP3

TAYLOR MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
SWP3 UPDATE LOG

Date	Time	Summary of Modifications/Updates

TAYLOR MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
RECORD OF REPORTABLE SPILLS

Date	Time	Spilled Material	Volume of Spilled Material	Comments

QUARTERLY VISUAL MONITORING
FOR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Prior to taking samples:

1. Conduct monitoring during daylight hours
2. Examine collected samples in well lit area using a clean white sheet of paper as a background
3. The only exception to Number 2 is the observations for odor and foam, which may have to be collected at the sample site immediately after the sample was taken
4. Observe and comment on the following:

Date:			
Time:			
Inspector(s):			
Color:			
Nature of Run-Off (i.e. storm water, snow melt, etc.):			
Clarity:			
Floating Solids:	Yes	No	If Yes, describe:
Suspended Solids:	Yes	No	If Yes, describe:
Settled Solids:	Yes	No	If Yes, describe:
Foam:	Yes	No	
Oil Sheen:	Yes	No	
Odor:	Yes	No	
Other Observations:			

TAYLOR MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
QUARTERLY PERIODIC INSPECTION REPORT

Date: _____

Time: _____

Inspector: _____

Temperature: _____

Weather Conditions: _____

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MEASURES

General Area:

- Are the trash dumpsters in good order? Yes/No
- Are the trash barrels in good order? Yes/No
- Have the airport grounds been mowed recently? Yes/No
- Other:

Hangers:

City of Taylor/Mike Green, Inc. Hanger

- Is there any apparent oil around the perimeter of the hanger? Yes/No
- Trash around hangers? Yes/No
- Sediment build-up around hangers? Yes/No
- Other:

Brundage Aviation Hanger:

- Is there any apparent oil around the perimeter of the hanger? Yes/No
- Trash around hangers? Yes/No
- Sediment build-up around hangers? Yes/No
- Other:

Hanger A

- Is there any apparent oil around the perimeter of the hanger? Yes/No
- Trash around hangers? Yes/No
- Sediment build-up around hangers? Yes/No
- Other:

Hanger B

- Is there any apparent oil around the perimeter of the hanger? Yes/No
- Trash around hangers? Yes/No
- Sediment build-up around hangers? Yes/No
- Other:

Hanger C

- Is there any apparent oil around the perimeter of the hanger? Yes/No
- Trash around hangers? Yes/No
- Sediment build-up around hangers: Yes/No
- Other:

Hanger D

- Is there any apparent oil around the perimeter of the hanger? Yes/No
- Trash around hangers? Yes/No
- Sediment build-up around hangers: Yes/No
- Other:

Fueling Facility

- Are there any indications the tanks have leaks? Yes/No
  - If yes, which tank? AvGas/Jet A/Both
  - What portion of the tank(s) is leaking?
- Trash around fuel tanks? Yes/No
- Are tank exteriors in good shape?
- Other:

EROSION CONTROL MEASURES List any sediment/erosion control measures currently in place at the airport, the date the measure was installed, and the general condition of the measure (i.e. is the measure accomplishing the intended task?)

Measure	Date installed	Condition

MISCELLANEOUS

- Are dirt and/or gravel piles located on the airport? Yes/No
  - If so, are there appropriate erosion controls measures located around the pile? Yes/No
  - If not, appropriate erosion/sedimentation control measures need to be installed until the area has been stabilized permanently.

- Are there any areas of exposed soil located on the airport property?
  - If so, are there appropriate erosion controls measures located around the pile? Yes/No
  - If not, appropriate erosion/sedimentation control measures need to be installed until the area has been stabilized permanently.

- Are there any indications that sediment from properties up-gradient of the airport is flowing onto the airport property? Yes/No
  - If so, where?
  - To what extent (approximate the are of the sediment)?
  - If off-site sediment is encroaching onto airport property, the off-site source(s) needs to be identified and adequate measures need to be installed to prevent further encroachment.

TAYLOR MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
EROSION CONTROL MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Date	Time	Maintenance Activity	Performed By:	Action

TAYLOR MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
EMPLOYEE TRAINING/EDUCATION ACTIVITIES LOG

Date	Time	Training/Education Activity	Attendees	
			Name	Signature
			1	
			2	
			3	
			4	
			5	
			6	
			7	
			8	
			9	
			10	
			11	
			12	
			13	
			14	
			15	
			16	
			17	
			18	
			19	
			20	