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Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit No. IDR050000

Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity in Idaho

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Surface & Wastewater Division
IPDES Program

1410 N. Hilton Street
Boise, ID 83706

In compliance with the provisions of the State of Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act Title 39, Chapter 1, "Rules Regulating the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program" (IDAPA 58.01.25) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act [CWA]) Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 *et seq*.

Operators of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity located in in Idaho where Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the permitting authority are authorized to discharge to waters of the United States (WOTUS) in accordance with the eligibility and Notice of Intent (NOI) requirements, effluent limitations, inspection requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit. This permit is structured as follows:

- Parts 1–7: General requirements that apply to all facilities;
- Part 8: Industry sector-specific requirements;
- Part 9: Standard Permit Conditions; and
- Appendices A through K: Additional permit conditions that apply to all operators covered under this permit.

A copy of this general permit must be kept at the site where discharges occur.

Mary Anne Nelson, PhD
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Table of Contents

1 Coverage under This Permit 4
A. Eligibility 4
B. Types of Discharges Authorized Under the MSGP 8
C. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge 11
D. Terminating Permit Coverage 15
E. Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Certification 16
F. Permit Compliance 16
G. Severability 16
2 Control Measures and Effluent Limits 16
A. Stormwater Control Measures 17
B. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations and Other Limitations 26
C. Requirements Relating to Endangered Species, Historic Properties, and CERCLA Sites 28
3 Inspections 28
A. Facility Inspections 28
B. Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges 31
4 Monitoring 34
A. Monitoring Procedures 34
B. Required Monitoring 37
5 Corrective Actions and Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) 51
A. Corrective Action 51
B. Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) 53
C. Corrective Action and AIM Documentation 64
6 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) 65
A. Person(s) Responsible for Preparing the SWPPP 65
B. Required Contents of Your SWPPP 66
C. Required SWPPP Modifications 72
D. SWPPP Availability 72
E. Additional Documentation Requirements 74
7 Reporting and Recordkeeping 75
A. Electronic Reporting Requirement 75
B. Submitting Information to DEQ 75
C. Reporting Monitoring Data to DEQ: 76
D. Annual Report 77

E. Numeric Effluent Limitations Exceedance Report 77
F. Additional Standard Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements 78
G. Record Retention Requirements 79
H. Addresses for Reports 79

List of Tables

Table 1-1: Stormwater-Specific Effluent Limitations Guidelines 8
Table 1-2: NOI Submittal Deadlines and Discharge Authorization Dates 12
Table 2-1: Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines 26
Table 4-1. Summary of Each Type of Monitoring 37
Table 4-2: 2026 MSGP Benchmark Thresholds 43
Table 4-3: Required Monitoring for Effluent Limits Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines 47

1 Coverage under This Permit

A. Eligibility

To obtain and maintain coverage under this permit, your facility must meet all of the following eligibility criteria and comply with the procedures for requesting authorization. Each condition below must be satisfied before DEQ can issue a written authorization to discharge under this general permit:

1. **Location of Your Facility:** Your facility must be located in an area where DEQ is the permitting authority and where coverage under this permit is available;[1]
2. **Your Discharges Are Associated with Industrial Activity:** Your facility must have an authorized stormwater discharge or an authorized non-stormwater discharge per Part 1.B associated with industrial activity from your "primary industrial activity" (as defined in Appendix A and as listed in Appendix B), or you have been notified by DEQ that you are eligible for coverage under Sector AD.
3. **Limitations on Coverage:** Even if the above criteria are met, your facility is not eligible for coverage under this permit if any of the following exemption conditions apply. In such cases, you may be required to obtain coverage under an individual IPDES permit or another general permit.
    a. **Discharges mixed with unauthorized non-stormwater discharges:** Discharges mixed with non-stormwater discharges other than those mixed authorized non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.B.2, and/or those mixed with a discharge authorized by a different Idaho Pollution Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) permit and/or a discharge that does not require IPDES authorization.
    b. **Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity:** Discharges solely associated with construction activity that disturbs one acre or more (or is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one acre or more) are not eligible for coverage under this permit.
        1) Such construction activities must instead obtain coverage under DEQ's Construction General Permit (CGP), unless the construction activity occurs in conjunction with specific mining or oil and gas extraction operations authorized under Sectors G, H, I, or J;
        2) Examples include clearing, grading, or excavation that exposes soil to stormwater runoff prior to completion of industrial site development.

        This distinction prevents overlap between stormwater permits and ensures each discharge type is managed under the appropriate regulatory framework.

[1] This condition also applies in the limited circumstances where your facility is located in a jurisdiction where DEQ is not the permitting authority, but your discharge point location is to a water of the United States (WOTUS) where DEQ is the permitting authority.

Authorized construction discharges mixed in accordance with Part 1.A.3.a. are allowable, as long as CGP coverage is maintained.

c. **Discharges already covered by another IPDES permit:** Unless DEQ provides written authorization stating otherwise, discharges from your facility are not eligible for coverage under this permit if:
   1) The stormwater discharges is already covered under an individual IPDES permit or another general permit, expect for mixed discharges in Part 1.A.3.a;
   2) The stormwater discharge was covered within five years prior to this permit's effective date by an individual or general IPDES permit that established site-specific numeric water quality-based effluent limitations for the industrial stormwater component of the discharge; or
   3) The facility has had, or is in the process of having, any IPDES permit denied, terminated, or revoked by DEQ (other than a routine expiration and reissuance).

d. **Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines:** The facility has stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, other than those listed in Table 1-1 of this permit.

e. **Cooling Water Intake Structures Subject to Section 316(b) of the CWA:** Coverage for cooling water intake structures regulated under CWA Section 316(b) are not available under this permit. Facilities with cooling water intake structures regulated under CWA Section 316(b) (see 40 CFR Part 125, Subparts I, J, and N) may obtain coverage under this permit for their stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity but must obtain additional coverage under a separate individual or general IPDES permit for their facility's cooling water intake structure requirements.

4. **Eligibility Related to Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listed Species and Critical Habitat Protection:** To be eligible, you must be able to demonstrate that your stormwater discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect any species that are federally listed as endangered or threatened ("ESA-listed") and are not likely to adversely affect habitat that is designated as "critical habitat" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or said discharges and activities were the subject of an ESA Section 7 consultation or an ESA Section 10 permit. You must follow the procedures outlined in the Endangered Species Protection section of the NOI in *Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (IPDES) E-Permitting System* and meet one of the criteria listed in Appendix C. You must comply with any measures that formed the basis of your criteria eligibility determination to be in compliance with the MSGP. These measures become permit requirements per Part 2.C. Documentation of these measures must be kept as part of your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (see Part 6.B.6.a).

5. Eligibility for "New Dischargers" and "New Sources" (as defined in Appendix A)[2] ONLY:
   a. **Eligibility for "New Dischargers" and "New Sources" Based on Water Quality Standards:** Your stormwater discharge must be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards (IDAPA 58.01.02). You are ineligible for coverage under this permit if DEQ determines prior to your authorization to discharge that your stormwater discharges will not be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will not meet an applicable water quality standard. In such case, DEQ may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary per Part 1.C.8, or, alternatively, DEQ may authorize your coverage under this permit after you implement additional control measures so that your stormwater discharges will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards.
   b. **Eligibility for "New Dischargers" and "New Sources" for Water-Quality Impaired Waters:** If you discharge to an "impaired water" (as defined in Appendix A), you must do one of the following:
      1) Prevent all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and retain documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with your SWPPP;
      2) When submitting your NOI in the IPDES E-Permitting System, provide the technical information or other documentation to support your claim that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at your facility, and retain such documentation with your SWPPP; or
      3) When submitting your NOI in IPDES E-Permitting System, provide either data or other technical documentation to support a conclusion that the stormwater discharge will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards and retain such information with your SWPPP. The information you submit must demonstrate:
      4) For discharges to waters without an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL), that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or

[2] "New Discharger" means a facility from which there is or may be a discharge, that did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.
"New Source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a "discharge of pollutants," the construction of which commenced: i) after promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or ii) after proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. See 40 CFR 122.2.

5) For discharges to waters with an applicable EPA-approved or established TMDL, that there are (in accordance with 40 CFR 122.4(i)) sufficient remaining wasteload allocations in the TMDL to allow your discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards (e.g., a reserve allocation for future growth).

You must retain such documentation with your SWPPP. If at any time during your coverage under this permit you detect a pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired as a result of monitoring per Part 4.B.4.a, you must (a) comply with Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) Level 1 Responses in Part 5.B.3.a, (b) take all reasonable steps as described in Part 2.A.2.c to prevent the discharge of the pollutant causing the impairment, and (c) continue monitoring quarterly until no longer detected or within an acceptable range as described in Part 4.B.4.a, and exceptions described in Part 4.B.4.b.

c. **Eligibility for "New Dischargers" and "New Sources" for Waters with High Water Quality (Tier II and III):**

1) For new dischargers and new sources to Tier II waters, your discharge must not lower the water quality of the applicable water. For Tier II waters, please consult the Idaho Integrated Report, available at: *https://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/surface-water/monitoring-and-assessment/* and the closest regional office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality: *https://www.deq.idaho.gov/regional-offices*.

2) For new dischargers and new sources to waters designed by a state or tribe as Tier III waters[3] (i.e., outstanding national resource waters) for antidegradation purposes under IDAPA 58.01.02.051, you are not eligible under this permit and you must apply for an individual permit. Idaho does not have any Tier III waters at this time.

6. **Eligibility for Discharges to a Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Site:** If you discharge to a federal CERCLA Site[4] in Idaho, you must notify DEQ when submitting your NOI, and DEQ must determine that you are eligible for permit coverage. In determining eligibility for coverage under this Part, DEQ may evaluate whether you are implementing or plan to implement adequate controls and/or procedures to ensure that your discharge will

[3] For the purposes of this permit, your project is considered to discharge to a Tier II or Tier III water if the first WOTUS to which you discharge is identified by DEQ as a Tier II or Tier III water. For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first WOTUS to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system (separate storm sewer systems (MS4s and non-municipal storm sewers systems) do not include combined sewer systems or separate sanitary sewer systems).

[4] There are two CERCLA Sites in Idaho that were designated in EPA's MSGP as triggering potentially additional stormwater controls: Bunker Hill Mining & Metallurgical Complex, IDD048340921, at 47.542706/-116.162771; and St. Maries Creosote, IDSFN1002095, at 47.191697 / -116.343000

not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site (i.e., your stormwater discharge will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet an applicable water quality standard). If it is determined that your facility discharges to a CERCLA Site after you have obtained coverage under this permit, you must contact DEQ and ensure that you either have implemented or will implement adequate controls and/or procedures to ensure that your discharges will not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site such that your stormwater discharge will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet an applicable water quality standard.

For the purposes of this permit, a facility discharges to a federal CERCLA Site if the discharge flows directly into the site through its own conveyance, or through a conveyance owned by others, such as a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4).

B. Types of Discharges Authorized Under the MSGP[5]

1. **Authorized Stormwater Discharges:** If you meet all the eligibility criteria in Part 1.A, then the following discharges from your facility are authorized under this permit:
    a. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any "primary industrial activities" and "co-located industrial activities" (as defined in Appendix A) except for any stormwater discharges prohibited in Part 8;
    b. Discharges DEQ has designated as needing a stormwater permit as provided in Sector AD;
    c. Discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain IPDES permit authorization but are mixed with discharges that are authorized under this permit; and
    d. Stormwater discharges from facilities subject to any of the national stormwater-specific effluent limitations guidelines listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Stormwater-Specific Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector	New Source Performance Standard (NSPS)	New Source Date
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart J	A	Yes	1/26/81
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	C	Yes	4/8/74

[5] Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), or during an inspection.

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector	New Source Performance Standard (NSPS)	New Source Date
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	D	Yes	7/28/75
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	E	Yes	2/20/74
Mine dewatering[1] discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D	J	No	N/A
Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subparts A and B	K, L	Yes	2/2/00
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	O	Yes	11/19/82 (10/8/74)[2]
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	S	Yes	6/15/12

[1] Note that the allowable "mine dewatering" for Sector J is different than the "construction dewatering" defined in Appendix A of this Permit.
[2] NSPS promulgated in 1974 were not removed via the 1982 regulation; therefore, wastewaters generated by 40 CFR Part 423-applicable sources that were New Sources under the 1974 regulations are subject to the 1974 NSPS.

2. **Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges:** Below is the list of non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit. Unless specifically listed in this part, this permit does not authorize any other non-stormwater discharges requiring IPDES permit coverage. You must either eliminate those discharges prior to applying for permit coverage or they must be covered under another IPDES permit; this includes the sector-specific non-stormwater discharges that are listed in Part 8 as prohibited (a non-exclusive list is provided only to raise awareness of contaminants or sources of contaminants generally characteristic of certain sectors).
    a. **Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges for All Sectors:** The following are the only non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit for all sectors, provided that all discharges comply with the effluent limits set forth in Parts 2 and 8. Additionally, if you are subject to monitoring requirements in Part 4 and you trigger AIM per Part 5.B, you must consider these non-stormwater discharges as possible sources of the exceedance. If you discover these non-stormwater discharges are the source of the exceedances, you must apply the appropriate corrective actions set forth in Part 5.
        1) Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
        2) Fire hydrant flushings;
        3) Potable water, including uncontaminated water line flushings;
        4) Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
        5) Irrigation/landscape drainage, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;

6) Pavement wash waters, provided that detergents or hazardous cleaning products are not used (e.g., bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, and nonylphenols), and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities (see Part 6.B.3), or any other toxic or hazardous materials, unless residues are first cleaned up using dry clean-up methods (e.g., applying absorbent materials and sweeping or using hydrophobic mops/rags) and you have implemented appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, and settlement);
7) External building/structure washdown / power wash water that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products (e.g., those containing bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, and nonylphenols), and you have implemented appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, and settlement);
8) Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;
9) Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials;
10) Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown, or drains); and
11) Any authorized non-stormwater discharge listed above in this Part 1.B.2 or any stormwater discharge listed in Part 1.B.1 mixed with a discharge authorized by a different IPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require IPDES permit authorization.

b. **Additional Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharge for Sector A Facilities:** Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the non-numeric effluent limits requirements in Part 2.A.2 and the effluent limits in Part 8.A.8.

c. **Additional Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges for Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities for Sectors G, H, and J Facilities**: The following non-stormwater discharges are only authorized for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities, as defined in Part 8.G.3.2, 8.H.3.2, and 8.J.3.2, provided that, with the exception of water used to control dust, these discharges are not routed to areas of exposed soil and all discharges comply with the permit's effluent limits:
    1) Water used to wash vehicles and equipment, provided that there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents used for such purposes;
    2) Water used to control dust; and

3) Construction dewatering water that has been treated by an appropriate control under Parts 8.G.4.2.8, 8.H.4.2.8, or 8.J.4.2.8.

Once the earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased, the only authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sectors G, H, and J are those listed in Part 1.B.2.a.

C. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

1. **Prepare your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Prior to Submitting Your NOI:** You must develop or update your SWPPP in accordance with Part 6 before submitting your NOI for coverage under this permit, as required by Part 1.3.2 below. You must make your SWPPP publicly available by either attaching it to your NOI, including a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) in your NOI, or providing additional information from your SWPPP on your NOI, per Part 6.D.
2. **How to Submit Your NOI to Get Permit Coverage:** To be covered under this permit, you must use the *Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (IPDES) E-Permitting System*[6] to electronically prepare and submit to DEQ a complete and accurate NOI by the deadline applicable to your facility presented in Table 1-2. The NOI certifies to DEQ that you are eligible for coverage according to Part 1.A and provides information on your industrial activities and related discharges. The permittee must submit to DEQ all applicable annual and application fees in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.110. Per Part 7.A, you must submit your NOI electronically via IPDES E-Permitting System, unless DEQ grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may use the paper NOI form in Appendix D.
3. **Deadlines for Submitting Your NOI and Your Official Date of Permit Coverage:** Table 1-2 provides the deadlines for submitting your NOI and your official start date of permit coverage.

[6] For information on submitting forms via IPDES E-Permitting System go to *Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (IPDES) E-Permitting System*.

Table 1-2: NOI Submittal Deadlines and Discharge Authorization Dates

Category of Facility/Operator	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date[1,2]
Existing MSGP facility: Operators of industrial activities whose stormwater discharges were covered under the 2021 MSGP.	No later than [insert 90 days after permit expiration date].	30 calendar days after DEQ notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless DEQ notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed. Note: You must review and update your SWPPP to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting your NOI. Provided you submit your NOI in accordance with the deadline, your authorization under the 2021 MSGP is administratively continued until you have been granted coverage under this permit or an alternative permit, or coverage is otherwise terminated.
New facility without MSGP coverage: Operators of industrial activities that will commence discharging after [insert permit effective date].	At least 30 calendar days prior to commencing discharge.	30 calendar days after DEQ notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless DEQ notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed.
Existing facility covered under an alternative permit: Operators seeking coverage for stormwater discharges previously covered under an individual permit or an alternative general permit.	At least 30 calendar days prior to commencing discharge.	
Existing MSGP facility with a new operator: New operators of existing industrial activities with stormwater discharges previously authorized under the 2026 MSGP.	At least 30 calendar days prior to the date of transfer of control to the new operator.	
Existing facility without MSGP coverage: Operators of industrial activities that commenced discharging prior to [insert permit effective date], but whose stormwater discharges were not covered under the 2021 MSGP or another IPDES permit.	Immediately; your stormwater discharges are currently unpermitted.[1]	

[1] If you have missed the deadline to submit your NOI, any and all discharges from your industrial activities will continue to be unauthorized under the CWA until they are covered by this or a different IPDES permit. DEQ may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the commencement of discharging and discharge authorization.
[2] Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you are ineligible for permit coverage.

4. **<u>Modifying your NOI:</u>** If after submitting your NOI, you need to correct or update any fields, you may do so by submitting a "Change NOI" form using the IPDES E-Permitting System. Per Part 7.B.1, you must submit your Change NOI electronically via the IPDES E-Permitting System, unless DEQ grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may use the suggested format for the paper Change NOI form.
    a. For an existing operator, if any of the information supplied on the NOI changes, you must submit a Change NOI form within thirty (30) calendar days after the change occurs.
    b. At a facility where there is a transfer in operator or a new operator takes over operational control at an existing facility, the new operator must submit a new NOI no later than thirty (30) calendar days after a change in operators. The

previous operator must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) no later than thirty (30) calendar days after MSGP coverage becomes active for the new operator, as specified in Part 1.D.

5. **Requirement to Post a Sign of your Permit Coverage:** You must post a sign or other notice of your permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to your facility. You must use a font large enough to be readily viewed from a public right-of-way and perform periodic maintenance of the sign to ensure that it remains legible, visible, and factually correct. If placement of signage readable from a public right-of-way is not physically feasible due to site layout or safety concerns, operators may use an alternative but equally accessible method to meet the intent of public notice. At minimum, the sign must include:
    a. The following statement: "[Name of facility] is permitted for industrial stormwater discharges under the Idaho DEQ's Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)";
    b. Your IPDES ID number;
    c. A contact phone number for obtaining additional facility information;
    d. **One** of the following:
        1) The URL for the SWPPP (if available), and the following statement: "To report observed indicators of stormwater pollution, contact [optional: include facility point of contact and] DEQ at: [include the applicable DEQ Regional Office contact information found at *Regional Offices | Idaho Department of Environmental Quality*]; **or**
        2) The following statement: "To obtain the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this facility or to report observed indicators of stormwater pollution, contact [optional: include facility point of contact and] DEQ at [include the applicable DEQ Regional Office contact information found at *Regional Offices | Idaho Department of Environmental Quality*].
6. **Your Official End Date of Permit Coverage**: Once covered under this permit, your coverage will last until the date that:
    a. You terminate permit coverage by submitting an NOT per Part 1.D; or
    b. You receive coverage under a different IPDES permit or a reissued or replacement version of this permit after it expires on [insert date 4 years and 364 days from effective date]; or
    c. You fail to submit an NOI for coverage under a reissued or replacement version of this permit before the required deadline.
7. **Continuation of Coverage for Existing Operators After the Permit Expires**
    a. Note that if the 2026 MSGP is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.101.02 and remain in force and effect for operators that were covered prior to its expiration. All operators authorized to discharge prior to the expiration date of the 2026 MSGP will automatically remain covered under the 2021 MSGP until the earliest of:

1) The date the operator is authorized for coverage under a new version of the MSGP following the timely submittal of a complete and accurate NOI. Note that if a timely NOI for coverage under the reissued or replacement permit is not submitted, coverage will terminate on the date that the NOI was due; or
2) The date of the submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
3) Issuance of an individual permit for the facility's discharge(s); or
4) A final permit decision by DEQ not to reissue the MSGP, at which time DEQ will identify a reasonable time period for covered operators to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under the 2026 MSGP will terminate at the end of this time period.

b. DEQ reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue the 2026 MSGP under IDAPA 58.01.25.201, in which case operators will be notified of any relevant changes or procedures to which they may be subject. If DEQ fails to issue another general permit prior to the expiration of a previous one, DEQ does not have the authority to provide coverage to industrial operators not already covered under that prior general permit. If the five-year expiration date for the 2026 MSGP has passed and a new MSGP has not been reissued, new operators seeking discharge authorization should contact DEQ regarding the options available, such as applying for individual permit coverage.

8. **Coverage Under Alternative Permits:** DEQ may require you to apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under an alternative permit (i.e., either an individual IPDES permit or an alternative IPDES general permit in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.102). If DEQ requires you to apply for an alternative permit, DEQ will notify you in writing that a permit application or NOI is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision and will contain alternative permit application or NOI requirements, including deadlines for completing your application or NOI.
    a. **Denial of Coverage for New or Previously Unpermitted Facilities:** For new or previously unpermitted facilities, following the submittal of your NOI, you may be denied coverage under this permit and must apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under an alternative permit. Facilities that do not satisfy the eligibility requirements per Part 1.A may be denied coverage.
    b. **Loss of Authorization Under the 2026 MSGP for Existing Permitted Facilities:** If your stormwater discharges are covered under this permit, you may receive a written notification that you must either apply for coverage under an individual IPDES permit or submit an NOI for coverage under an alternative general IPDES permit. In addition to the reasons for the decision and alternative permit application or NOI deadlines, the notice will include a statement that on the effective date of your alternative permit coverage, your coverage under the 2026 MSGP will terminate. DEQ will terminate your MSGP permit coverage in the IPDES E-Permitting System at that time. DEQ may grant additional time to

submit the application or NOI if you request it. If you fail to submit an alternative permit application or NOI as required by DEQ, then your authorization to discharge under the 2026 MSGP is terminated at the end of the day DEQ required you to submit your alternative permit application or NOI. DEQ may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

c. **Operators Requesting Coverage Under an Alternative Permit:** You may request to be covered under an individual permit. In such a case, you must submit an individual permit application in accordance with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.25.105, with reasons supporting the request, to the applicable DEQ Regional Office listed in Part 7.H of this permit. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit if your reasons are adequate to support the request. When you are authorized to discharge under an alternative permit, your authorization to discharge under the 2026 MSGP is terminated on the effective date of the alternative permit.

D. Terminating Permit Coverage

1. **How to Submit your Notice of Termination (NOT) to Terminate Permit Coverage:** To terminate permit coverage, you must use DEQ's E-Permitting System to electronically prepare and submit to DEQ a complete and accurate NOT. Per Part 7.A, you must submit your NOT electronically via the IPDES E-Permitting System, unless DEQ grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may use the paper NOT form in Appendix E. To access E-Permitting, go to *Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (IPDES) E-Permitting System*.

   Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at 11:59 pm of the day that you are notified that your complete NOT has been processed. If you submit a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions in Part 1.D.2 then your NOT is not valid. Until you terminate permit coverage, you must comply with all conditions and effluent limitations in the permit.

2. **When to Submit Your Notice of Termination:** You must submit a NOT within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:
   a. A new owner or operator has received authorization to discharge under this permit; or
   b. You have ceased operations at the facility and/or there are no, or no longer will be, discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, and you have already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls per Part 2.A.2.e; or
   c. You are a Sector G, H, or J facility and you have met the applicable termination requirements; or
   d. You obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an IPDES permit, unless DEQ terminates your coverage for you per Part 1.C.8.

E. Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure Certification

If you are covered by this permit and become eligible for a "no exposure" exclusion from permitting under 40 CFR 122.26(g), you may file a No Exposure Certification (NEC). You are no longer required to have a permit upon approval of a complete and accurate NEC to DEQ. If you are no longer required to have permit coverage because of a no exposure exclusion and have submitted a NEC form to DEQ, you are required to submit a NOT for your previous permit coverage. You must submit a NEC form to DEQ once every five years.

You must use DEQ's IPDES E-Permitting System to electronically prepare and submit to DEQ a complete and accurate NEC. Per Part 7.B.1, you must submit your NEC electronically via the IPDES E-Permitting System, unless DEQ grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may use the paper NEC form in Appendix H. To access the IPDES E-Permitting System, go to *Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (IPDES) E-Permitting System*.

F. Permit Compliance

Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of this permit, and thus is a violation of the CWA. As detailed in Part 5, failure to take any required corrective actions constitutes an independent, additional violation of this permit, in addition to any original violation that triggered the need for a corrective action. As such, any actions and time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve you of the initial underlying noncompliance.

Where AIM is triggered by an event that does not itself constitute permit noncompliance (i.e., an exceedance of an applicable benchmark), there is no permit violation provided you comply with the required responses within the relevant deadlines established in Part 5.

G. Severability

Invalidation of a portion of this permit does not necessarily render the whole permit invalid. DEQ's intent is that the permit is to remain in effect to the extent possible; in the event that any part of this permit is invalidated, DEQ will advise the regulated community as to the effect of such invalidation.

2 Control Measures and Effluent Limits

In the technology-based limits included in Parts 2.A and 8, the term "minimize" means to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using stormwater control measures (SCMs) (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice. The term "infeasible" means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. DEQ notes that it does not intend for any permit requirement to conflict with state water rights law.

A. Stormwater Control Measures

You must select, design, install, and implement SCMs (including best management practices) to minimize pollutant discharges that address the selection and design considerations in Part 2.A.1, meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.A.2, meet limits contained in applicable effluent limitations guidelines in Part 2.A.3, and meet the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part 2.B.

The selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures to comply with Part 2 must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Note that you may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where you provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of your rationale in the part of your SWPPP that describes your control measures, consistent with Part 6.B.4.

You must modify your SCMs per Part 5.A if you find that your control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges (i.e., your discharges will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards or meet any of the other non-numeric effluent limits in this permit). Regulated stormwater discharges from your facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at your facility.

1. **Stormwater Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations:** You must consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:
    a. Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
    b. Using stormwater control measures in combination may be more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in your stormwater discharge;
    c. Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective stormwater control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
    d. Minimizing impervious areas at your facility and infiltrating stormwater onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce the frequency and volume of discharges and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid groundwater contamination;
    e. Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
    f. Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater discharges and improve water quality;
    g. Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants; and

h. When implementing structural improvements, adaptive measures,[7] or a combination of adaptive measures can help to minimize[8] impacts[9] from stormwater discharges from major storm and flood events.[10] You must consider if your facility has previously experienced such major storm events under current conditions,[11] or may be exposed in the future to major storm and flood events based on best available data.[12] If such stormwater control measures are already in place due to existing requirements mandated by other state, local, or federal agencies, you should document in your SWPPP a brief description of the controls and a reference to the existing requirement(s). If your facility may be exposed to or has previously experienced such major storm events,[13] additional stormwater control measures that may be considered include, but are not limited to:

1) Construct flood barriers to protect infrastructure or reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force;

[7] "Adaptive Measures" refers to structural improvements; enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures; and/or other control measures, actions, or strategies that mitigate the effects of impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm and flood events. They may include but are not limited to: building or modifying infrastructure, utilization of models (including but not limited to: flood, increased precipitation, system performance), monitoring and inspecting (including but not limited to: flood control, infrastructure, treatment), and repair/retrofit.

[8] "Minimize" means to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

[9] "Impacts" refers to an effect on a component of the stormwater collection system and/or related operation that may include destruction, damage, or ineffective operation such as bypass, upset or failure, overflow, increased inflow and infiltration or discharges of pollutants, and effluent limit exceedance.

Impacts may be economic, environmental, or public health related.

[10] "Major storm and flood events" refer to instances resulting from major storms such as hurricanes, extreme/heavy precipitation events, and pluvial, fluvial, and flash flood events. "Extreme/heavy precipitation" refers to instances during which the amount of rain or snow experienced in a location substantially exceeds what is normal. What constitutes a period of heavy precipitation varies according to location and season.

[11] "Current conditions" refers to the 100-year flood (the 1% -annual-chance flood) based on historical records.

[12] "Best available data" refers to both the most current observed data and available forward-looking projections. Because current and future impacts are localized and facility-specific, obtaining data on the most local scale, such as through data collection, is important. However, local, state, and federal resources can contain relevant data and information to inform permittee considerations, such as data on observed and projected precipitation and storm events, sea level rise, storm surge, stream gauges (e.g., streamflow, water temperature), monitoring (e.g., effluent volume and pollutants discharged), expected service life, and inspection and maintenance schedules. Examples of available public tools and resources for observed and projected data can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial- activities-fact-sheets-and-guidance.*

[13] To determine if your facility is susceptible to an increased frequency of major storm events that could impact the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, you may reference FEMA, NOAA, or USGS flood map products at *https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/where-can-i-find-flood-maps?qt-news_science_products=0#qt-news_science_products.*

2) Prevent floating of structures by elevating above the flood level[14] or securing with non-corrosive device;
3) When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a major storm or flood event is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures);
4) Store materials and waste above the flood level;
5) Reduce or eliminate outdoor storage;
6) Relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground;
7) Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms or flood events that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning;
8) Identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors; and
9) Conduct staff training for implementing your emergency procedures at regular intervals.

Note: Part 2.A.1 requires that you must consider Parts 2.A.1.a through 2.A.1.h when selecting and designing control measures to minimize pollutant discharges via stormwater. Part 2.A.1 does not require nor prescribe specific control measure to be implemented; however, you must document in your SWPPP per Part 6.B.4 the considerations made to select and design control measures at your facility to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

2. **Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT):**[15] You must comply with the following non-numeric effluent limits as well as any sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits in Part 8, except where otherwise specified.

   Effluent limit requirements in Part 2.A.2 that do not involve the site-specific selection of a control measure or are specific activity requirements (e.g., cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds of the sump depth, in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least 6 inches below the lowest outlet pipe) are marked with an asterisk (*). When documenting in your SWPPP, per Part 6.B.4, how you will comply with the requirements marked with an asterisk, you have the option of including additional

[14] "Flood level" is the computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the reference flood. The reference flood is typically FEMA's Base Flood Elevation, or BFE, which refers to the 100-year flood (the 1% - annual-chance flood). Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year. The BFE is shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for zones AE, AH, A1–A30, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1– A30, AR/AH, AR/AO, V1–V30 and VE. (Source: *https://www.fema.gov/node/404233*). The FEMA Flood Map Service Center can be accessed through *https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search.*

[15] BPT is Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available, as set forth in CWA section 304(b)(1) and Appendix A; BAT is Best Available Technology Economically Achievable, as set forth in CWA section 304(b)(2) and Appendix A; and BCT is Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology, as set forth in CWA section 304(b)(4) and Appendix A.

information or you may just copy and paste those effluent limits verbatim from the permit into your SWPPP without providing additional documentation (see Part 6.B.4).

a. **Minimize Exposure:** You must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and stormwater in order to minimize pollutant discharges by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. Unless infeasible, you must also:
   1) Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent discharges of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
   2) Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge;
   3) Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors;
   4) Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent discharges and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
   5) Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

   Note: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater from affected areas does not discharge pollutants to waters of the United States or if discharges are authorized under another IPDES permit.

b. **Good Housekeeping:** You must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. You must perform good housekeeping measures in order to minimize pollutant discharges, including, but not limited to, the following:
   1) Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the washdown water;
   2) Store materials in appropriate containers;
   3) Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment or treatment). Consistent with Part 1.B.2 above, this permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes;
   4) Keep all drum lids closed when not in use. Drums must be clearly labeled and in good condition. For drums that may accidentally leak or spill, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment or treatment).
   5) Inspect any accumulation of stormwater in secondary containment visually before discharge. If visual inspection of accumulated stormwater or other evidence suggests contamination, you must ensure it complies with the effluent limits in this permit before it is discharged.

6) Minimize the potential for waste, garbage, and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.
7) Plastic Materials Requirements: Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement control measures to eliminate discharges of plastic in stormwater.[16] Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as stormwater pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste, and recycling.

c. **Maintenance:**

1) **Maintenance Activities:** You must maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits in this permit in effective operative condition, as well as all industrial equipment and systems, in order to minimize pollutant discharges. This includes:
   a) Performing inspections and preventative maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants via stormwater.
   b) Maintaining non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available and personnel appropriately trained).
   c) Inspecting and maintaining baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately removing any accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse.
   d) Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds of the sump depth, or in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least 6 inches below the lowest outlet pipe.
2) **Maintenance Deadlines:**
   a) If you find that your control measures need routine maintenance, you must conduct the necessary maintenance immediately in order to minimize pollutant discharges.
   b) If you find that your control measures need to be repaired or replaced, you must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair or

[16] Examples of appropriate control measures include but are not limited to: installing a containment system, or other control, at each on-site storm drain discharge point down gradient of areas containing plastic material, designed to trap all particles retained by a 1 millimeter mesh screen; using a durable sealed container designed not to rupture under typical loading and unloading activities at all points of plastic transfer and storage; using capture devices as a form of secondary containment during transfers or loading or unloading plastic materials, such as catch pans, tarps, berms, or any other device that collects errant material; or having a vacuum or vacuum-type system for quick cleanup of fugitive plastic material available for employees. For facilities that maintain outdoor storage of plastic materials, do so in a durable, permanent structure that prevents exposure to precipitation that could cause the material to be discharged via stormwater.

replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged during subsequent storm events. Final repairs/replacement of stormwater controls should be completed as soon as feasible but must be no later than the timeframe established in Part 5.A.3 for corrective actions (i.e., within 14 days or, if that is infeasible, within 45 days). If the completion of stormwater control repairs/replacement will exceed the 45 day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the maintenance, provided that you notify the DEQ Regional Office of your intention to exceed 45 days, and document in your SWPPP your rationale for your modified maintenance timeframe. If a control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8, or is not being properly operated or maintained, you must conduct corrective action as specified in Part 5.A.

Note: In this context, the term "immediately" means the day you identify that a control measure needs to be maintained, repaired, or replaced, you must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a permanent solution. However, if you identify a problem too late in the work day to initiate action, you must perform the action the following work day morning. "All reasonable steps" means you must respond to the conditions triggering the action, such as, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping or vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new SCM to be installed.

d. **Spill Prevention and Response:** You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur in order to minimize pollutant discharges. You must conduct spill prevention and response measures, including but not limited to, the following:
   1) Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
   2) Use drip pans and absorbents if leaky vehicles and/or equipment are stored outdoors;
   3) Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
   4) Plainly label containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," or "Fertilizers and Pesticides") that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
   5) Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;

6) Develop training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
7) Keep spill kits onsite, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made; and
8) Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 and the Idaho State Comm Center at (208) 632-8000 as soon as you have knowledge of the release. Per Part 9.12.F, you must also, within five calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System. Depending on the nature and degree of the spill, other state, tribal, or local requirements may necessitate additional reporting of spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies.

e. **Erosion and Sediment Controls:** To minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, you must minimize erosion by stabilizing exposed soils at your facility and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points. You must also use structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize the discharge of sediment. If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose in your SWPPP. If using treatment chemicals:
   1) **Use conventional erosion and sediment controls before and after the application of treatment chemicals:** Chemicals may only be applied where treated stormwater is directed to a sediment control (e.g., sediment basin, perimeter control) before discharge.
   2) **Select appropriate treatment chemicals:** Chemicals must be appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed and present in the discharges being treated (i.e., the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of stormwater flowing into the chemical treatment system or area).
   3) **Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals:** Store all treatment chemicals in leakproof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets), or provide equivalent measures designed and maintained to minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in stormwater or by any other means (e.g., storing chemicals in a covered

area, having a spill kit available on site, and ensuring personnel are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill).

4) **Comply with state/local requirements:** Comply with applicable state and local requirements regarding the use of treatment chemicals.
5) **Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of the chemical provider/supplier:** Use treatment chemicals and chemical treatment systems in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the provider/supplier of the applicable chemicals, or document in your SWPPP specific departures from these specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.
6) **Ensure proper training:** Ensure all persons who handle and use treatment chemicals at the site are provided with appropriate, product-specific training prior to beginning application of treatment chemicals. Among other things, the training must cover proper dosing requirements.
7) **Perform additional measures specified by the DEQ Regional Office for the authorized use of cationic chemicals:** DEQ may require you to perform additional measures to ensure the use of such chemicals will not result in discharges that do not meet water quality standards.

There are many resources available to help you select appropriate SCMs for erosion and sediment control, including Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management Practices, at the Idaho DEQ website at: *Storm Water | Idaho Department of Environmental Quality*.

f. **Management of Stormwater:** You must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater to minimize pollutants in your discharges. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with DEQ's resources relating to stormwater management, including EPA's sector-specific Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series, (*Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series | US EPA*).
g. **Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt:** You must enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces, in order to minimize pollutant discharges. You must implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered pursuant to this permit if stormwater from the piles is not discharged or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another IPDES permit.
h. **Employee Training:**
    1) **Types of personnel who require training:** You must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to

comply with this permit (e.g., inspectors and maintenance personnel), including all members of your stormwater pollution prevention team. You must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

a) Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
b) Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become pollutants discharged via stormwater;
c) Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 3 and 4; and
d) Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 5.

2) **Areas of Required Training:** Personnel must be trained in at least the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

a) An overview of what is in the SWPPP;
b) Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
c) The location of all the controls required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;
d) The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
e) When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions; and
f) The facility's emergency procedures, if applicable per Part 2.A.1.H.

i. **Non-Stormwater Discharges:** You must evaluate for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. You must eliminate any non-stormwater discharges not explicitly authorized in Part 1.B.2 or covered by another IPDES permit, including vehicle and equipment/tank wash water (except for those authorized in Part 1.B.2.c for Sectors G, H, and J). If not covered under a separate IPDES permit, wastewater, wash water and any other unauthorized non-stormwater must be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or otherwise disposed of appropriately.

j. **Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials:** You must minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials in order to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

k. **Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines:** If you are in an industrial category subject to one of the effluent limitations guidelines identified in Table 4-3 (see Part 4.B.3), you must meet the effluent limits referenced in Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1: Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	See Part 8.A.7
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	See Part 8.C.4
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	See Part 8.D.4
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	See Part 8.E.5
Mine dewatering[1] discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D	See Part 8.J.9
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	See Part 8.K.6
Runoff from nonhazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	See Part 8.L.10
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	See Part 8.O.8
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	See Part 8.S.8

[1] Note that the allowable "mine dewatering" for Sector J is different than the construction dewatering" defined in Appendix A of this Permit.

B. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations and Other Limitations

This part includes water quality-based effluent limitations and other limitations applicable to the permittee for any discharges authorized under this permit.

Your discharge must not contain or result in:

- Observed deposits of floating, settled, or suspended solids, scum, sheen, or substances caused by industrial activity;
- An observable film or sheen upon or discoloration from oil and grease;
- An observable foam; or
- Substances that produce an observable change in color or odor.

1. **Site-Specific Water Quality-Based Actions:** You must take and document corrective action(s), as required in Part 5, if your stormwater control measures may not be controlling discharges sufficiently to meet the effluent limits in this permit or one of the following occurs:
    a. You observe deposits of floating, settled, or suspended solids, scum, sheen, or substances;
    b. Your monitoring result under Part 4.B.4.a indicates detection of a pollutant causing an impairment for which the waterbody into which you discharge is impaired; or

c. Your monitoring results under Parts 4.B.1 or 4.B.2 (indicator or benchmark monitoring) indicate that your stormwater control measures may be functioning improperly and need replacement, maintenance, or repair.

DEQ may also require that you undertake additional control measures (to meet the water quality-based effluent limitations and other limitations above) on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will not meet applicable water quality standards.[17] You must implement all measures necessary to be consistent with an available wasteload allocation in a EPA-established or approved TMDL.

2. **Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired Waters:** You are considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first WOTUS to which you discharge is identified by DEQ as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, and:
   a. Requires development of a TMDL (pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA);
   b. Is addressed by a EPA-approved or established TMDL; or
   c. Is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by a pollution control program that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1).

Note: For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system[18] prior to discharge, the first WOTUS to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the water from the storm sewer system.

1) **Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with a EPA-Approved or Established TMDL:** If you discharge to an impaired water with a EPA-approved or established TMDL, DEQ will inform you whether any additional measures are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its wasteload allocation, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary per Part 1.C.8.
2) **Existing Discharger to an Impaired Water without a EPA-Approved or Established TMDL:** If you discharge to an impaired water without a EPA-approved or established TMDL, you are still required to comply with Part 2.B.1 and the monitoring requirements of Part 4.B.4.a. Note that the impaired waters monitoring requirements of Part 4.B.4.a also apply if DEQ determines that your discharge is not controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will not meet applicable water quality standards in an

[17] You can use DEQ's Integrated Report Interactive Map (*Monitoring and Assessment | Idaho Department of Environmental Quality*) to assist you in identifying water quality conditions and standards for any receiving waters to which you discharge.

[18] Separate storm systems include both municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and non-municipal separate storm sewers. Separate storm systems do not include combined sewer systems or sanitary sewer systems.

impaired downstream water segment, even if your discharge is initially to a receiving water(s) that is not identified as impaired according to Part 2.B.2.

3) **New Discharger or New Source to an Impaired Water:** If your authorization to discharge under this permit relied on Part 1.A.5.b for a new discharger or a new source to an impaired water, you must implement and maintain any measures that enabled you to become eligible under Part 1.A.5.b, and modify such measures as necessary pursuant to any Part 5 corrective actions. You also must comply with Part 2.B.1 and the monitoring requirements of Parts 4.B.4.a.

d. **Tier II Antidegradation Requirements for New Dischargers, New Sources, or Increased Discharges:** If you are a new discharger or a new source (as defined in Appendix A), or an existing discharger required to notify DEQ of an increased discharge consistent with Part 7.F (i.e., a "planned changes" report), and you discharge directly to waters designated by DEQ as Tier II for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.12(a), DEQ may require that you undertake additional control measures as necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.C.8.

C. Requirements Relating to Endangered Species, Historic Properties, and CERCLA Sites

If your eligibility under either Part 1.A.4, Part 1.A.5, and/or Part 1.A.7 was made possible through your, or another operator's, agreement to undertake additional measures, you must comply with all such measures to maintain eligibility under the MSGP. Note that if at any time you become aware, or EPA or DEQ determines, that your discharges and/or discharge-related activities have the potential to adversely affect listed species and/or critical habitat, have an effect on historic properties, or that your facility discharges to an Idaho CERCLA Site[19] after you have obtained coverage under this permit, DEQ may inform you of the need to implement additional measures on a site-specific basis to meet the effluent limits in this permit, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit.

3 Inspections

A. Facility Inspections

1. **Inspection Personnel:** Qualified personnel (as defined in Appendix A) must perform the inspections. The qualified personnel may be a member of your stormwater pollution prevention team, or if the qualified personnel is a third-party you hire (i.e., a contractor), at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team must

[19] See Footnote 4.

participate in the inspection or conduct a thorough review of the inspection report within five (5) days. Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

2. **Areas That You Must Inspect:** During normal facility operating hours, the qualified personnel must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including, but not limited to, the following:
    a. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;
    b. Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (see Part 6.B.3);
    c. Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years;
    d. Discharge points; and
    e. Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.
3. **What You Must Look for During an Inspection:** During the inspection, the qualified personnel must examine or look out for, including, but not limited to, the following:
    a. Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
    b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
    c. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
    d. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas;
    e. Erosion of soils at your facility, channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points, per Part 2.A.2.e;
    f. Unauthorized nonstormwater discharges per Part 2.A.2.i;
    g. Control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repair; and
    h. During an inspection occurring during a stormwater event or stormwater discharge, you must observe control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits to ensure they are functioning correctly. You must also observe discharge points, as defined in Appendix A, during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, you must inspect nearby downstream locations.
4. **Inspection Frequency:** The qualified personnel must conduct routine inspections at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter) or in some instances more frequently (e.g., monthly). Increased frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes, and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. Inspections required in response to an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B must be conducted within 14 days of triggering AIM for every instance in which AIM is triggered. At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.
5. **Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities:** The requirement to conduct facility inspections on a routine basis does not apply at a

facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.A. To invoke this exception, you must indicate that your facility is inactive and unstaffed on your NOI. If you are already covered under the permit and your facility has changed from active to inactive and unstaffed, the operator must notify DEQ via a reporting notification through the IPDES E-Permitting System and submit its DMRs using the No Data Indicator (NODI) Code 2. You must also include a statement in your SWPPP per Part 6.B.5 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Part 9.K. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and you must immediately resume routine facility inspections. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you become authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 6.E.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing) are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from routine inspections, per Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.9.1, and 8.J.9.1.

6. **Facility Inspection Documentation:** You must document the findings of your facility inspections and maintain this report with your SWPPP as required in Part 6.E. You must conduct any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection consistent with Part 5. If you conducted a discharge visual assessment required in Part 3.B during your facility inspection, you may include the results of the assessment with the report required in this part, as long as you include all components of both types of inspections in the report.

   Do not submit your routine facility inspection report to DEQ, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the Annual Report per Part 7.D. Inspections required in response to an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B must be submitted to DEQ in accordance with Part 5.B. Document all findings, including but not limited to the following information.
   a. The inspection date and time;
   b. The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
   c. Weather information;
   d. All observations relating to the implementation of stormwater control measures at the facility, including;

1) A description of any stormwater dischargers occurring at the time of the inspection;
2) Any previously unidentified stormwater discharges from and/or pollutants at the facility;
3) Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system;
4) Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all stormwater discharge points, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water;
5) Any stormwater control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;

e. Any additional stormwater control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements;
f. Any incidents of noncompliance; and
g. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Part 9.K.

B. Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

1. **Visual Assessment Frequency:** Once each quarter for your entire permit coverage, you must collect a stormwater sample from each discharge point (except as noted in Part 3.B.4) and conduct a visual assessment of each of these samples. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures but must be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. Guidance on monitoring is available at *Guidance | Idaho Department of Environmental Quality*.
2. **Visual Assessment Procedures:** You must do the following for the quarterly visual assessment:
   a. Make the assessment, in a well-lit area, of a stormwater discharge sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container;
   b. Make the assessment of the sample you collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge; and
   c. For storm events, make the assessment on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.
   d. Visually inspect or observe for the following water quality characteristics, which may be evidence of stormwater pollution:
      1) Color;
      2) Odor;

3) Clarity (diminished);
4) Floating solids;
5) Settled solids;
6) Suspended solids;
7) Buildup of sediment deposits nearby;
8) Foam;
9) Oil sheen; and
10) Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

e. Whenever the visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution in the discharge, you must initiate the corrective action procedures in Part 5.A.1.

3. **Visual Assessment Documentation:** You must document the results of your visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 6.E. Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be conducted consistent with Part 5 of this permit. You are not required to submit your visual assessment findings to DEQ, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.D. Your documentation of the visual assessment must include, but not be limited to:
   a. Sample location(s);
   b. Sample collection date and time and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
   c. Personnel collecting the sample and conducting visual assessment and their signatures;
   d. Nature of the discharge (i.e., stormwater from rain or snow);
   e. Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;
   f. Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination;
   g. If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes; and
   h. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Part 9.K.
4. Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments
   a. **Adverse Weather Conditions:** When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of stormwater discharge sample(s) during the quarter, you must take a sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with your SWPPP records as described in Part 6.E. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as extended frozen conditions.
   b. **Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharge:** If your facility is located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climate) or in an area where freezing conditions exist that prevent discharges from occurring for extended periods, then your samples for the

quarterly visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation more regularly occurs.

For facilities where stormwater discharges are infrequent or do not normally occur due to stormwater containment or retention BMPs, visual assessments are only required during periods when a discharge occurs. If no discharge occurs during a monitoring quarter, the permittee must document the absence of discharge and conduct the assessment during the next qualifying discharge event

c. **Areas that Receive Snow:** If the facility is in an area that typically receives snow and the facility receives snow at least once over a period of four quarters, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, as described in Part 4.A.3, taking into account the exception described above for climates with irregular stormwater discharges.
d. **Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities:** The requirement for a quarterly visual assessment does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP per Part 6.B.5 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Part 9.K. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and you must immediately resume quarterly visual assessments. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 6.E. Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the “no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater” standard to be eligible for this exception from quarterly visual assessments, consistent with the requirements established in Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.9.1, and 8.J.9.1.
e. **Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDPs):** If your facility has two or more discharge points that discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents, as documented in Part 6.B.5, you may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the discharge points and report that the results also apply to the SIDPs provided that you conduct visual assessments on a rotating basis of each SIDP throughout the period of your coverage under this permit. If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment conducted at a SIDP, you must assess and modify your stormwater control measures as

appropriate for each discharge point represented by the monitored discharge point.

4 Monitoring

A. Monitoring Procedures

You must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 4 and Part 9.K, and any additional sector-specific requirements in Parts 8 and 9, respectively. Refer to Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

1. **Monitored Stormwater Discharge Points:** Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a SIDP. If your facility has two or more discharge points that you believe discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, you may monitor the effluent of just one of the discharge points and report that the results also apply to the SIDP(s). As required in Part 6.B.5, your SWPPP must identify each discharge point authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any SIDP determinations. The allowance for monitoring only one of the SIDP is not applicable to any discharge points with numeric effluent limitations. You are required to monitor each discharge point covered by a numeric effluent limit as identified in Part 4.B.2.
2. **Commingled Discharges:** If any authorized stormwater discharges commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, you must conduct any required sampling of the authorized discharges at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable.
3. **Measurable Storm Events:** You must conduct all required monitoring on a storm event that results in an actual discharge ("measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (three days). The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, you must conduct monitoring at a time when a measurable discharge occurs.

   For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event. For snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date of the sampling event.
4. **Sample Type:** You must take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described in Part 4.A.3. You must collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a discharge associated with a measurable storm

event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, you must collect the sample as soon as possible after the first 30 minutes and keep documentation with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, you must take samples during a period with a measurable discharge.

For indicator monitoring and benchmark monitoring, you may choose to use a composite sampling method instead of taking grab samples. This composite method may be either flow-weighted or time-weighted and performed manually or with the use of automated sampling equipment. For the purposes of this permit, a flow-weighted composite sample means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant or variable time interval, where the volume of each aliquot included in the composite sample is proportional to the estimated or measured incremental discharge volume at the time of the aliquot collection compared to the total discharge volume estimated or measured over the monitoring event. For the purposes of this permit, a time-weighted composite sample means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a regular defined time interval over a specific period of time. Composite sampling must be initiated during the first 30 minutes of the same storm event. If it is not possible to initiate composite sampling within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, you must initiate composite sampling as soon as possible after the first 30 minutes and keep documentation with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to initiate composite sampling within the first 30 minutes. You must submit all monitoring results to DEQ per Part 4.A.9. Composite sampling may not be used in situations where hold times for processing or sample preservation requirements cannot be satisfied. For parameters measured in-situ with a probe or meter such as dissolved oxygen, conductivity, pH, or temperature, the composite sampling method shall be modified by calculating an average all individual measurements, weighted by flow volume if applicable.

5. **Adverse Weather Conditions:** When adverse weather conditions as described in Part 3.B.4.a prevent the collection of stormwater discharge samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must indicate in NetDMR any failure to monitor during the regular reporting period as specified in Part 7.C.4. You must also take an additional sample (during the next qualifying storm event in a separate monitoring period) to make up for any failure to monitor during the regular reporting period. The additional sample is to be reported in the monitoring period in which it was taken – not in the DMR that was indicated as failure to monitor. When conditions prevent you from obtaining samples in consecutive monitoring periods, you must continue monitoring until sampling for the required number of monitoring periods has been completed (e.g., twelve quarters of benchmark monitoring per Part 4.B.2). Adverse weather does not exempt you from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with your sampling schedule. If your facility is located in an area with irregular stormwater discharges (as described in Part 4.A.6), failure to monitor due to adverse weather conditions shall only be reported when adverse weather conditions

affect the collection of samples during the alternate monitoring periods established in accordance with Part 4.B.1.b.

6. **Facilities in Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharges:** If your facility is located in areas where limited rainfall occurs during parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climates) or in areas where freezing conditions exist that prevent discharges from occurring for extended periods, you shall distribute your required monitoring events during seasons when precipitation occurs, or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge from your facility. You must still collect the required number of samples. As specified in Part 7.B, you must also indicate in NetDMR that there was no monitoring for the respective monitoring period.

For facilities where stormwater discharges are infrequent or do not normally occur due to stormwater containment or retention BMPs, monitoring is only required during periods when a discharge occurs. If no discharge occurs during a monitoring period, the permittee must document the absence of discharge and conduct monitoring during the next qualifying discharge event.

7. **Monitoring Periods:** Your monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following either [insert 90 days after effective date] or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later.
   - January 1–March 31
   - April 1–June 30
   - July 1–September 30
   - October 1–December 31

   For example, if you obtain permit coverage on April 10, 2026, then your first monitoring quarter for benchmark monitoring is July 1, 2026–September 30, 2026 and your first monitoring year for discharges to impaired waters or discharges subject to an effluent limitation guideline is July 1, 2026–June 30, 2027. This monitoring schedule may be modified in accordance with Part 4.A.6 if you document the revised schedule in your SWPPP. However, you must indicate in your SWPPP any 3-month interval that you did not take a sample.
8. **Monitoring for Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges:** You are only required to monitor authorized non-stormwater discharges (as delineated in Part 1.B.2) when they are commingled with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. These authorized non-stormwater discharges are also subject to the AIM requirements of Part 5.B.
9. **Monitoring Reports:** You must report monitoring data using NetDMR, EPA's electronic discharge monitoring report (DMR) tool, as described in Part 7.C (unless DEQ grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may submit a paper DMR form).

B. Required Monitoring

This permit includes four types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to your stormwater discharge:

- Indicator monitoring (see Part 4.B.1 and Part 8)
- Benchmark monitoring (Part 4.B.2 and Part 8);
- Numeric effluent limitations monitoring (Part 4.B.3 and Part 8);
- State-specific monitoring (Part 4.B.4, Part 4.B.5, and Part 4.B.6);

Unless otherwise specified, samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods that are sufficiently sensitive for the monitored parameter.[20] When more than one type of monitoring for the same pollutant at the same discharge point applies (e.g., total suspended solids once per year for an effluent limitation and once per quarter for benchmark monitoring at a given discharge point), you may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements (i.e., one sample satisfying both the annual effluent limitation sample and one of the four quarterly benchmark monitoring samples). Similarly, when the same type of monitoring is required for the same pollutant but for different activities, you may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements (i.e., when you are required to monitor for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit and you are also required to monitor for PAHs in stormwater discharges since you manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation).

When the effluent limitation is lower than the benchmark threshold for the same pollutant, your AIM trigger is based on an exceedance of the effluent limitation threshold, which would subject you to the AIM requirements of Part 5.B. Exceedance of an effluent limitation associated with the results of any analytical monitoring type required by this part subjects you to the corrective action requirements of Part 5.A. You must conduct all required monitoring in accordance with the procedures described in Part 9.J.

Per Part 1.C.7, in the event that the permit is administratively continued, monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were covered prior to permit expiration. In the event that monitoring results are unable to be electronically reported in NetDMR, operators must maintain monitoring results and records within their SWPPP; and contact the IPDES NetDMR helpdesk as soon as possible. The IPDES NetDMR helpdesk will provide guidance for submitting results after system functionality is restored.

Table 4-1. Summary of Each Type of Monitoring

[20] Where the limit or threshold is below the minimum level for that parameter, you must use the most sensitive EPA-approved test method for analysis. EPA and/or the state may also specify a compliance level for that analyte, based on the minimum level of the most sensitive test method.

Monitoring Type	Monitoring Type Applies To	Frequency	Duration	Follow-up Action	Permit Part Reference
Indicator–pH, TSS, COD	Subsectors B2, C5, D2, F5, J3, T1, V1, W1, X1, Z1, and AC1	Quarterly	Entirety of permit coverage	None	Part 4.B.1.a.1 and Part 8
Indicator–PAHs*	Operators with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit; sectors; Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation; and Sectors C (SIC 2911), D, F, H, I, M, O, P (SIC 4011, 4013, and 5171), Q (SIC 4491), R, and S	Biannually (2 times per year)	First three years (6 total monitoring periods)	None	Part 4.B.1.a.2 and Part 8
Benchmark	Subsectors A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, C1, C2, C3, C4, D1, E1, E2, E3, F1, F2, F3, F4, G1, G2, H1, I1, J1, J2, K1, L1, L2, M1, N1, N2, Q1, P1, R1, S1, U1, U2, U3, Y1, Y2, AA1, AA2, AB1, and AD1	Quarterly	First three years (12 total monitoring periods)	AIM. See Part 5.2	Part 4.B.2 and Part 8
Effluent limitation guidelines (ELG)	See Part 4.2.3	Annually	Entirety of permit coverage	See Part 5.1	Part 4.B.3 and Part 8
State-specific	Depends on the discharge location of your facility and the receiving water. See Part 4.B.4, Part 4.B.5, Part 4.B.6, and Part 9				

*Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

1. **Indicator Monitoring:** This permit requires indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for three parameters—pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)—for certain sectors/subsectors (see Part 4.B.1.a below), for PAHs for certain sectors/activities, and with additional limitations (see Part 4.B.1.b below). Indicator monitoring data will provide you and DEQ with a baseline and comparable understanding of industrial stormwater discharge quality and potential water quality problems. The indicator monitoring parameters are "report-only" and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no follow-up action is triggered or required under this part. You may find it useful to evaluate and

compare your indicator monitoring data over time to identify any fluctuating values and why they may be occurring, and to further inform any revisions to your SWPPP/SCMs if necessary.[21] Indicator monitoring is report-only and is neither benchmark monitoring nor an effluent limitation. Instead, it is a permit condition. Thus, failure to conduct indicator monitoring is a permit violation.

a. Applicability and Schedule of Indicator Monitoring

1) pH, total suspended solids (TSS), and chemical oxygen demand (COD)

a) **Applicability:** Operators in the following subsectors must monitor stormwater discharges for pH, TSS, and COD (also specified in the sector-specific requirements in Part 8): B2, C5, D2, F5, J3, T1, V1, W1, X1, Z1, and AC1. Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods.

b) **Schedule:** You must conduct indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for pH, TSS, and COD each quarter, beginning in your first full quarter of permit coverage as identified in Part 4.A.7.

2) PAHs

a) **Applicability:** The following operators must monitor stormwater discharges for the 16 individual priority pollutant PAHs (also specified in the sector-specific requirements in Part 8): operators in all sectors with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit; operators in sectors: A (only facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation), C (SIC Code 2911), D, F, H, I, M, O, P (SIC Codes 4011, 4013, and 5171), Q (SIC Code 4491), R, and S. Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene. Samples must be analyzed using EPA Method 625.1, or EPA Method 610/Standard Method 6440B if preferred by the operator, consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods.

b) **Schedule:** You must conduct indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for PAHs bi-annually (i.e., sample twice per year, once

[21] Examples of possible reviews and revisions to the SWPPP/SCMs that could be informed by indicator monitoring values include: reviewing sources of pollution or any changes to performed industrial activities and processes; reviewing spill and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conducting a single comprehensive clean-up, implementing a new control measure, and/or increasing inspections. DEQ notes, however, that these actions are not required under the 2026 MSGP in response to indicator monitoring.

every six months) in the first three years (six monitoring periods) of permit coverage. Your first year of permit coverage begins in your first full quarter of permit coverage, identified in Part 4.A.7, commencing no earlier than [insert 90 days after effective date]. When conditions prevent you from obtaining two bi-annual samples in two consecutive six-month periods, you must continue monitoring until you complete the six bi-annual samples required by this Part. After you have collected six total PAH monitoring results you may discontinue bi-annual PAH monitoring for the remainder of your permit coverage. DMRs are still required to be submitted; NODI Code 9 may be utilized on NetDMR submittals once this condition is satisfied.

b. **Exception for Facilities in Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharges:** As described in Part 4.A.6, facilities in climates with irregular stormwater discharges shall modify this schedule provided you report this revised schedule directly to DEQ 60 days before the due date of the first indicator monitoring sample (see DEQ Regional contacts in Part 7.H), and you keep this revised schedule with the facility's SWPPP as specified in Part 6.E. As noted in Part 4.A.7, you must indicate in NetDMR with the appropriate NODI code any assigned monitoring period that you did not take a sample due to lack of discharge. An incorrect use of a NODI Code may result in a flagged violation within the NetDMR system.

c. **Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities:** The requirement for indicator monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, you must do the following:

   1) Maintain a statement with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Part 9.K.
   2) If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable indicator monitoring requirements under Part 4.B.1 as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. You must indicate in your NOI that your facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.
   3) If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must notify DEQ of this change on your NOI form. You may discontinue indicator monitoring

once you have notified DEQ and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

Note: This exception has different requirements for Sectors G, H, and J (see Part 8).

2. **Benchmark Monitoring:** This permit requires benchmark monitoring parameters of stormwater discharges for certain sectors/subsectors. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for your use to determine the overall effectiveness of your stormwater control measures and to assist you in determining when additional action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Part 2.

   The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark exceedance triggers AIM in Part 5.B, failure to conduct any required measures is a permit violation. At your discretion, you may take more than one sample during separate stormwater discharge events in a monitoring period to determine the average parameter value for facility discharges. You must submit all sampling results to DEQ as described in Part 7.C.

   a. **Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring:** You must monitor stormwater discharges for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any collocated industrial activities, applicable to your discharge listed in Part 8. If your facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark thresholds that are hardness-dependent, you must include in your NOI a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Appendix G, that is representative of your receiving water. Hardness is not a specific benchmark and therefore the permit does not include a benchmark threshold with which to compare.

      For reporting purposes, samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods and using test procedures with minimum levels[22] at or below benchmark thresholds for all benchmark parameters for which you are required to sample (i.e., sufficiently sensitive test methods).[23] When a

[22] The term ''minimum level'' refers to either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL). Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be sample concentrations equivalent to the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a lab, by a factor. [See: (A) 40 CFR 136, Appendix A, footnotes to table 2 of EPA Method 1624 and table 3 of EPA Method 1625 (49 FR 43234, October 26, 1984); 40 CFR 136, section 17.12 of EPA Method 1631E (67 FR 65876–65888, October 29, 2002); (C) 61 FR 21, January 31, 1996; and (D) ''Analytical Method Guidance for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Point Source Category,'' EPA 821–B–99–003, August 1999.]

[23] A test method approved under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N, or subchapter O is sufficiently sensitive where (1) The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the applicable water

parameter is not detected above the minimum level, you must report the data qualifier signifying less than the minimum level for that parameter (e.g., < 1 micrograms per liter [µg/L], if the minimum level for a parameter is 1 µg/L). Reporting exceptions apply in limited situations where:

1) A parameter with a benchmark that is below the minimum level; or
2) The result of the analysis is between the method detection limit and the minimum level (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified, aka "estimated value").

In these limited situations, the permittee may report the data qualifier signifying less than the minimum level.[24]

When averaging multiple samples within one monitoring period, the following applies:

a) You may use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter which is determined to be less than the method detection limit.
b) For sample results determined to be less than the minimum level (i.e., "non-detect"), use a value halfway between zero and the minimum level.
c) For sample values that fall between the method detection limit and the minimum level (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified, aka "estimated value"), use the estimated value.
d) If a sufficiently sensitive test method was not used for analysis, use the minimum level as the value.
e) For any parameter with a benchmark or limitation that is below the minimum level, including for monitoring-only requirements such as impaired waters monitoring where the water quality standard is below the minimum level, you may use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter which is determined to be less than the minimum level if the test method used for analysis has the lowest ML of the EPA- approved analytical methods for the parameter.

quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or (2) The method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or (3) The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N, or subchapter O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

[24] A simple example of each of these situations are: (1) the benchmark is 1 µg/L but the most sensitive EPA test method QL is 5 µg/L, a non-detect result would be reported on your analytical report as <5 µg/L; and
(2) the MDL is 1 µg/L and the QL is 5 µg/L, an estimated value result would be reported on your analytical report as 3 µg/L with an identifier (i.e., flag).

b. **Summary of the 2026 MSGP Benchmark Thresholds:** The Table 4-2 presents the 2026 MSGP's freshwater benchmark thresholds. Sector-specific benchmark requirements are detailed in Part 8. Values match the original units found in the source documents, detailed in the corresponding section of the fact sheet.

Table 4-2: 2026 MSGP Benchmark Thresholds

Pollutant	2026 MSGP Benchmark Threshold
Total Recoverable Aluminum (T)	1,100 µg/L
Total Recoverable Beryllium	130 µg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	30 mg/L
pH[a]	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L
Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Nitrate and Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Turbidity	50 NTU
Total Recoverable Antimony	640 µg/L
Ammonia	2.14 mg/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium[b]	1.34 µg/L
Total Chromium (screening)[c]	16 µg/L
Chromium (III)[b]	570 µg/L
Chromium (VI)	16 µg/L
Total Recoverable Copper[d]	1.0 µg/L
Total Recoverable Cyanide	22 µg/L
Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 µg/L
Total Recoverable Nickel[b]	518 µg/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	1.5 µg/L for still/standing (lentic) waters 3.1 µg/L for flowing (lotic) waters

Total Recoverable Silver[b]	5.0 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc[b]	132 µg/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic[e]	340 µg/L
Total Recoverable Lead[b]	95 µg/L

[a] Numeric effluent limitations and benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations for pH shall be 6.5-9.0 standard units, to comply with Idaho WQS (IDAPA 58.01.02.250.01.a)

[b] These pollutants are dependent on water hardness where discharged into freshwaters. The freshwater benchmark value listed is based on a hardness of 100 mg/L. When a facility analyzes receiving water samples for hardness, the operator must use the hardness ranges provided in Table 1 in Appendix G of the 2026 MSGP and in the appropriate tables in Part 8 of the 2026 MSGP to determine applicable benchmark values for that facility. DEQ will require benchmarks for all sectors subject to cadmium and chromium (III) benchmarks be based on Idaho's hardness-based acute criterion.

[c] You must conduct a screening sample for total chromium. If total chromium exceeds 16 µg/L, then sampling for chromium-VI is required. If total chromium exceeds 570 µg/L, the permittee must conduct sampling for chromium-VI and calculate chromium-III concentrations by subtracting measured Cr-VI concentrations from measured total Cr (Cr-III = Total Cr – Cr-VI).

[d] Idaho water quality standards require that copper criteria be derived using the Biotic Ligand Model (BLM). In order to ensure compliance with the copper BLM criteria, the permittee for each facility subject to copper benchmarks in the 2026 MSGP must meet the most conservative estimate of acute copper criteria for Idaho waters: 1.0 µg/L; or implement one of the following options: 1) Collect BLM input parameters as described in IDAPA 58.01.02.210.03.c concurrent with quarterly benchmark monitoring, use the BLM to derive an acute copper criterion based on these data, and apply that BLM-derived criterion as the numeric copper benchmark; or 2) Make a written application for, and obtain DEQ approval of, a numeric copper benchmark that is protective of aquatic life in the receiving waters before discharging under the 2026 MSGP.

[e] Given that storms are discrete events of relatively short duration, DEQ believes it is more appropriate to use the acute water quality criteria as benchmark values; therefore, DEQ will require the total arsenic effluent limit to be set equal to Idaho's acute criterion of 340 µg/L.

c. **Benchmark Monitoring Schedule:** Benchmark monitoring of stormwater discharges is required quarterly, as identified in Part 4.A.7, in the first 3 years of permit coverage. You must conduct benchmark monitoring for all parameters applicable to your subsector(s) for each quarter in your first three years of permit coverage (or a minimum of 12 quarters or monitoring periods of sampling), beginning in your first full quarter of permit coverage, no earlier than [insert 90 days after effective date]. When conditions prevent you from obtaining 12 samples in 12 consecutive quarters, you must continue monitoring until you have completed a minimum of 12 quarterly samples.

1) After obtaining 12 quarterly samples, if the annual average[25] for a parameter does not exceed the benchmark threshold, at any time in the first 3 years of permit coverage, you can discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit term, utilizing NODI Code 9 for that parameter in NetDMR submittals.
2) If the annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, you must:
    a) Comply with Part 5.B (Additional Implementation Measures, Responses, and Deadlines),
    b) Continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for that parameter until results indicate that the annual average is no longer exceeded (you return to baseline), and
    c) Have completed a minimum 12 quarters of numeric sampling results.

    If your last four quarters of numeric sampling results indicate that your annual average is below the benchmark (i.e., in baseline), you can discontinue benchmark monitoring for the remainder of the permit term.

d. **Exception for Facilities in Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharges:** As described in Part 4.A.6, facilities in climates with irregular stormwater discharges may modify this quarterly schedule provided that they report this revised schedule directly to DEQ by the due date of the first benchmark sample (see DEQ regional contacts in Part 7.H) and keep this revised schedule with the facility's SWPPP as specified in Part 6.E. When conditions prevent you from obtaining four samples in four consecutive quarters, you must continue monitoring until you have the four samples required for calculating your benchmark monitoring average. As noted in Part 4.A.7, you must indicate in NetDMR the monitoring period that you did not take a sample, using the NODI Code F for lack of flow, based on the irregular stormwater discharge.
e. **Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities:** The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed for the entirety of the monitoring period, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. You are still required to comply with any monitoring requirements for any monitoring period during which you are active. To invoke this exception, you must do the following:

[25] For this permit, an annual average exceedance for a parameter can occur if: (a) The four-quarter annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold; or (b) Fewer than four quarterly samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the sampling year exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times for a parameter. The result in (b) indicates an exceedance is mathematically certain (i.e., the sum of quarterly sample results to date is already more than four times the benchmark threshold). For pH, an annual average exceedance can only occur if the four-quarter annual average exceeds the benchmark threshold.

1) Maintain a statement with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g). Sign and certify the statement in accordance with Part 9.K.
2) If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements under Part 4.B.2 as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. The operator must notify DEQ via a reporting notification through the IPDES E-Permitting System and submit its DMRs accordingly.
3) If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, the operator must notify DEQ via a reporting notification through the IPDES E-Permitting System and submit its DMRs using NODI Code 2. You may discontinue benchmark monitoring once you have notified DEQ and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

Note: This exception has different requirements for Sectors G, H, and J (see Part 8).

3. **Effluent Limitations Monitoring:** Table 4-3 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit. An exceedance of the effluent limitation is a permit violation. Beginning in the first full quarter following [90 days after effective date] or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later, you must monitor once per year at each stormwater discharge point containing the discharges identified in Table 4-3 for the parameters specified in the sector-specific section of Part 8.

Table 4-3: Required Monitoring for Effluent Limits Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	Effluent Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	See Part 8.A.8	1/year	Grab
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	See Part 8.C.5	1/year	Grab
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	See Part 8.D.5	1/year	Grab
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	See Part 8.E.6	1/year	Grab
Mine dewatering[1] discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	See Part 8.J.10	1/year	Grab
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.K.7	1/year	Grab
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.L.11	1/year	Grab
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	See Part 8.O.8	1/year	Grab
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	See Part 8.S.9	1/year	Grab

[1] Note that the allowable "mine dewatering" for Sector J is different than the "construction dewatering" defined in Appendix A of this Permit.

a. **Substantially Identical Discharge Points Not Applicable:** You must monitor each discharge point discharging stormwater from any regulated activity identified in Table 4-3. The SIDPs monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limit monitoring.

b. **Follow-up Actions if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limitation:** If any monitoring value exceeds a numeric effluent limitation contained in this permit, you must take corrective action(s) per Part 5.A and conduct follow-up monitoring within 30 calendar days (or during the next measurable storm event, should none occur within 30 days) of implementing your corrective action(s). If your follow-up monitoring exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, you must:

   1) **Submit an Exceedance Report:** You must submit an Exceedance Report no later than 30 days after you have received your laboratory results from your follow-up monitoring consistent with Part 7.E; and

   2) **Continue to Monitor:** You must monitor, at least quarterly, starting in the next full quarter after your follow-up monitoring results in an exceedance of the effluent limitation, until your stormwater discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit, or until EPA waives the requirement for additional monitoring.

4. **Impaired Waters Monitoring:** For the purposes of this permit, your facility is considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first WOTUS to which you discharge is identified by a state, a tribe, or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard pursuant to CWA § 303(d) (i.e., without an EPA approved or -established TMDL, see Part 4.B.4.a below), or has been removed from the 303(d) list either because the impairments are addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL or is covered by pollution control requirements that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1) (see Part 4.B.4.a below). For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system[26] prior to discharge, the first WOTUS to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the separate storm sewer system.
    a. **Facilities Required to Monitor Stormwater Discharges to Impaired Waters:** For discharges to impaired waters with or without an EPA- approved or established TMDL, monitoring is required quarterly for the entirety of the permit term. If, at any time, you detect a pollutant causing an impairment, you must (1) comply with AIM Level 1 Responses in Part 5.B.3.c and (2) take all reasonable steps as described in Part 2.B.2.c to prevent the discharge of the pollutant causing the impairment unless you qualify for an exception as described in Part 4.B.4.b.

    You must conduct impaired waters monitoring beginning in your first full quarter of permit coverage following [insert 90 days after effective date] or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later. You must monitor for all pollutants causing impairments using a standard analytical method, provided one exists (see 40 CFR Part 136), once at each discharge point (except substantially identical discharge points) discharging stormwater to impaired waters.
        1) If any of your monitoring results indicate that the pollutant of concern is detected in your stormwater discharge, or is outside the acceptable range for a given parameter (e.g., pH or temperature) for the waterbody to meet its designated use, you must:
            a) comply with AIM Level 1 Responses in Part 5.B.3.c
            b) take all reasonable steps as described in Part 2.A.2.c to prevent the discharge of the pollutant causing the impairment.

        Note: Except where otherwise directed by DEQ, if the pollutant of concern for the impaired waterbody is suspended solids, turbidity, or sediment/sedimentation, you must monitor for TSS. If a pollutant of concern is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, you must monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant. No monitoring is required

[26] Separate storm sewer systems do not include combined sewer systems or sanitary sewer systems. Separate storm sewer systems include both municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s) and non-municipal separate storm sewers

when a waterbody's biological communities are impaired and no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment. No monitoring is required when a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or other nonpolluting element or entity. Operators must consult the applicable DEQ regional office for any available guidance regarding required monitoring parameters under this part.

b. **Exceptions to Impaired Waters Monitoring**

1) **Detection of Pollutant Causing an Impairment Due to Natural Background:** If any of your sampling results in Part 4.B.4.a indicate the pollutant causing the impairment is detected in your discharge, but you have determined and DEQ has confirmed that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you do not have to comply with AIM Level 1 responses or follow-up action required by Part 4.B.4.a above (i.e., take all reasonable steps to prevent the discharge of the pollutant causing the impairment).

To claim this exemption, you must submit to DEQ, via the IPDES E-Permitting System, a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources:

a) Quantified level of pollutant in stormwater due to natural background including numeric value and appropriate units;
b) An explanation of why you believe that the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your discharge is not related to the activities or materials at your facility; and
c) Monitoring data, other representative data, and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

You must also maintain such documentation with your SWPPP, as required by Part 6.E.

Natural background pollutants include those that occur naturally as a result of native soils and vegetation, wildlife, or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring. However, you may be eligible to discontinue annual monitoring for pollutants that occur solely from these sources and should consult the applicable DEQ regional office for related guidance

2) **Within Acceptable Range:** If any of your sampling results in Part 4.B.4.a indicate, and DEQ confirms, that the pollutant of concern is within the acceptable range for a given parameter for the waterbody to meet its designated use, you do not have to comply with AIM Level 1 responses or follow-up action required by Part 4.B.4.a above (i.e., take all reasonable

steps to prevent the discharge of the pollutant causing the impairment). However, you must continue quarterly monitoring to ensure that your discharges remain within the acceptable range for the waterbody to meet its designated use.

To claim this exception, you must submit to DEQ, via the IPDES E-Permitting System, a determination that the pollutant of concern is within an acceptable range for the waterbody to meet its designated use and maintain such documentation with your SWPPP. This determination must include:

a) Your sampling results;
b) The range provided in Idaho's water quality standards,[27] or applicable EPA- approved or established TMDL, including numeric values and appropriate units;
c) For discharges to waters with an applicable EPA-approved or established TMDL, you may also provide documentation to support a claim that, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.4(i), there are sufficient remaining wasteload allocations in the TMDL to allow your discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards (e.g., a reserve allocation for future growth).

c. **Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities:** The requirement for impaired waters monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed for the entirety of the monitoring period, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. You are still required to comply with any monitoring requirements for any monitoring period during which you are active. To invoke this exception, you must do the following:

1) The operator must notify DEQ via a reporting notification through the IPDES E-Permitting System and submit its DMRs using NODI Code 2, indicating, per Part 1.C.4, that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g). You must sign and certify the statement in accordance with Part 9.K. You must maintain a certified copy of this statement with your SWPPP per Part 6.E.
2) If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies. If this exception no longer applies, you must

[27] Refer to Idaho's Water Quality Standards. You can use DEQ's Integrated Report Interactive Map (*Monitoring and Assessment | Idaho Department of Environmental Quality*) to assist you in identifying water quality conditions and standards for any receiving waters to which you discharge.

immediately begin complying with the applicable impaired waters monitoring requirements under Part 4.B.4.a as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. The operator must notify DEQ via a reporting notification through the IPDES E-Permitting System and submit DMRs accordingly per Part 1.C.4 that your facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.

3) If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, the operator must notify DEQ via a reporting notification through the IPDES E-Permitting System and submit its DMRs using NODI Code 2. You may discontinue impaired waters monitoring once you have notified DEQ and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

Note: This exception has different requirements for Sectors G, H, and J (see Part 8).

5. **Additional Monitoring Required by DEQ:** DEQ may notify you of additional stormwater discharge monitoring requirements that DEQ determines are necessary to meet the permit's effluent limitations. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

5 Corrective Actions and Additional Implementation Measures (AIM)

A. Corrective Action

1. **Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision to Ensure Effluent Limits are Met:** When any of the following conditions occur or are detected during an inspection, monitoring or other means, or DEQ or the operator of the MS4 through which you discharge informs you that any of the following conditions have occurred, you must review and revise, as appropriate, your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; or the selection, design, installation and implementation of your stormwater control measures) so that this permit's effluent limits are met and pollutant discharges are minimized:
    a. An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another IPDES permit to a WOTUS occurs at your facility.
    b. A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit listed in Table 2-1 and/or in your Part 8 sector-specific requirements.

c. Your stormwater control measures are not stringent enough for your stormwater discharge to meet the effluent and other limits in Parts 2, 8, and 9 of this permit.[28]
d. A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8 or is not being properly operated or maintained per Part 9.
e. Whenever a visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam).

2. **Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary:** If construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility occurs that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged via stormwater from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged, you must review your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, non-stormwater discharges, selection, design, installation, and implementation of your stormwater control measures) to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit.
3. **Deadlines for Corrective Actions:**
   a. **Immediate Actions:** You must immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a permanent solution, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events. In Part 5, the term "immediately" means that the day you find a condition requiring corrective action, you must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a permanent solution. However, if you identify a problem too late in the work day to initiate corrective action, you must perform the corrective action the following work day morning. The term "all reasonable steps" means you must respond to the conditions triggering the corrective action, such as cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new SCM to be installed.
   b. **Subsequent Actions:** If additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to Part 5.A.3.a, you must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery that the condition in Part 5.A.1 is not met. If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days,

[28] For example, DEQ would consider your observation during a visual inspection of deposits of floating solids, scum, sheen, or substances to be an indicator that your stormwater discharge is not being controlled as necessary to meet the water quality standards of the WOTUS to which you discharge. Similarly, if monitoring under Part 4.B.4.a results in detecting a pollutant causing the impairment, the detection is also considered an indicator that your stormwater discharge is not being controlled as necessary to meet the water quality standards of the WOTUS to which you discharge

you must document in the SWPPP why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. You must also identify your schedule for completing the work which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery. If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 45-day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action, provided that you notify the appropriate DEQ regional office in writing using a reporting notification on the IPDES E-Permitting System, of your intention to exceed 45 days, your rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which you must also include in your corrective action documentation (see Part 5.C). Where your corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

These time intervals are not grace periods but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements do not persist indefinitely.

4. **Effect of Corrective Action:** If the event triggering the review is a permit violation (e.g., non-compliance with an effluent limit), correcting it does not remove the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. DEQ may consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.
5. **Substantially Identical Discharge Points:** If the event triggering corrective action is associated with a discharge point that had been identified as a SIDP (see Parts 3.B.4.e and 4.A.1), your review must assess the need for corrective action for all related SIDPs. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other discharge points must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. Any corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes set forth in Part 5.A.3.

B. Additional Implementation Measures (AIM)

If any of the following AIM-triggering events in Parts 5.B.2 occur, you must document the triggering event in accordance with Part 5.C and implement the applicable AIM responses and deadlines specified in this section. You must submit an AIM Corrective Action Report to DEQ via the IPDES E-Permitting System in accordance with Part 7 within fourteen (14) days following completion of corrective actions required under this section. The report must include:

- A description of the AIM triggering event
- A summary of the inspection and evaluation conducted to determine the cause of the exceedance;
- A description of corrective actions implemented; and

- The date corrective actions were completed.

You must also follow the response procedures described in Parts 5.B.3, 5.B.4, and 5.B.5, called "additional implementation measures" or "AIM." There are three AIM levels: AIM Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3. You must respond as required to different AIM levels which prescribe sequential and increasingly robust responses when a benchmark exceedance occurs. You must follow the corresponding AIM level responses and deadlines described in Parts 5.B.3, 5.B.4, and 5.B.5 unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.B.6.

1. **Beginning AIM Status**
    a. **Existing MSGP Facilities:** If you were previously covered under the 2021 MSGP, you will remain in the AIM Level you were in when the 2021 MSGP expired. If you were in baseline at the expiration of the 2021 MSGP, you will begin coverage under this permit in baseline and continue quarterly monitoring until you have completed the required monitoring per Parts 4.B.2 and 4.B.5 or an AIM Triggering Event per Part 5.B.2 occurs. You must follow the corresponding AIM-level responses and deadlines described in Parts 5.B.3, 5.B.4, and 5.B.5.
    b. **New or Existing Facilities Without Previous MSGP Coverage:** If you are a new facility or an existing facility whose stormwater discharges were not covered under the 2021 MSGP, once you receive discharge authorization under this permit per Part 1.C, you are in a baseline status for all applicable benchmark parameters. If an AIM triggering event occurs and you have proceeded sequentially to AIM Level 1, 2, or 3, you may return directly to baseline status once the corresponding AIM-level response and conditions are met.
2. **AIM Triggering Events**
    a. **For Benchmark Monitoring:** If an annual average exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold based on the following events, the AIM requirements have been triggered for that benchmark parameter. You must follow the corresponding AIM-level responses and deadlines described in Parts 5.B.3, 5.B.4, and 5.B.5 unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.B.6. An annual average exceedance for a parameter can occur if:
        1) The four-quarterly annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, or
        2) Fewer than four quarterly samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the sampling year exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times for a parameter. This result indicates an exceedance is mathematically certain (i.e., the sum of quarterly sample results to date is already more than four times the benchmark threshold).[29]
    b. **For Impaired Waters Monitoring**: Detection of a pollutant associated with a receiving water impairment serves as an indicator that the permittee must evaluate existing stormwater control measures in accordance with AIM Level 1

[29] For pH, an annual average exceedance can only occur if the four-quarter annual average exceeds the benchmark threshold

requirements. Detection alone does not establish a numeric exceedance, require stormwater discharges to be non-detect, or constitute a determination of noncompliance with this permit. AIM Level 1 is the only Level currently required for impairment pollutants.

3. **AIM Level 1:** Your status changes from baseline to AIM Level 1 if any of the following occur:
    a. Quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a has occurred, unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.B.6.
    b. An impairment pollutant is detected or is outside the acceptable range for a given parameter (e.g., pH, temperature) per Part 5.B.2.a, unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.B.6.
    c. **AIM Level 1 Responses:** If any of the triggering events in Part 5.B.2 occur, you must do all of the following:
        1) **Conduct an Inspection:** Conduct and document an inspection as described in Part 3 to investigate the cause of the benchmark exceedance(s) within 7 days of triggering AIM Level 1. You must document the findings of the investigation in your SWPPP in accordance with Part 5.C.
        2) **Review SWPPP/Stormwater Control Measures:** After conducting your inspection, immediately review your SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of your existing measures and ensure that it fully complies with Parts 2.A.1, 2.A.2, the sector specific Additional Technology-Based Limitations, and additional SWPPP requirements in Part 8 of this permit to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter,[30] and
        3) **Implement Additional Measures:** After conducting your inspection and reviewing your SWPPP/stormwater control measures, you must implement any additional measures you identified as necessary to control the pollutants in your discharges, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring your exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold or prevent the discharge of any pollutant causing an impairment. If you determine nothing further needs to be done with your stormwater control measures, you must include in your AIM Corrective Action Report all documentation Part 5.B and Part 5.C and include in your annual report why you expect your existing control measures to bring your exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold for the next 12-month period or prevent the discharge of any pollutant causing an impairment.

[30] Examples may include: review sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conducting a single comprehensive clean-up, making a change in subcontractor, implementing a new control measure, and/or increasing inspections.

If your authorization to discharge under this permit relied on Part 1.A.5.b for a new discharge to an impaired water, the permittee must implement and maintain any control measures or conditions on the site that enabled the facility to become eligible under Part 1.A.5.b and modify such measures or conditions as necessary

d. **AIM Level 1 Deadlines:** If any modifications to or additional control measures are necessary in response to AIM Level 1, you must implement those modifications or control measures within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results that indicate an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2 has occurred, unless doing so within 14 days is infeasible. If doing so within 14 days is infeasible, you must document per Part 5.C why it is infeasible and implement such modifications within 45 days.

e. **Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring:** After compliance with AIM Level 1 responses and deadlines, you must continue quarterly monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected stormwater discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance.

f. **AIM Level 1 Status Update:** While in AIM Level 1 status, you may either:

1) Benchmark Monitoring

a) Return to Baseline Status: Your AIM Level 1 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 1 responses have been met and continued quarterly monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring (i.e., the benchmark threshold is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s). Once you have returned to baseline and completed a minimum of 12 quarters of numeric sampling per Part 4.B.2.c, you may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit term.

b) Advance to AIM Level 2: Your AIM Level 1 status advances to AIM Level 2 status if you have completed AIM Level 1 responses and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the same parameter(s)).

2) Impaired Waters Monitoring

a) Return to Baseline Status: Your AIM Level 1 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 1 responses have been met and continued quarterly monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.b has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring (i.e., the pollutant causing an impairment is no longer detected).

b) Continued Detection: Your AIM Level 1 status for the detection of an impairment pollutant does not advance to AIM Levels 2 or 3. Conduct

an AIM Level 1 response each time an impairment parameter is detected.

4. **AIM Level 2:** Your status changes from AIM Level 1 to AIM Level 2 if your continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the parameter[s]), unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.B.6.
    a. **AIM Level 2 Responses:** If an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a occurs, you must review your SWPPP and implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs, considering good engineering practices, beyond what you did in your AIM Level 1 responses that would reasonably be expected to bring your exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold. Refer to the MSGP sector-specific fact sheets for recommended controls found at [https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-dischargesindustrial-activities-fact-sheets-and-guidance].
    b. **AIM Level 2 Deadlines:** You must implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results that indicate an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a has occurred and document per Part 5.C how the measures will achieve benchmark thresholds. If it is feasible for you to implement a measure, but not within 14 days, you may take up to 45 days to implement such measure, in which case you must submit an extension request to DEQ describing why it was infeasible to implement such measure in 14 days. Extension requests must be submitted electronically via the IPDES E-Permitting System per Part 7.B.1, unless DEQ grants you a waiver from electronic reporting. DEQ may also grant you an extension beyond 45 days based on an appropriate demonstration by you, the operator. You must also maintain documentation in your SWPPP per Part 5.C.
    c. **Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring:** After compliance with AIM Level 2 responses and deadlines, you must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance.
    d. **AIM Level 2 Status Update:** While in AIM Level 2 status, you may either:
        1) **Return to Baseline Status:** Your AIM Level 2 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 2 responses have been met and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring (i.e., the benchmark threshold is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)). Once you have returned to baseline and completed a minimum of 12 quarters of numeric sampling per Part 4.B.2.c, then you may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit term.
        2) **Advance to AIM Level 3:** Your AIM Level 2 status advances to AIM Level 3 status if you have completed the AIM Level 2 responses and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering

event per Part 5.B.2.a has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the same parameter[s]).

5. **AIM Level 3:** Your status changes from AIM Level 2 to AIM Level 3 if your continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the parameter(s)), unless you qualify for an exception per Part 5.B.6.
    a. **AIM Level 3 Responses:** If an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a occurs, you must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent controls such as permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment) and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures), except as provided in Part 5.B.6 (AIM Exceptions). The controls or treatment technologies or treatment train you install should be appropriate for the pollutants that triggered AIM Level 3 and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type stormwater control measures implemented under AIM Level 2 in Part 5.B.4. You must select controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to bring your exceedances below the benchmark threshold. You must install such stormwater control measures for the discharge point(s) in question and for substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs), unless you individually monitor those SIDPs and demonstrate that AIM Level 3 requirements are not triggered at those discharge points.
    b. **AIM Level 3 Deadlines:** You must identify the schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or treatment stormwater control measures within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results that indicate an AIM triggering event per part 5.B.2.a and install such measures within 60 days. If it is not feasible within 60 days, you may take up to 90 days to install such measures, in which case you must submit an extension request to DEQ describing why it was infeasible to implement such measure in 60 days and a reasonable timeframe for implementation of the appropriate measures. Extension requests must be submitted electronically via the IPDES E-Permitting System per Part 7.B.1, unless DEQ grants you a waiver from electronic reporting. DEQ may also grant you an extension beyond 90 days based on an appropriate demonstration by you, the operator. You must also maintain documentation in your SWPPP per Part 5.C.
    c. **Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring:** After compliance with AIM Level 3 responses and deadlines, you must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance.
    d. **AIM Level 3 Status Update:** While in AIM Level 3 status, you may either:
        1) **Return to Baseline Status:** Your AIM Level 3 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 3 response(s) have been met and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering

event per Part 5.B.2.a has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring [i.e., the benchmark threshold is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)]. Once you have returned to baseline and completed a minimum of 12 quarters of numeric sampling per Part 4.B.2.c, then you may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit term.

2) **Continue in AIM Level 3:** Your AIM Level 3 status will remain at Level 3 if you have completed the AIM Level 3 responses and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the same parameter[s]). You must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance. If you continue to exceed the benchmark threshold for the same parameter even after compliance with AIM Level 3, DEQ may require you to apply for an individual permit.

6. **AIM Exceptions for Benchmark Monitoring:** Following the occurrence of an AIM triggering event per Part 5.B.2.a, at any point or level of AIM and following four quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than four quarters of data), you may qualify for an exception below from AIM requirements and continued benchmark monitoring. Regardless, if you qualify for and claim an exception, you must still review your SCMs, SWPPP, and other on-site activities to determine if actions or modifications are necessary or appropriate in light of your benchmark exceedance(s). If claiming an AIM exception, you must follow the requirements to demonstrate that you qualify for the exception as provided below and submit exception requests electronically via the IPDES E-Permitting System per Part 7.B.1. If you qualify for an exception, you are not required to comply with the AIM responses or the continuation of quarterly benchmark monitoring for any parameters for which you can demonstrate that the benchmark exceedance is:
   a. **Solely Attributable to Natural Background Pollutant Levels:** You must demonstrate and obtain DEQ agreement that the benchmark exceedance is solely attributable to the presence of that pollutant in natural background sources, provided that all the following conditions are met:
      1) The four-quarter average concentration of your benchmark monitoring results (or fewer than four-quarters of data that trigger an exceedance) is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background; and
      2) You submit documentation with a supporting rationale, and DEQ concludes that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. You must include in your supporting rationale with analytical results of uncontaminated (i.e., before entering an area with industrial activity occurring) stormwater coming from natural, undisturbed areas and any data previously collected by you or others (including

literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in your stormwater discharge. Natural background pollutants are those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial facilities or roadways. You must also maintain such documentation and rationale with your SWPPP, as required in Part 6.E.9.

b. **Due to Run-On:** You must demonstrate and obtain DEQ agreement that run-on from a neighboring source (e.g., a source external to your facility) is the cause of the exceedance, provided that all the following conditions are met and you submit your analysis and documentation to the applicable DEQ regional office for concurrence:
   1) After reviewing and revising your SWPPP as appropriate, you should notify the other facility or entity contributing run-on to your discharges and request that they abate their pollutant contribution.
   2) If the other facility or entity fails to take action to address their discharges or sources of pollutants, you should contact your applicable DEQ regional office and document actions taken to attempt to remedy the cause of the run-on.

c. **Due to an abnormal event:** You must immediately document that the AIM triggering event was abnormal, a description explaining what caused the abnormal event, and how any measures taken within 14 days of such event will prevent a reoccurrence of the exceedance. You must also collect a sample during the next measurable storm event to demonstrate that the result is less than the benchmark threshold, in which case you do not trigger any AIM requirements based on the abnormal event. You must report the result of this sample in NetDMR in lieu of the result from the sample that caused the AIM triggering event. You may avail yourself of the "abnormal" demonstration opportunity at any AIM Level, one time per parameter, and one time per discharge point, which shall include SIDPs, provided you qualify for the exception.

d. **For Aluminum and Copper benchmark parameters only:** Aluminum and copper benchmark parameters can be demonstrated to not result in an exceedance of your facility-specific value using the national recommended water quality criteria in-lieu of the applicable MSGP benchmark threshold:

   To be eligible for the exception, you must demonstrate to DEQ that your stormwater discharge(s) that exceeded the applicable nationally representative MSGP benchmark threshold would not result in an exceedance of a derived facility-specific value. The demonstration to DEQ, which will be made publicly available, must meet the minimum elements below in order to be considered for and approved by the applicable DEQ regional office. If you exceed the MSGP benchmark threshold for aluminum or copper, you must still comply with any

applicable AIM requirements and additional benchmark monitoring until the demonstration is made to, and approved by, the applicable DEQ regional office. In this case, DEQ suggests that samples collected for any continued benchmark monitoring also be analyzed for the required input parameters for each model for efficiency. If you are an existing operator and you anticipate an exceedance of the MSGP benchmark(s) based on previous monitoring data and expect to utilize this exception(s), DEQ recommends you begin the required data collection in your first year of permit coverage.

1) Aluminum
    a) Conditions for this exception are:
        (1) Use of EPA's 2018 National Recommended Aluminum Aquatic Life Criteria: https://www.epa.gov/wqc/aquatic-life-criteria-aluminum;
        (2) In-stream waterbody sampling for the three water quality input parameters for the recommended criteria model: pH, total hardness, and dissolved organic carbon; and
        (3) Completion of sampling events sufficient to capture spatial and temporal variability. Sampling events must adequately represent each applicable season at the facility's location, which would likely be over the course of at least 1 year. An equal number of ambient waterbody samples must be collected at a single upstream and downstream location from the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving water. Where there exists no ambient source water upstream of the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving water, samples of the ambient downstream waterbody conditions are sufficient.
    b) The demonstration provided to DEQ must include, at minimum:
        (1) A description of the sampling, analysis, and quality assurance procedures that were followed for data collection, following the guidance in Section 3 of EPA's Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf;
        (2) The input parameters and export of results from the Aluminum Criteria Calculator, available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-12/aluminum-criteria-calculator-v20.xlsm; and
        (3) A narrative summary of results.
2) Copper (only for discharges to freshwater):
    a) Conditions for this exception are:

(1) Use of EPA's 2007 National Recommended Freshwater Copper Aquatic Life Criteria: https://www.epa.gov/wqc/aquatic-life-criteria-copper;

(2) In-stream waterbody sampling for the 10 water quality input parameters to the Biotic Ligand Model (BLM) for copper: pH, dissolved organic carbon, alkalinity, temperature, major cations (calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium), and major anions (sulfate, chloride);

(3) The water quality input parameters, with the exception of temperature, must fall within the range of conditions recommended for use in the BLM, found in Table 1-1 of the Data Requirements document: *https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/copper-data-requirements-training.pdf*; and

(4) Completion of sampling events sufficient to capture spatial and temporal variability. Because some of the BLM input parameters are known to vary seasonally, DEQ suggests a possible starting point of at least one sampling event per season.[31] Sampling events must adequately represent each applicable season at the facility's location, which would likely be over the course of at least 1 year. An equal number of ambient waterbody samples must be collected at a single upstream and downstream location from the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving water. Where there exists no ambient source water upstream of the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving water, samples of the ambient downstream waterbody conditions are sufficient.

b) The demonstration provided to DEQ must include, at minimum:

(1) A description of the sampling, analysis, and quality assurance procedures that were followed for data collection, following the guidance in User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance Volume 5—Storm Water. *Storm Water | Idaho Department of Environmental Quality*;

[31] EPA training materials on Copper BLM for Data Requirements states that spatial variability in the BLM input parameters caused by physical factors such as watershed size or the presence or absence of a point source discharge(s) to a waterbody should also be considered when determining how many sampling events should be collected when using the BLM to develop site-specific copper criteria. Spatial variability in the BLM input parameters should also be considered when determining how many sampling locations should be selected for development of site-specific copper criteria using the BLM. Regardless of the number of sampling events involved, data collection should reflect site-specific characteristics and consider special circumstances that may affect copper toxicity throughout the expected range of receiving water conditions. See *Training materials on Copper BLM: Data Requirements*.

(2) A discussion of how the data collected reflects the site-specific characteristics and how the operator considered special circumstances that may affect copper toxicity throughout the expected range of receiving water conditions;

(3) The input file and export of the results from the BLM software, which can be requested at: *Copper Biotic Ligand Model | US EPA*; and

(4) A narrative summary of results.

e. **Demonstrated to not result in any exceedance of water quality standards:** If you qualify for and claim this exception, you must still review your SCMs, SWPPP, and other onsite activities to determine if actions or modifications are necessary or appropriate in light of your benchmark exceedance(s). This shall include the implementation of SCMs in order to minimize pollutant discharges according to Part 2.A. To qualify for this exception, you must demonstrate to DEQ within 30 days of the AIM triggering event that the triggering event does not result in any exceedance of water quality standards. If it is not feasible to complete this demonstration within 30 days, you may take up to 90 days, documenting in your SWPPP why it is infeasible to complete the demonstration within 30 days. DEQ may also grant you an extension beyond 90 days, based on an appropriate demonstration by you, the operator. The demonstration to DEQ, which can be publicly requested, must include the following minimum elements in order to be considered for approval by the DEQ regional office:

1) the water quality standards applicable to the receiving water;
2) the average flow rate of the stormwater discharge;
3) the average instream flow rates of the receiving water immediately upstream and downstream of the discharge point;
4) the ambient concentration of the parameter(s) of concern in the receiving water immediately upstream and downstream of the discharge point demonstrated by composite sampling;
5) the concentration of the parameter(s) of concern in the stormwater discharge demonstrated by flow-weighted composite sampling;
6) any relevant dilution factors applicable to the discharge; and
7) the hardness of the receiving water.

Timeframe of DEQ Review of Your Submitted Demonstration: DEQ will review and either approve or disapprove of such demonstration within 90 days of receipt (DEQ may take up to 180 days upon notice to you before the 90th day that DEQ needs additional time).

DEQ Approval of Your Submitted Demonstration: If DEQ approves such demonstration within this timeframe, you have met the requirements for this exception and do not have to comply with the corresponding AIM requirements and continued benchmark monitoring.

DEQ Disapproval of Your Submitted Demonstration: If DEQ disapproves such demonstration within this timeframe, you must comply with the corresponding AIM requirements and continued benchmark monitoring, as required. Compliance with the AIM requirements would begin from the date DEQ notifies you of the disapproval unless you submit a Notice of Dispute to the applicable DEQ regional office in Part 7 within 30 days of DEQ's disapproval.

DEQ Does Not Provide Response Related to Your Submitted Demonstration: If DEQ does not provide a response on the demonstration within this timeframe, you may submit to the DEQ regional office in Part 7 a Notice of Dispute.

Operator Submittal of Notice of Dispute: You may submit all relevant materials, including support for your demonstration and all notices and responses to DEQ to review within 30 days of DEQ's disapproval or after 90 days (or 180 days if DEQ has provided notice that it needs more time) of not receiving a response from DEQ.

DEQ Review of Notice of Dispute: DEQ will send you a response within 30 days of receipt of the Notice of Dispute. Time for action by you, the operator, upon disapproval shall be tolled during the period from filing of the Notice of Dispute until the decision on the Notice of Dispute is issued by DEQ.

C. Corrective Action and AIM Documentation

1. **Documentation within 24 Hours:** You must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Parts 5.A.1, 5.B.3, 5.B.4, or 5.B.5 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. You are not required to submit this documentation to DEQ, unless specifically required or requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.D. Include the following information in your documentation:
    a. Description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or AIM response. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material; date/time; amount; location; reason for spill; and any leaks, spills, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to WOTUS, through stormwater or otherwise;
    b. Date the condition/triggering event was identified;
    c. Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Part 5.A.3.a to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases (see Part 2.B.2.d); and
    d. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Part 9.K.
2. **Documentation within 14 Days:** You must also document the corrective actions and/or AIM responses you took or will take as a result of the conditions listed in Parts 5.A.1, 5.B.3, 5.B.4, and/or 5.B.5 within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of

those conditions/triggering events. Provide the dates when you initiated and completed (or expect to complete) each corrective action and/or AIM response. If infeasible to complete the necessary corrective actions and/or AIM responses within the specified timeframe, per Parts 5.A.1, 5.B.3, 5.B.4, or 5.B.5, you must document your rationale and schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the specified timeframe. If you notified DEQ regarding an allowed extension of the specified timeframe, you must document your rationale for an extension. Include any additional information and/or rationale that is required and/or applicable to the specified corrective action and/or AIM response in Part 5. You are not required to submit this documentation to DEQ, unless specifically required or requested to do so. However, you must summarize your corrective actions and/or AIM responses in the Annual Report per Part 7.D.

6 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

You must prepare a SWPPP for your facility before submitting your NOI for permit coverage. If you prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous version of this permit, you must review and update the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting your NOI. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; such limitations are contained in Parts 2, 8, and 9 of the permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of stormwater control measures to meet the permit's effluent limits. The SWPPP is a living document. Facilities must keep their SWPPP up-to-date throughout their permit coverage, such as making revisions and improvements to their stormwater management program based on new information and experiences with major storm events. As distinct from the SWPPP, the additional documentation requirements (see Part 6.E) are so that you document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements.

Note: Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA § 402(k) by disclosure to DEQ after issuance of this permit via any means, including the NOI to be covered by the permit, the SWPPP, during an inspection, or any other means.

A. Person(s) Responsible for Preparing the SWPPP

Prepare the SWPPP in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on your staff or a third party you hire, but it must be developed by “qualified personnel” and must be certified per the signature requirements in Part 6.B.7. If DEQ concludes that the SWPPP is not in compliance with Part 6.B of this permit, DEQ may require the SWPPP to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer—or, for Sector G, H, or J, by a Professional Geologist—with the education and experience necessary to prepare an adequate SWPPP.

Note: "Qualified personnel," as defined in Appendix A, are individuals knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, that possess the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and that have the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

B. Required Contents of Your SWPPP

To be covered under this permit, your SWPPP must contain all of the following elements:

- Stormwater pollution prevention team (Part 6.B.1);
- Site description (Part 6.B.2);
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (Part 6.B.3);
- Description of stormwater control measures (Part 6.B.4);
- Schedules and procedures (Part 6.B.5);
- Documentation to support eligibility pertaining to other federal laws (Part 6.B.6); and
- Signature requirements (Part 6.B.7).

Where your SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a spill prevention, control and countermeasure (SPCC) plan or an environmental management system, copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with your SWPPP.

1. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team:** You must identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. Your stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of the SWPPP, for any modifications to the SWPPP, for implementing and maintaining control measures, and for taking corrective actions and/or AIM responses, when required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of your SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.
2. **Site Description:** Your SWPPP must include the following:
    a. **Activities at the facility:** Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at your facility.
    b. **General location map:** Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges.
    c. **Site map:** Provide a map showing:
        1) Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;
        2) Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
        3) Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows), including flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion;
        4) Locations of all stormwater control measures;

5) Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of your facility. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired and which are identified by DEQ or your state as Tier II or Tier III waters;
6) Locations of all stormwater conveyances, including ditches, pipes, and swales;
7) Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 6.B.3.b;
8) Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 6.B.3.c have occurred;
9) Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
10) Locations of stormwater inlets and discharge points, with a unique identification code for each discharge point (e.g., 001, 002), indicating if you are treating one or more discharge points as "substantially identical" under Parts 3.B.4.e, 6.B.5.d, and 4.B.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each discharge point;
11) If applicable, municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and where your stormwater discharges to them;
12) Areas of Endangered Species Act-designated critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, if applicable; and
13) Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
    a) Fueling stations;
    b) Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
    c) Loading/unloading areas;
    d) Locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
    e) Liquid storage tanks;
    f) Processing and storage areas;
    g) 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;
    h) Transfer areas for substances in bulk;
    i) Machinery;
    j) Locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants;
14) A key or legend to indicate the definition of any symbols used.

3. **Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources:** You must describe in the SWPPP areas at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or from which authorized non-stormwater discharges originate. Industrial materials or activities include but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, byproducts, final products, and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading,

transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For structures located in areas of industrial activity, you must be aware that the structures themselves are potential sources of pollutants. This could occur, for example, when metals such as aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain.

For each area identified, the description must include:

a. **Activities in the Area:** A list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; or cutting steel beams).
b. **Pollutants:** A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, or cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity, which could be exposed to rainfall or snowmelt and could be discharged from your facility. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.
c. **Spills and Leaks:** You must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding discharge point(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. You must document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous substances that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, in the three years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

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

d. **Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges Evaluation:** By the end of the first year of your permit coverage under this permit, you must inspect and document all discharge points at your facility as part of the SWPPP. If it is infeasible to complete the evaluation within the first year of permit coverage, you must document in your SWPPP why this is the case and identify the schedule by which you expect to complete the evaluation. Documentation of your evaluation must include:
    1) The date of the evaluation;
    2) A description of the evaluation criteria used;
    3) A list of the discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation; and
    4) If there are any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Part 1.B.2 for the exclusive list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this

permit) you must immediately take action(s), such as implementing control measures, to eliminate those discharges or seek an individual IPDES wastewater permit and document that you obtained the permit (for example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an IPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge).

5) An explanation of everything you did to immediately eliminate the unauthorized discharge per Part 5 Corrective Actions.

e. **Salt Storage:** You must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

f. **Sampling Data:** Existing permitted facilities must summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term. The summary shall include a narrative description (and may include data tables/figures) that adequately summarizes the collected sampling data to support identification of potential pollution sources at your facility. New dischargers and new sources must provide a summary of any available stormwater data they may have.

4. **Description of Stormwater Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits:** You must document the location and type of stormwater control measures you have specifically chosen and/or designed to comply with:

   a. Part 2.A.2: Non-numeric technology-based effluent limits;
   b. Parts 2.A.3 and 8: Applicable numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits;
   c. Part 2.B: Water quality-based effluent limits;
   d. Part 2.C: Any additional measures that formed the basis of eligibility regarding Endangered Species Act-listed threatened and endangered species or their critical habitat, National Historic Preservation Act historic properties, and/or federal CERCLA Site requirements;
   e. Parts 8 and 9: Applicable effluent limits;
   f. Regarding your control measures, you must also document, as appropriate:
      1) How you addressed the selection and design considerations in Part 2.A.1, including which data you relied on when considering structural improvements or adaptive measures per Part 2.A.1.h;
      2) How they address the pollutant sources identified in Part 6.B.3.

      Effluent limit requirements in Part 2.A.2 that do not involve the site-specific selection of a stormwater control measure or are specific activity requirements (e.g., “cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth, or in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe”) are marked with an asterisk (*). For the requirements marked with an asterisk, you may include extra information, or you may just “copy-

and-paste" these effluent limits word-for-word into your SWPPP without providing additional documentation.

5. **Schedules and Procedures:**
   a. Pertaining to Stormwater Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part 2: You must document the following in your SWPPP:
      1) **Good Housekeeping (see Part 2.A.2.b):** A schedule or the convention used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occurs. Also provide a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.
      2) **Maintenance (see Part 2.A.2.c):** Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance and repair of all stormwater control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any backup practices in place should a storm event resulting in a stormwater discharge occur while a control measure is off-line. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2;
      3) **Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (see Part 2.A.2.d):** Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in your SWPPP the stormwater control measures for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. You may reference the existence of other plans for SPCC developed for the facility under § 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an IPDES permit for the facility, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review consistent with Part 6.D;
      4) **Erosion and Sediment Controls (see Part 2.A.2.e):** If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your erosion and sediment controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose;
      5) **Employee Training (see Part 2.A.2.h):** The elements of your employee training plan shall include all, but not necessarily limited to, the requirements set forth in Part 2.A.2.h, and also the following:
         a) The content of the training;
         b) The frequency/schedule of training for employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit;
      c) A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.
   b. Pertaining to Inspections and Assessments:
      1) You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for performing, as appropriate, the types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

a) Facility inspections, including routine quarterly inspections as well as any inspections required by triggering AIM Level 1 (see Part 3.A) and;
b) Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 3.B).

c. For each type of inspection performed, your SWPPP must identify:
   1) Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for the inspection;
   2) Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater discharges (see Part 3.B.4);
   3) Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific discharge points.

   If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Parts 3.A.5 and 3.B.4.

d. Pertaining to Monitoring
   1) **Procedures for Each Type of Monitoring:** You must document in your SWPPP procedures for conducting the six types of analytical stormwater discharge monitoring specified by this permit, where applicable to your facility, including:
      a) Indicator monitoring (Part 4.B.1 and Part 8);
      b) Benchmark monitoring (Part 4B2.2 and Part 8);
      c) Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (Part 4.B.3 and Part 8);
      d) State-specific monitoring (Part 4.B.4, Part 4.B.4, and Part 4.B.6);
   2) **Documentation for Each Type of Monitoring:** For each type of stormwater discharge monitoring, you must document in your SWPPP:
      a) Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more discharge points are substantially identical;
      b) Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
      c) Schedules for monitoring at your facility, including schedule for alternate monitoring periods for climates with irregular stormwater discharges (see Part 4.A.6);
      d) Any numeric control values (benchmark thresholds, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to stormwater discharges from each discharge point;
      e) Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part 4.A.
   3) **Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities:** If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities for indicator monitoring, benchmark monitoring, or impaired waters monitoring, you must include in

your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part 4.B.2.e and 4.B.4.b.

4) **Exception for Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDPs):** You must document the following in your SWPPP if you plan to use the SIDP exception for your quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part 3.B.4 or your indicator, benchmark, or impaired waters monitoring requirements in Parts 4.B.1, 4.B.2, and 4.B.5, respectively (see also Part 4.A.1):
    a) Location of each SIDP;
    b) Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point;
    c) Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point;
    d) Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants via stormwater discharges;
    e) An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40–65%; high = above 65%);
    f) Why the discharge points are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

6. **Documentation to Support Eligibility Pertaining to Other Federal Laws:**
    a. Documentation Regarding Endangered Species Act-Listed Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitat Protection: You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your determination with regard to Part 1.A.4.
    b. **Documentation Regarding National Historic Preservation Act Historic Properties:** Although DEQ does not require this documentation, you must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your determination, if it pertains to other state, tribe, or local requirements.
7. **Signature Requirements:** You must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Part 9.K.

C. Required SWPPP Modifications

You must modify your SWPPP based on any corrective actions and deadlines required under Part 5. You must sign and date any SWPPP modifications in accordance with Part 9.K.

D. SWPPP Availability

You must retain a complete copy of your current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility in any accessible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting your permit eligibility pursuant to Part 1.A of this permit, as well as your signed and dated certification page. Regardless of the format, the SWPPP must be

immediately available to facility employees; DEQ; the operator of an MS4 into which you discharge; and representatives of EPA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the time of an on-site inspection.

Your current SWPPP or certain information from your current SWPPP described below must also be made available to the public (except any trade secret information) or restricted information [as defined in Appendix A]), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access; to do so, you must comply with one of the following two options:

1. **Making Your SWPPP Publicly Available:** You have three options to comply with the public availability requirements for the SWPPP: attaching your SWPPP to your NOI; providing a URL of your SWPPP in your NOI; or providing SWPPP information in your NOI. To remain current for all three options, you must update your SWPPP consistent with any onsite modifications. You may switch your preferred option throughout your permit coverage, but you must update your NOI as necessary to indicate your change in option. You are not required to post any trade secrets or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A) (such information may be redacted), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access. Trade secrets may not be withheld from those staff cleared for trade secret review within DEQ, EPA, USFWS or NMFS. DEQ recommends that facilities with trade secrets or restricted information utilize the option of providing SWPPP information in the NOI, as this option is the most protective of sensitive information while still meeting public availability requirements.
    a. **Attaching Your SWPPP to your NOI:** You may attach a copy of your SWPPP, and any SWPPP modifications, records, and other reporting elements that must be kept with your SWPPP, to your NOI in the IPDES E-Permitting System. If any changes are made to your SWPPP, you must maintain records showing the dates of all SWPPP modifications.
    b. **Providing a URL of your SWPPP in your NOI:** You may provide a URL in your NOI in E-Permitting where your SWPPP can be found, and maintain your current SWPPP at this URL. SWPPP modifications, records, and other reporting elements that must be kept with your SWPPP can be maintained at the same URL.
    c. **Providing SWPPP Information in your NOI:** You may include the following information in your NOI in E-Permitting. Irrespective of this requirement, DEQ may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to a member of the public upon request except any trade secrets (as defined in Appendix A).
        1) Onsite industrial activities exposed to stormwater, including potential spill and leak areas (see Parts 6.B.3.a, 6.B.3.c and 6.B.3.e);
        2) Pollutants or pollutant constituents associated with each industrial activity exposed to stormwater that could be discharged in stormwater and/or any authorized non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.B.2 (see Part 6.B.3.b);

3) Stormwater control measures you employ to comply with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits required in Part 2.A.2 and Part 8, and any other measures taken to comply with the requirements in Part 2.B Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (see Part 6.B.4). If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your erosion and sediment controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and
4) Schedule for good housekeeping and maintenance (see Part 6.B.5.a) and schedule for all inspections required in Part 3 (see Part 6.B.5.b).

E. Additional Documentation Requirements

You are required to keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records with your SWPPP that together keep your records complete and up-to-date, and demonstrate your full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

1. A copy of the NOI submitted to DEQ along with any correspondence exchanged between you and DEQ specific to coverage under this permit;
2. A copy of the authorization email you receive from the DEQ assigning your IPDES ID;
3. A copy of this permit (either a hard copy or an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel and facility employees);
4. Documentation of any maintenance and repairs of stormwater control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Part 2.A.2.c);
5. All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection Reports (see Part 3.A.6) and Visual Assessment Documentation (see Part 3.B.3);
6. Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event) (see Parts 3.B.4 and 4.A.5);
7. Corrective action documentation required per Part 5.A;
8. Documentation of any exceedances causing an AIM Triggering Event, which AIM Level triggering event the exceedance caused, and AIM response you employed per Part 5.B, including:
    a. The AIM triggering event;
    b. The AIM response taken;
    c. Any rationale that SWPPP/SCM changes were unnecessary;
    d. Any documentation required to meet any AIM exception per Part 5.B.6.
9. Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if you discharge directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants were not detected in your discharge after

three years or were solely attributable to natural background sources (see Part 4.B.4.a); and

10. Documentation to support your claim that your facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections (see Part 3.A.5), quarterly visual assessments (see Part 3.B.4.d), benchmark monitoring (see Part 4.B.2.c), and/or impaired waters monitoring (see Part 4.B.4.b).
11. Documentation of any exceedance of a numeric effluent limit including your numeric results which caused the exceedance, follow up monitoring results, and your exceedance report submitted to DEQ per Part 7.E.

7 Reporting and Recordkeeping

A. Electronic Reporting Requirement

You must submit all NOIs, NOTs, NECs, Annual Reports, Discharge Monitoring Reports, (DMRs), and other reporting information as appropriate electronically, unless DEQ grants you a waiver. If you have internet difficulties and wish to obtain a waiver from submitting a report electronically, you must submit a request to DEQ, found in Part 7.I. In that request you must document the reasoning for the request, provide evidence supporting any claims, and a copy of your completed paper form. A waiver may only be considered granted once you receive written confirmation from DEQ or its authorized representative.

B. Submitting Information to DEQ

1. **Submitting Forms via the IPDES E-Permitting System:** You must submit all required information via DEQ's electronic IPDES E-Permitting System, unless the permit states otherwise or unless you have been granted a waiver per Part 7.A. You can both prepare and submit required information in the IPDES E-Permitting System using specific forms, also found in the permit's appendices. To access E-Permitting, go to *Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (IPDES) E-Permitting System*.

   Information you must submit to DEQ via the IPDES E-Permitting System:

   - Notice of Intent (NOI) (Part 1.C);
   - Change Notice of Intent (NOI) (Part 1.C.4);
   - No Exposure Certification (NEC) (Part 1.E);
   - Notice of Termination (NOT) (Part 1.D);
   - Annual Report (Part 7.D);
   - AIM Corrective Action Report (Part 5.B);
   - Exceedance report for numeric effluent limitations (Part 7.E); and
   - Additional reporting (Part 7.F)

Note: You must submit DMRs (see Part 7.C) electronically using NetDMR.

If DEQ grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, you must use the required forms found in the appendices.

2. **Other Information Required to be Submitted:** Information required to be submitted to the applicable DEQ regional office at the address in Part 7.H:
   - New dischargers and new sources to water quality-impaired waters (Part 1.A.5.b);

C. Reporting Monitoring Data to DEQ:

1. **Submitting Monitoring Data via NetDMR:** You must submit all stormwater discharge monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 4 to DEQ using NetDMR, DEQ's electronic DMR system (for more information visit: https://www.epa.gov/compliance/npdes-ereporting) (unless DEQ grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may submit a paper DMR form) no later than the 30th day of the month after the end of the monitoring period. Your monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be prepopulated on your electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form based on the information you reported on your NOI form through the IPDES E-Permitting System. If you collect samples during multiple storm events in a single quarter, you are required to submit all sampling results for each storm event to DEQ via NetDMR. You must also certify the following changes to your monitoring frequency to DEQ by submitting a Change NOI in the IPDES E-Permitting System, unless DEQ has completed the development of planned features in the electronic systems to process submitted monitoring results to automatically turn monitoring on/off as applicable, which will trigger changes to your monitoring requirements in NetDMR:
   a. All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term;
   b. All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term;
   c. Benchmark monitoring requirements no longer apply because the DEQ regional office has concurred with your assessment that run-on from a neighboring source is the cause of the exceedance;
   d. Benchmark and/or impaired monitoring requirements no longer apply because your facility is inactive and unstaffed;
   e. Benchmark and/or impaired monitoring requirements now apply because your facility has changed from inactive and unstaffed to active and staffed;
   f. For Sector G2 only: Discharges from waste rock and overburden piles have exceeded benchmark thresholds;
   g. A numeric effluent limitation guideline has been exceeded;
   h. A numeric effluent limitation guideline exceedance is back in compliance.
2. **When You Can Discontinue Submission of Monitoring Data:** Once you have completely fulfilled applicable monitoring requirements, you are no longer required to report those monitoring results on DMRs, but you are still required to submit your DMRs with the appropriate NODI Code. If you have only partially fulfilled your benchmark monitoring and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements (e.g., your four quarterly average is below the benchmark for some, but not all, parameters; you

did not detect some, but not all, impairment pollutants), you must continue to report your results in NetDMR for the remaining monitoring requirements. If DEQ grants you a waiver per Part 7.A, you must submit paper reporting forms by the same deadline.

3. **Submission Deadline for Indicator and Benchmark Monitoring Data:** For both indicator and benchmark monitoring, you are required to submit sampling results to DEQ no later than the 30th day of the month after the end of the monitoring period that you are required to collect samples, per Part 4.B.1. and Part 4.B.2. If you collect samples during multiple storm events in a single quarter, you are required to submit all sampling results for each storm event to DEQ via NetDMR on the associated quarterly DMRs no later than the 30th day of the month after the end of the monitoring period. For any of your monitored discharge points for which you failed to monitor or that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, using NetDMR, you must report your failure to monitor or that no discharges occurred or that monitoring is not required for that discharge point no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period.

D. Annual Report

You must submit an annual report to DEQ via the IPDES E-Permitting System, per Part 7.B, by January 30th for each year of permit coverage containing information generated from the past calendar year. When you submit your annual report, you must ensure the appropriate contact information is up to date. You must include the following information in the annual report:

1. A summary of your past year's facility inspection documentation required (Part 3.A.6). In addition, if you are an operator of an airport facility (Sector S) that is subject to the airport effluent limitations guidelines and are complying with Part 8.S.9.1, effluent limitation through the use of non-urea-containing deicers, provide a statement certifying that you do not use pavement deicers containing urea. Note: operators of airport facilities that are complying with Part 8.S.9.1 by meeting the numeric effluent limitation for ammonia do not need to include this statement.;
2. A summary of your past year's visual assessment documentation (see Part 3.B.3);
3. A summary of your past year's corrective action and any required AIM documentation (see Part 5.C). If you have not completed required corrective action or AIM responses at the time you submit your annual report, you must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) or AIM responses. Also describe any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that you are in compliance with the permit.

   Your annual report must also include a statement, signed and certified in accordance with Part 9.K.

E. Numeric Effluent Limitations Exceedance Report

If follow-up monitoring per Part 4.B.3.c exceeds a numeric effluent limit, you must submit an exceedance report to DEQ no later than the 30th day of the month after the end of the

monitoring period. Send the Exceedance Report to the applicable DEQ Regional Office listed in Part 7.H, and report the monitoring data through NetDMR. You must also maintain the report with your SWPPP. Your report must include the following:

1. IPDES ID;
2. Facility name, physical address and location;
3. Name of receiving water;
4. Monitoring data from this and preceding monitoring event(s);
5. An explanation of the situation, including what you have done and intend to do (should your corrective actions not yet be complete) to correct the violation;
6. An appropriate contact name and phone number.

F. Additional Standard Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 7, you are also subject to the standard permit reporting provisions of Part 9.L. You must submit the following reports to the applicable DEQ regional office listed in Part 7.H, as applicable. If you discharge through an MS4, you must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator (identified pursuant to Part 6.B.2).

1. 24-hour reporting (see Part 9.L.7): You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment to the DEQ Regional Office through the 24-hour IPDES hotline at 1-833-IPDES24 (1-833-473-3724). Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances;
2. 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24-hour reporting (see Part 9.L.7): A written submission must also be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting System within 5 days of the time you become aware of the circumstances;
3. Reportable quantity spills (see Part 2.A.2.d): You must provide notification, as required under Part 2.A.2.d, as soon as you have knowledge of a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity;
4. Planned changes (see Part 9.L.1): You must give notice to DEQ promptly, no fewer than 30 days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged;
5. Anticipated noncompliance (see Part 9.L.2): You must give advance notice to DEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which you anticipate will result in noncompliance with permit requirements;
6. Compliance schedules (see Part 9.L.6): Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date;
7. Other noncompliance (see Part 9.L.8): You must report all instances of noncompliance not reported in your annual report, compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report at the time monitoring reports are submitted;

8. Other information (see Part 9.L.9): You must promptly submit facts or information if you become aware that you failed to submit relevant facts in your NOI, or that you submitted incorrect information in your NOI or in any report; and
9. AIM Corrective Action Reports (see Part 5.B): You must submit an AIM Corrective Action Report to DEQ via the IPDES E-Permitting System within fourteen (14) days following completion of corrective actions required under Part 5.B. The report must include a description of the AIM triggering event, a summary of the inspection and evaluation conducted to determine the cause of the exceedance, a description of corrective actions implemented, and the date corrective actions were completed.

G. Record Retention Requirements

You must retain copies of your SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 6.E (including documentation related to any corrective actions or AIM responses taken pursuant to Part 5), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date that your coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

H. Addresses for Reports

Permit Part	DEQ Region	Address
7.H.1	DEQ–State Office	Attn: IPDES General Permit Writer 1410 N Hilton Street Boise, Idaho 83706 (208) 373-0502 (866) 790-4337
7.H.2	Boise Regional Office	Attn: IPDES Compliance Officer 1445 North Orchard Boise, Idaho 83706 (208) 373-0550 (888) 800-3480
7.H.3	Twin Falls Regional Office	Attn: IPDES Compliance Officer 650 Addison Ave. W, Suite 110 Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 (208)736-2190 (800) 270-1663
7.H.4	Coeur d'Alene Regional Office	Attn: IPDES Compliance Officer 2110 Ironwood Pkwy Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814 (208) 769-1422 (877) 370-0017
7.H.5	Idaho Falls Regional Office	Attn: IPDES Compliance Officer 900 N. Skyline Suite B Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402 (208) 528-2650 (800) 232-4635

Permit Part	DEQ Region	Address
7.H.6	Pocatello Regional Office	Attn: IPDES Compliance Officer 444 Hospital Way, #300 Pocatello, Idaho 83201 (208) 236-6160 (888) 655-6160
7.H.7	Lewiston Regional Office	Attn: IPDES Compliance Officer 1118 F Street Lewiston, Idaho 83501 (208) 799-4370 (877) 541-3304