Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart A – Sector A – Timber Products

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur.

These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes specified under Sector A in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.A.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.A.2.1 ***Prohibition of Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) Not covered by this permit: stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate IPDES permit.

8.A.2.3 ***Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.B.2) Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part 2.A.2 (Non-Numeric Effluent Limits): 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.

8.A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.A.3.1 ***Good Housekeeping:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.b) In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to minimize the discharge of wood debris, leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and the generation of dust.

8.A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.A.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

8.A.4.2 ***Inventory of Exposed Materials*:** (See also Part 6.B.3.b) Where such information exists, if your facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic

formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in your SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater.

8.A.4.3 ***Description of Stormwater Management Controls:*** (See also Part 6.B.4) Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources: log, lumber, and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas. If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any SCMs, for these activities.

8.A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

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

8.A.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.A-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector A. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.A-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector A (Subsectors A1, A2, A3, and A4) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Applies to all Sector A (Subsectors A1, A2, A3, and A4) facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.A.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.A-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.A-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector A1: General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector A2: Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Recoverable Arsenic[2]	340 µg/L 69 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper[3]	1.0 µg/L
Subsector A3: Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A4: Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

[1] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.B.2.a, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility.

[2] 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.

[3] 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.

8.A.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.B.3.a)

Table 8.A-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

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

Table 8.A-3[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	pH	6.5 - 9.0 s.u[2]
	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round

[1] Monitor annually.
[2] 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)

8.A.8.1 ***Credit for Pollutants in Intake Water:*** For discharges that are comprised solely of water drawn from the same body of water into which the discharges flow and that exceed an applicable effluent limitation, you may be eligible for a credit to the extent necessary to meet the limitation. To obtain this credit, you must show that your discharge would meet the limitation in the absence of the pollutant(s) in the intake water by demonstrating that the control measures you use to meet the limitation would, if properly installed and operated, meet the limitations for the pollutant (i.e., the pollutant level in your discharge is in exceedance of the limitation due to the pollutant concentration in the source or intake water). You must consult the appropriate DEQ regional office for guidance in seeking a pollutant credit under this Part. DEQ will notify you whether you are eligible for the credit, and, if so, provide the scope of such credit.

Subpart B – Sector B – Paper and Allied Products

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.B.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart B apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.B.2 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.B-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector B. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.B-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector B (Subsectors B1 and B2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector B2: Pulp Mills (SIC Code 2611); Paper Mills (SIC Code 2621); Paperboard Containers and Boxes (SIC Code 2652-2657); Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes (SIC Code 2671-2679)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.B.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.B-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector B. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.B-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector B1: Paperboard Mills (SIC Code 2631)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

Subpart C – Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.C.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart C apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.C.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.C.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) The following are not covered by this permit: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; wash water from material handling and processing areas; and wash water from drum, tank or container rinsing and cleaning. (DEQ includes this prohibited non-stormwater discharge here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.C.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.C-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector C. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.C-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector C (Subsectors C1, C2, C3, C4, and C5) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re- sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector C5: Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances (SIC Code 2833-2836); Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products (SIC Code 2851); Industrial Organic Chemicals (SIC Code 2861-2869); Miscellaneous Chemical Products (SIC Code 2891-2899); Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors (SIC Code 3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)); Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector C5: Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.C.1 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.C-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.C-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector C1: Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L
Subsector C2: Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector C3: Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector C4: Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

[1] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility.

8.C.1 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.B.3.a)

Table 8.C-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

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

Table 8.C-3[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent**
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products, or waste products (SIC 2874)	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		35.0mg/L, 30-day avg.
	Fluoride	75.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.

[1] Monitor annually.

Subpart D – Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.D.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart D apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.D.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.D.2.1 The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (see also Part 1.A.3):

8.D.2.1.1 Stormwater discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining)

8.D.2.2 The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized under Sector D:

8.D.2.2.1 Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities, which are covered under Sector N (see Part 8.N); and

8.D.2.2.2 Stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering, which are covered under Sector U (see Part 8.U).

8.D.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.D-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector D. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.D-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector D (Subsectors D1 and D2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector D1: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC Code 2951, 2952)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector D2: Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal (SIC Code 2992, 2999)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.D.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.D-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.D-2		
Subsector	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector D1: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.D.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.B.3.a)

Table 8.D-3 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.D-3[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation**
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily maximum 15.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	pH	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.[2]
	Oil and Grease	15.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		10.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.

[1] Monitor annually.
[2] 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)

Subpart E – Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.E.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from glass, clay, cement, concrete, and gypsum products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.E.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures: (See also Part 2.A.2.b) As part of your good housekeeping program, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Sweep or vacuum paved surfaces of the site that are exposed to stormwater at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures (e.g., wash down the area and collect and/or treat and properly dispose of the washdown water) to minimize the potential discharge of these materials in stormwater. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping, vacuuming or other equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week in areas where cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed and may be discharged in stormwater. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (e.g., cement, fly ash, kiln dust) to stormwater, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings, or under other covering.

8.E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.E.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map: (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: baghouse or other dust control device; recycle/ sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater; and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

8.E.3.2 Discharge Evaluation: (See also Part 6.B.3.d) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete blocks, bricks, or similar products, include in the non-stormwater discharge evaluation a description of measures that ensure that process wastewaters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with IPDES wastewater permit requirements or are recycled.

8.E.4 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.E-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector E. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.E-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector E (Subsectors E1, E2, and E3) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal- tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during your coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.E.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.E-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.E-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector E1: Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
Subsector E2: Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector E3: Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.[1]

[1] 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)

8.E.6 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.B.3.a)

Table 8.E-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

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

Table 8.E-3[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (SIC 3241)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum[2]
	pH	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.[3]

[1] Monitor annually.

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

[3] 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)

Subpart F – Sector F – Primary Metals

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.F.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart F apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from primary metals facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.F.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures: (See also Part 2.A.2.b) As part of your good housekeeping program, you must implement a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. The cleaning and maintenance program must encompass, as appropriate, areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur.

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

For paved areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive):

sweeping or vacuuming at regular intervals, washing down the area, and collecting and/or treating and properly disposing of the washdown water. Washdown water that has come into contact with sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities is not an authorized non-stormwater discharge. For unstable areas or for stabilized areas where sweeping, vacuuming, or washing down is not possible, to minimize the discharge of particulate matter, dust, or debris or other pollutants in stormwater, implement stormwater management devices such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, and other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

8.F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.F.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag, and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur (e.g., furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, or other sources) and could result in a discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

8.F.3.2 ***Inventory of Exposed Material:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater areas where there is the potential for deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

8.F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

As part of conducting your routine facility inspections at least quarterly (Part 3.A), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, or cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater.

8.F.5 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.F-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector F. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.F-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector F (Subsectors F1, F2, F3, F4, and F5) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal- tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector F1: Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC Code 3312-3317)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector F2: Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC Code 3321-3325)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector F3: Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC Code 3351-3357)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector F4: Nonferrous Foundries (Castings) (SIC Code 3363-3369)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector F5: Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals (SIC Code 3331-3339); Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals (SIC Code 3341); Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products (SIC Code 3398, 3399)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.F.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.F-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector F. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.F-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector F1: Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector F2: Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L

	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper[2]	1.0 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector F3: Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Recoverable Copper[2]	1.0 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector F4: Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Recoverable Copper[2]	1.0 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

[1] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.B.2.a, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility.

[2]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.

Subpart G – Sector G – Metal Mining

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

Note: Where compliance with a requirement in a separate exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) requirements, etc. will result in you fully meeting any requirement in this Subpart, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this Subpart. You must include documentation in your SWPPP describing your rationale for concluding that any particular action on your part is sufficient to comply with the corresponding requirement in this Subpart.

8.G.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart G apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from metal mining facilities, including mines abandoned on federal lands, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector G in Table B-1 of Appendix B. Coverage is required for metal mining facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation.

8.G.1.1 ***Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities:*** All stormwater discharges.

8.G.1.2 ***Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities:*** Only the stormwater discharges from the following areas are covered:

- Waste rock and overburden piles if discharge composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage;
- Topsoil piles;
- Offsite haul and access roads;
- Onsite haul and access roads constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore if discharge composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
- Onsite haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control;
- Discharges from tailings dams or dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present;
- Discharges from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present, if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
- Concentration building if no contact with material piles;
- Mill site if no contact with material piles;
- Office or administrative building and housing if mixed with stormwater from industrial area;
- Chemical storage area;
- Docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Explosive storage;
- Fuel storage;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance area and building;
- Parking areas (if necessary);
- Power plant;
- Truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area;
- Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990;
- Partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements.

8.G.1.3 ***Covered Discharges from Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities:*** All stormwater discharges.

8.G.1.4 ***Covered Discharges from Facilities Undergoing Reclamation:*** All stormwater discharges.

8.G.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.G.2.1 ***Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges:*** Stormwater discharges not authorized by this permit: discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

Note: Stormwater discharges from these sources are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 if they are mixed with other discharges subject to Part 440. In this case, they are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless they: (1) drain naturally (or are intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combine with ”mine drainage” that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of stormwater does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 and meets the other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.A of the permit. Operators bear the initial responsibility for determining if they are eligible for coverage under this permit or must seek coverage under another IPDES permit. DEQ recommends that operators contact the relevant IPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the “active mining area” on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

8.G.2.2 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** Not authorized by this permit: adit drainage and contaminated springs or seeps discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events (see also the standard Limitations on Coverage in Part 1.A.3). (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2).

8.G.3 Definitions

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

8.G.3.1 ***Mining operations:*** For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities; and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. “Mining operations” can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.

8.G.3.2 ***Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities:*** Consists of two

classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading, and excavation) activities:

a. activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, and wastewater treatment plants); and

b. construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, or other similar staging areas, and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction activity," subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 450.

8.G.3.3 ***Active mining activities:*** Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and beneficiation of metal ore from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.G.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities."

8.G.3.4 ***Active mining area:*** A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part 8.G.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities," and must comply with the requirements in Part 8.G.4.

8.G.3.5 ***Inactive metal mining facility:*** A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining activities occurring as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive metal mining facility has an identifiable owner/operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining

facilities and do not require an IPDES industrial stormwater permit.

8.G.3.6 ***Temporarily inactive metal mining facility:*** A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency.

8.G.4 Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities (defined in Part 8.G.3.2) are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1-9 of the MSGP except for the technology-based effluent limits in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.G.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.G.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4 and 8.G.8.

Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Part 8.G.4.2.10 or 8.G.4.3, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Part 8.G.4 requirements. At such time, authorized discharges become subject to all other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.G.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.G.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4 and 8.G.8.

8.G.4.1 ***Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities:*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.G.5 of the MSGP.

8.G.4.1.1 ***Erosion and sediment control installation requirements:***

- By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible, you must install and make such controls operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit, and document as such in the SWPPP.
- All other stormwater controls described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

8.G.4.1.2 ***Erosion and sediment control maintenance requirements:*** You must:

- Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.
- Wherever you determine that a stormwater control needs maintenance (i.e., minor repairs or other upkeep performed to ensure the site's stormwater controls remain in effective operating condition, not including significant repairs or the need to install a new or replacement

control) to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the end of the next business day. If it is infeasible to complete the routine maintenance by the close of the next business day, you must document why this is the case and why the repair or other upkeep to be performed should still be considered routine maintenance in your inspection report under Part 8.G.4.6.6 and complete such work no later than seven (7) calendar days from the time of discovery of the condition requiring maintenance.

- When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7 days, unless infeasible. If 7 days is infeasible, you must complete the installation or repair as soon as practicable.
- If you must repeatedly (i.e., three or more times) make the same routine maintenance fixes to the same control at the same location, even if the fix can be completed by the close of the next business day, you must document in your inspection report under Part 8.G.4.6.6 why the specific reoccurrence of this same problem should still be addressed as a routine maintenance fix under this Part[1].

8.G.4.1.3 ***Perimeter controls:*** You must:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your disturbed area that are downslope from any exposed soil or other disturbed areas[2], except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable).
- Install perimeter controls upgradient of any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.2.2, unless the control is being implemented pursuant to the exceptions in Part 8.G.4.2.2.
- To prevent stormwater from circumventing the edge of the perimeter control, install the perimeter control on the contour of the slope and extend both ends of the control up slope (e.g., at 45 degrees) forming a crescent rather than a straight line.
- After installation, ensure that perimeter controls continue to work effectively.
- Remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.
- After a storm event, if there is evidence of stormwater circumventing or undercutting the perimeter control, extend controls and/or repair

[1] Such documentation could include, for example, that minor repairs completed within the required timeframe are all that is necessary to ensure that the stormwater control continues to operate as designed and installed and that the stormwater control remains appropriate for the flow reaching it.

[2] Examples of perimeter controls include filter berms; different types of silt fence such as wire-backed silt fence, super silt fence, or multi-layer geotextile silt fence; compost filter socks; gravel barriers; and temporary diversion dikes.

undercut areas to fix the problem.

8.G.4.1.4 ***Sediment track-out:*** For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, you must:

- Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track- out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit;
- Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary;
- Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the work day.

Note: DEQ recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 8.G.4.1.4.

8.G.4.1.5 ***Soil or sediment stockpiles:*** You must:

- Minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible.
- Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).
- Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiled soil or land clearing debris piles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).

8.G.4.1.6 ***Sediment basins*:** If you intend to install a sediment basin to treat stormwater from your earth-disturbing activities, you must:

- Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm[3], or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
- Prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.

8.G.4.1.7 ***Minimize dust:*** You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

8.G.4.1.8 ***Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals:*** If you intend to use sediment treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:

- Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of chemicals;

[3] Operators may refer to https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-01/2022-cgp_2-year-24-hour- storm-frequencies.pdf for guidance on determining the volume of precipitation associated with their site's local 2- year, 24-hour storm event.

- Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
- Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals;
- Comply with state/local requirements;
- Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier;
- Ensure proper training prior to beginning application of treatment chemicals;
- Provide proper SWPPP documentation.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable DEQ regional office in advance and the DEQ regional office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will result in discharges that meet all limits in this permit.

8.G.4.2 ***Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads:*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.G.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a)).

8.G.4.2.1 ***Erosion and sediment control design requirements:*** You must:

- Design, install, and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction activities. Account for the following factors in designing your erosion and sediment controls:
  - The expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation;[4]
  - The nature of stormwater runoff (i.e., flow) and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes and site drainage features;
  - The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
    - If your site is exposed to or has previously experienced major storms, such as storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events, you should also include consideration of and contingencies for whether implementing structural

[4] Erosion and sediment controls must be designed using the most recent data available to account for recent precipitation patterns and trends.

improvements, enhanced/resilient stormwater controls, and other mitigation measures may help minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from such major storm events.

- Direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infiltration would be inadvisable due to the underlying geology (e.g., karst topography) and groundwater contamination concerns, or infeasible due to site conditions[5]. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.
- If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at your site, you must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- Design stormwater conveyance channels to avoid destabilizing areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, you must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

8.G.4.2.2 Natural Buffers: For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of any receiving waters., you must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:

1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction activities and the receiving water; or
2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet and supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent toa 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or
3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load

[5] Operators should consider whether factors such as specific contaminant concerns from the construction site, the underlying soils or geology, hydrology, depth to the groundwater table, or proximity to source water or wellhead protection area(s) make the site unsuitable for infiltrating construction stormwater. Site conditions that may be of particular concern include proximity to: a current or future drinking water aquifer; a drinking water well or spring (including private/household wells); highly conductive geology such as karst; known pollutant hot spots, such as hazardous waste sites, landfills, gas stations, brownfields; an on- site sewage system or underground storage tank; or soils that do not allow for infiltration. Operators may find it helpful to consult EPA's Drinking Water Mapping Application to Protect Source Waters (DWMAPS)

reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the US;
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances;
- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit;
- For linear construction projects, you are not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the US. and/or you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the US.

  Note: See EPA's industrial stormwater website under "Fact Sheets and Guidance" for information on complying with these alternatives: Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series | US EPA

8.G.4.2.3 ***Soil or sediment stockpiles:*** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.G.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.2.2.

8.G.4.2.4 ***Sediment basins:*** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.G.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.2.2, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

8.G.4.2.5 ***Native topsoil preservation:*** You must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.

8.G.4.2.6 ***Steep slopes:*** You must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes.

Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain; for grading steep slopes prior to building the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control

practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.[6]

8.G.4.2.7 ***Soil compaction:*** Where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either restrict vehicle/ equipment use in these areas to avoid soil compaction or use soil conditioning techniques to support vegetative growth. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where compacted soil is integral to the functionality of the site.

8.G.4.2.8 ***Construction Dewatering Practices:*** You are prohibited from discharging from construction dewatering[7] operations, unless you meet the following requirements:

- Route construction dewatering water through a sediment control (e.g., sediment trap or basin, pumped water filter bag) designed to prevent discharges with visual turbidity;[8]
- No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
- The discharge must not cause the formation of a visible sheen on the water surface, or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water. Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from construction dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
- Utilize well-vegetated (e.g., grassy or wooded) upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate construction dewatering water before discharge.[9] In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
- Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where construction dewatering water is discharged;
- To prevent construction dewatering-related erosion and related sediment discharges:
    - Use stable, erosion-resistant surfaces (e.g., well-vegetated grassy areas, clean filter stone, and geotextile underlayment) to discharge from construction dewatering controls; and
    - Do not place construction dewatering controls, such as pumped

[6] Where disturbance to steep slopes cannot be avoided, operators should consider implementing controls suitable for steep slope disturbances that are effective at minimizing erosion and sediment discharge (e.g., preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, geotextiles and mats, compost blankets, earth dikes or drainage swales, terraces, velocity dissipation devices). To identify slopes and soil types that are of comparatively higher risk for sediment discharge operators can use the tables in 2022 Idaho DEQ Construction General Permit (CGP) Appendix D (see Tables D-2 thru D-4): www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/index.html?view=folder&id=2997

[7] "Construction dewatering" is defined as "the act of draining accumulated stormwater and/or groundwater from building foundations, vaults, and trenches, or other similar points of accumulation."

[8] For the purposes of this permit, visual turbidity is present where there is a sediment plume in the discharge or the discharge appears cloudy, or opaque, or has a visible contrast that can be identified by an observer.

[9] See Footnote 5.

water filter bags, on steep slopes (as defined in Appendix A);

- Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process;
- Clean or replace the filter media used in construction dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Comply with construction dewatering-specific inspection requirements in Part 8.G.4.6.2 and inspection report requirements in 8.G.4.6.6.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals to treat construction dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Part 8.G.4.1.8.

8.G.4.2.9 *Pollution prevention requirements*

- *Prohibited discharges* (This non-exhaustive list of prohibited non-stormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that the only authorized non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in Part 1.B.2):
  - Wastewater from washout of concrete;
  - Wastewater from washout and/or cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
  - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
  - Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
  - Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.
- *Design and location requirement:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
  - Minimizing exposure;
  - Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
  - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
  - Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).
- Additional disposal requirements for washout or cleanout liquid wastes:
  - Do not dump liquid wastes or allow them to enter into constructed or natural site drainage features, storm inlets, or receiving waters;
  - Do not allow liquid wastes to be disposed of through infiltration or to otherwise be disposed of on the ground;
- *Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters:* You must minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better

treatment prior to discharge;

- Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes:
  - Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction waste, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).
  - For construction and domestic waste, waste containers are not required for the waste remnant or unused portions of construction materials or final products provided that:
    - These wastes are stored separately from other construction or domestic wastes addressed by the section below (i.e., diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, and petroleum products). If these wastes are mixed, they must be stored in proper waste containers; and
    - These wastes are stored in designated areas of the site, the wastes are described in the SWPPP and identified in the site plan.
- *Pollution prevention requirements for diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, other petroleum products, and other chemicals:* You must comply with the following requirements for the storage and handling of chemicals on your site. If you are already implementing controls as part of an Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan or other spill prevention plan that meet or exceed the requirements of this Part, you may continue to do so and be considered in compliance with these provisions provided you reference the applicable parts of the SPCC or other plans in your SWPPP as required in Part 6.B.
  - If any chemical container has a storage capacity of less than 55 gallons:
    - The containers must be water-tight, and must be kept closed, sealed, and secured when not being actively used;
    - If stored outside, use a spill containment pallet or similar device to capture small leaks or spills; and
    - Have a spill kit available on site that is in good working condition (i.e., not damaged, expired, or used up) and ensure personnel are available to respond immediately in the event of a leak or spill.

- If any chemical container has a storage capacity of 55 gallons or more:
  - The containers must be water-tight and must be kept closed, sealed, and secured when not being actively used;
  - Store containers a minimum of 50 feet from receiving waters, constructed or natural site drainage features, and storm drain inlets. If infeasible due to site constraints, store containers as far away from these features as the site permits. If site constraints prevent you from storing containers 50 feet away from receiving waters or the other features identified, you must document in your SWPPP the specific reasons why the 50-foot setback is infeasible, and how you will store containers as far away as the site permits;
  - Provide either (1) cover (e.g., temporary roofs) to minimize the exposure of these containers to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) secondary containment (e.g., curbing, spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets, double-wall, or an above- ground storage tank); and
  - Have a spill kit available on site that is in good working condition (i.e., not damaged, expired, or used up) and ensure personnel are available to respond immediately in the event of a leak or spill.
- You must clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. You are prohibited from hosing the area down to clean surfaces or spills. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge.

8.G.4.2.10 ***Site Stabilization:*** You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

- By no later than the end of the next workday after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily ("temporarily" means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earth-disturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization measures[10];

[10] For the purposes of this permit, DEQ will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization: 1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization; 2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area; 3. Seeding or planting the exposed area; 4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization.

- If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
  - Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area;
  - Once established[11], vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.
- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
  - Install or apply all non-vegetative measures
  - Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Exceptions*:*

- If in arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period[12]), or drought-stricken areas then you must document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization and plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.
- For sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances you must initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow; document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization; and plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

8.G.4.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to Earth-Disturbing Activities Performed for Purposes of Mine Site Preparation: The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.G.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth disturbing activities performed for purposes of construction of staging areas and access roads (as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended

[11] If you will be evaluating the use of some type of erosion control netting to the site as part of your site stabilization, DEQ encourages you to consider employing products that have been shown to minimize impacts on wildlife. For instance, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service provides recommendations on the type of netting practices that are considered "wildlife friendly," including those that use natural fiber or 100 percent biodegradable materials and that use a loose weave with a non-welded, movable jointed netting, as well as those products that are not wildlife friendly including square plastic netting that are degradable (e.g., photodegradable, UV-degradable, oxo-degradable), netting made from polypropylene, nylon, polyethylene, or polyester. Other recommendations include removing the netting product when it is no longer needed. See https://www.fws.gov/midwest/eastlansing/library/pdf/WildlifeFriendlyErosionControlProducts_revised.pdf for further information. There also may be local requirements about using wildlife friendly erosion control products.

[12] The term "seasonally dry period" refers to a month in which the long-term average total precipitation is less than or equal to 0.5 inches. Refer to EPA's Seasonally Dry Period Locator Tool at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates and supporting maps for assistance in determining whether a site is operating during a seasonally dry period for the area.

function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance) (although you are encouraged to do so within the active mining area, where appropriate):

- *Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas:* You must initiate stabilization measures immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.
- *Final stabilization of disturbed areas:* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth- disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.

8.G.4.4 Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to all Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.B of the MSGP.

Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by your DEQ as a Tier II for antidegradation purposes:

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping earth-disturbing work.
- More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.G.4.5 Additional Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits and Other Limitations Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads

These water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining defined in Part 8.G.3.2(b) only, in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.B and 8.G.4.4.

For sites discharging construction dewatering water to "sensitive waters" (i.e., receiving waters listed as impaired for sediment or a sediment-related parameter (as defined in Appendix A), or receiving waters designated as a Tier II or Tier III for antidegradation purposes, you are required to comply with the turbidity benchmark monitoring requirements in this part and document the procedures you will use at your site in your SWPPP pursuant to Part 6.B.5.c. A summary of these requirements is included in Table 8.G-1.

Where there are multiple operators associated with the same site, the operators may coordinate with one another to carry out the monitoring requirements of this Part in order to avoid duplicating efforts. Such coordinating arrangements must be described in the SWPPP. Regardless of how the operators divide the responsibilities for monitoring and reporting, each operator remains responsible for compliance with these requirements.[13]

8.G.4.5.1 *Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Requirements*[14]

- *Sampling frequency:* You must collect at least one turbidity sample from your construction dewatering discharge each day a discharge occurs.
- *Sampling location:* Samples must be taken at all points where construction dewatering water is discharged. Samples must be taken after the construction dewatering water has been treated by installed treatment devices described in Part 8.G.4.2.8 and prior to its discharge off site into a receiving water, constructed or natural site drainage feature, or storm drain inlet.
- *Representative samples:* Samples taken must be representative of the construction dewatering discharge for any given day as required in

[13] For instance, if operator A relies on operator B to meet the Part 8.G.4.5 turbidity monitoring requirements, the Part 8.G.4.5.4 reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and the Part 5.A corrective action provisions when applicable, operator A does not have to duplicate these same functions if operator B is implementing them for both operators to be in compliance with the permit. However, operator A remains responsible for complying with these permit requirements if operator B fails to take actions that were necessary for operator A to comply with the permit. DEQ notes that both operator A and B are required to submit turbidity monitoring reports as required under Part 8.G.4.5.4, however, operator A's report does not need to include the data collected by operator B as long as operator B submits the required data and operator A's report indicates that it is relying on operator B to report the data. See Part 8.G.4.5.4.

[14] Operators may find it useful to consult EPA's Monitoring and Inspection Guide for Construction Dewatering, available Construction General Permit Resources, Tools, and Templates | US EPA, which provides guidelines on how to correctly monitor for turbidity, determine if the weekly average exceeds the benchmark, and, if so, how to proceed with corrective action.

Part 9 (standard permit conditions), Part 9.J.

- *Test methods:* Samples must be measured using a turbidity meter that reports results in nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) and conforms with a Part 136-approved method (e.g., methods 180.1 and 2130). You are required to use the meter, and conduct a calibration verification prior to each day's use, consistent with the manufacturer's instructions.

8.G.4.5.2 *Turbidity Benchmark*

- The construction dewatering benchmark threshold for turbidity for this Part is 50 NTUs unless DEQ has authorized the use of an alternate benchmark.
- Request for alternate benchmark threshold:
  - At any time prior to or during your coverage under this permit, you may request that DEQ approve an alternative benchmark for your site that is higher than 50 NTUs if you have information demonstrating the higher number is the same as your receiving water's water quality standard for turbidity. Unless DEQ approves an alternate benchmark, you will be required to use the construction dewatering benchmark of 50 NTUs. To request approval of an alternate benchmark, you must submit the following information to your applicable DEQ regional office via E-Permitting:
  - The current turbidity water quality standard that applies to your receiving water and the source/citation.
    - If the applicable turbidity water quality standard requires information on natural or background turbidity levels (e.g., "no more than 10 NTU above natural turbidity levels") to determine the specific standard for the receiving water, include available data that can be used to establish the natural turbidity levels of your receiving water (including literature studies or federal, state, Tribal, or local government data). Data must be representative of the natural turbidity levels of your specific receiving water. Identify the source(s) of all data provided, including if the data are from samples you collected of the receiving water.
- DEQ will inform you of its decision on whether to approve the requested alternate benchmark within 30 days. DEQ may approve your request, request additional time (e.g., if additional information is needed to substantiate the data you provided), or deny your request. Unless and until DEQ approves your request to use an alternate benchmark, you are required to use the construction

dewatering benchmark of 50 NTUs and take any required corrective actions if an exceedance occurs.

8.G.4.5.3 ***Comparison of turbidity samples to benchmark.*** Compare the weekly average[15] of your turbidity monitoring results to the construction dewatering benchmark, or alternate benchmark if approved by DEQ.

- If the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results exceeds the construction dewatering benchmark (or your approved alternate benchmark), you are required to conduct follow-up corrective action in accordance with Part 5.A.3.a and document any corrective action taken in your corrective action log in accordance with Part 5.C.
- For averaging purposes, a "monitoring week" starts with a Monday and ends on Sunday. Once a new monitoring week starts, you will need to calculate a new average for that week of turbidity monitoring results.[16] A weekly average may consist of one or more turbidity monitoring results.
- Although you are not required to collect and analyze more than one turbidity sample per day from your construction dewatering discharge, if you do collect and analyze more than one sample on any given day, you must include any additional results in the calculation of your weekly average (i.e., add all individual results for that monitoring week and divide by the total number of samples).[17]
- If you are conducting turbidity monitoring for more than one construction dewatering discharge point, you must calculate a weekly average turbidity value for each discharge point and compare each to the turbidity benchmark.

8.G.4.5.4 ***Reporting and Recordkeeping***

- You must submit reports of your weekly average turbidity data to DEQ no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter. If there are monitoring weeks in which there was no construction dewatering discharge, or if there is a monitoring quarter with no

[15] A "weekly average" is defined as the sum of all of the turbidity samples taken during a "monitoring week" divided by the number of samples measured during that week. Average values should be calculated to the nearest whole number.

[16] For example, if turbidity samples from your construction dewatering discharge in week 1 result in values of 30 NTU on Tuesday, 40 NTU on Wednesday, and 45 NTU on Thursday, your weekly average turbidity value would be 38.33 NTU ((30+40+45) ÷ 3 = 38 NTU). If in week 2, your turbidity samples resulted in values of 45 NTU on Monday, 30 NTU on Tuesday, 25 NTU on Wednesday, and 15 NTU on Thursday, you would calculate a new average for that week, which would yield an average turbidity value of 28.75 NTU ((45+30+25+15) ÷ 4 = 29 NTU). By comparison, if your samples on consecutive days from Friday to Monday were 60 NTU, 45 NTU, 40 NTU, and 43 NTU, respectively, and there are no other construction dewatering discharges for the remainder of the week, you would calculate one weekly average for the Friday to Sunday to be 48 NTU ((60+45+40) ÷ 3 = 48 NTU), and a separate weekly average for the one Monday to be 43 NTU (43 ÷ 1 = 43 NTU).

[17] For example, if during a monitoring week you take two turbidity samples on Tuesday with a value of 30 NTU and 35 NTU, three samples on Wednesday with a value of 40 NTU, 45 NTU, and 48 NTU, and one sample on Thursday with a value of 45 NTU, your weekly average turbidity value for this week would be 41 NTU ((30+35+40+45+48+45) ÷ 6 = 41 NTU).

construction dewatering discharge, indicate this in your turbidity monitoring report. If another operator associated with your same site is conducting turbidity monitoring on your behalf pursuant to Part 8.G.4.5, indicate this in your turbidity monitoring report.

- For the purposes of this permit, the following monitoring quarters and reporting deadlines align with Section 4.A.7 Monitoring Periods.
- You must use NetDMR to electronically submit your quarterly turbidity data. If DEQ approves of your request to use an alternate turbidity benchmark pursuant to Part 8.G.4.5.2, DEQ will substitute the alternate benchmark in your DMRs.
- For each day in which you are required to monitor, you must record the monitoring information required by Part 9.J and retain all such information for a period of at least three years from the date this permit expires or from the date your authorization is terminated.

Table 8.G-1. Summary of Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Requirements.

Applicability	Sampling Requirement	Turbidity Benchmark	Corrective Action	Reporting
Sites discharging construction dewatering water to a sediment impaired water or to a water designated as a Tier II or Tier III for antidegradation purposes.	Collect at least one turbidity sample per day, from each discharge point, on any day there is a construction dewatering discharge. Use turbidity sampling procedures specified in Part 8.G.4.5.1.	Compare the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results to the 50 NTU benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by DEQ).	If the weekly average of turbidity monitoring results exceeds the 50 NTU turbidity benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by DEQ), you are required to take follow-up corrective action in accordance with Part 5.A.3.a.	Report all weekly average turbidity monitoring results on a quarterly basis via the IPDES E-Permitting System no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter.

8.G.4.1 *Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities*

The following requirements supersede the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.G.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b).

8.G.4.1.1 *Inspection frequency*

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours[18] of the occurrence of:
  - A storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a

[18] For the purposes of the inspection requirements in this Part, conducting an inspection "within 24 hours" means that once either of the two conditions in Parts 8.G.4.6.1 are met you have 24 hours from that time to conduct an inspection. For clarification, the 24 hours is counted as a continuous passage of time, and not counted by business hours (e.g., 3 business days of 8 hours each). When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.

24-hour period.

- If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period (including when there are multiple, smaller storms that alone produce less than 0.25 inches but together produce 0.25 inches or more in 24 hours) you are required to conduct one inspection within 24 hours of when 0.25 inches of rain or more has fallen.
- If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period on the first day of a storm and continues to produce 0.25 inches or more of rain on subsequent days, you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the last day of the storm that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain (i.e., only two inspections would be required for such a storm event).[19]

- A discharge caused by snowmelt from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches[20] or more of snow within a 24-hour period. You are required to conduct one inspection once the discharge of snowmelt from a 3.25-inch or more snow accumulation occurs. Additional snowmelt inspections are only required if following the discharge from the first snowmelt, there is a discharge from a separate storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow.

Notes*:*

- To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day;
- For snow, you must either take measurements of snowfall at your site[21], or rely on similar information from a local weather forecasting provider that is representative of your location;
- Inspections only required during working hours;
- Inspections not required during unsafe conditions;
- If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method

[19] For example, if 0.30 inches of rain falls on Day 1, 0.25 inches of rain falls on Day 2, and 0.10 inches of rain fall on Day 3, you would be required to conduct a first inspection within 24 hours of the Day 1 rainfall and a second inspection within 24 hours of the Day 2 rainfall, but a third inspection would not be required within 24 hours of the Day 3 rainfall.
[20] This is the amount of snow that is equivalent to 0.25 inches of rain, based on information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) indicating that 13 inches of snow is, on average, equivalent to 1 inch of rain. See https://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/winter/faq/.
[21] For snowfall measurements, DEQ suggests use of NOAA's National Weather Service guidelines at https://www.weather.gov/jkl/snow_measurement. These guidelines recommend use of a "snowboard" (a piece of wood about 16 inches by 16 inches) that is placed in an unobstructed part of the site on a hard surface.

for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station); and

- You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

8.G.4.5.5 Increases in inspection frequency for certain sites

The increased inspection frequencies established in this part take the place of the Part 8.G.4.6.1 inspection frequencies for the portion of the site affected.

- For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water or to a water that is identified by DEQ as Tier II or Tier III for antidegradation purposes (see Part 2.B), you must conduct an inspection once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period.
- For sites discharging construction dewatering water, you must conduct an inspection in accordance with Part 8.G.4.6.6 during the discharge once per day on which the discharge occurs. The Part 8.G.4.6.1 inspection frequency still applies to all other portions of the site, unless the site is affected by either the increased frequency in Part 8.G.4.6.2 or the reduced frequency in Part 8.G.4.6.3.

8.G.4.5.6 Reductions in inspection frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part 8.G.4.2.10 or 8.G.4.3.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period[22] or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within a storm event that produces 0.25 inches of rain or more within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

[22] See footnote 12.

8.G.4.5.7 Areas to be inspected: You must at a minimum inspect all of the following areas:

- Disturbed areas;
- Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- Areas where stormwater flows;
- Points of discharge.

8.G.4.5.8 ***What to check for during inspections:*** At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational, and working as intended;
- Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak;
- For visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring, check the following:

- The quality and characteristics of the discharge;
- Whether controls are operating effectively;
- Check for signs of sediment deposition that are visible from your site and attributable to your discharge (e.g., sand bars with no vegetation growing on top in receiving waters or in other constructed or natural site drainage features, or the buildup of sediment deposits on nearby streets, curbs, or open conveyance channels).

8.G.4.5.9 ***Inspection report:*** Within 24 hours of an inspection, you must complete a report that includes:

- Inspection date;
- Name and title of inspector(s);
- Summary of inspection findings;
- Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
- If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s);
- Each inspection report must be signed;[23]
- Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location;

[23] Inspection reports may be prepared, signed, and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, if the records are: (a) in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record; (b) legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and (c) immediately accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form.

- Modify your SWPPP site map in accordance with Part 6.C to reflect changes to your stormwater controls that are no longer accurately reflected on the current site map.
- *For construction dewatering inspections* conducted pursuant to Part 8.G.4.6.2, you must record the following in a report within 24 hours of completing the inspection:
  - The inspection date;
  - Names and titles of personnel making the inspection;
  - Approximate times that the construction dewatering discharge began and ended on the day of inspection;[24]
  - Estimates of the rate (in gallons per day) of discharge on the day of inspection;
  - Whether or not any of the following indications of pollutant discharge were observed at the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features or storm drain inlets:[25]
    - a sediment plume, suspended solids, unusual color, presence of odor, decreased clarity, or presence of foam; and/or
    - a visible sheen on the water surface or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water; and
  - Photographs of (1) construction dewatering water prior to treatment by a construction dewatering control(s) and the final discharge after treatment; (2) the construction dewatering control(s); and (3) the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features, storm drain inlets, and other conveyances to receiving waters.

8.G.4.5.10 ***Training Requirements for Persons Conducting Inspections:*** The following training requirements apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining defined in Part 8.G.3.2(b). To be considered a qualified person under Part 3.A.1 and defined in Appendix A for conducting inspections under Part 8.G.4, you must, at a minimum, either:

- Have completed the EPA construction inspection course and have passed the exam; or
- Hold a current valid construction inspection certification or license from

[24] If the construction dewatering discharge is a continuous discharge that continues after normal business hours, indicate that the discharge is continuous.

[25] If the operator observes either of the two indicators of pollutant discharge, corrective action is required consistent with Parts 8.G.4.5.3 and 5.A.3.a.

a program that, at a minimum, covers the following:[26]

- Principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention practices at construction sites;
- Proper installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention practices used at construction sites; and
- Performance of inspections, including the proper completion of required reports and documentation, consistent with the requirements of Part 8.G.4.6.

Include verification in the SWPPP that each member of the stormwater team has received the training required in Section 2.A.2.h, and verification that members of the stormwater team responsible for conducting inspections pursuant to Part 8.G.4 have received the training required by this section. If personnel on your team elect to complete the EPA inspector training program described above, you must include copies of the certificate showing that the relevant personnel have completed the training and passed the exam. If personnel on your team elect to complete a non-EPA inspector training program described above, you must include documentation showing that these persons have successfully completed the program and their certification or license is still current. You must also confirm that the non-EPA inspector training program satisfies the minimum elements for such programs.

8.G.5 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Active Mining Activities

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining as defined in Part 8.G.3.2.

8.G.5.1 ***Employee training:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.h) Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive facilities.

8.G.5.2 ***Stormwater controls:*** Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your Part 2 technology-based effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 8.G.6.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 2.A.2.j.

Stormwater diversions: Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined

[26] If one of the following topics (e.g., installation and maintenance of pollution prevention practices) is not covered by the non-EPA training program, you may consider supplementing the training with the analogous module of the EPA course (e.g., Module 4) that covers the missing topic.

to be feasible (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, and berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector, and culverts); or their equivalents.

Capping: When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

Treatment: If treatment of stormwater (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil-water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater is encouraged, where feasible. Treated stormwater may be discharged as a stormwater source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

8.G.5.3 ***Discharge testing:*** (See also Part 6.B.3.d) Test or evaluate all discharge points covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but unauthorized non-stormwater discharges such as seeps or adit discharges, or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP consistent with Part 8.G.6.6.

8.G.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations

Note: The requirements in Part 8.G.6 are not applicable to inactive metal mining facilities.

8.G.6.1 ***Nature of industrial activities:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Briefly document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

8.G.6.2 ***Site map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater discharge points within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual IPDES permit; outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles and ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

8.G.6.3 ***Potential pollutant sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the

types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals or sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, update your SWPPP with this information.

8.G.6.4 ***Documentation of control measures:*** Document all control measures that you implement consistent with Part 8.G.5.2. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed in Part 8.G.5.2 (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP. If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must include (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you have achieved compliance with them.

8.G.6.5 ***Employee training:*** All employee training(s) must be documented in the SWPPP.

8.G.6.6 ***Certification of permit coverage for commingled non-stormwater discharges:*** If you are able, consistent with Part 8.G.5.3 above, to certify that a particular discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate IPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, retain such certification with your SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable IPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

8.G.7 Additional Inspection Requirements *(See also Part 3.A)*

Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b), which are subject to Part 8.G.4.6 inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters designated as Tier II waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See Part 8.G.8.5 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.G.8 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 4)

Note: Inactive and unstaffed sites are not applicable to the monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements in Part 8.G.8.

8.G.8.1 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.A.1)

Table 8.G-2 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector G. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.G-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector G (Subsectors G1 and G2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.G.8.2 Benchmark Monitoring for Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities

Table 8.G-3 identifies benchmarks that apply to active copper ore mining and dressing facilities. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.G-3

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G1. Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

8.G.8.3 ***Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities:*** For discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, perform benchmark monitoring once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table 8.G-4, and twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. You are also required to conduct analytic monitoring for the parameters listed in Table 8.G-5 in accordance with the requirements in Part 8.G.8.4. The department may also notify you that you must perform additional monitoring to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from your waste rock and overburden piles.

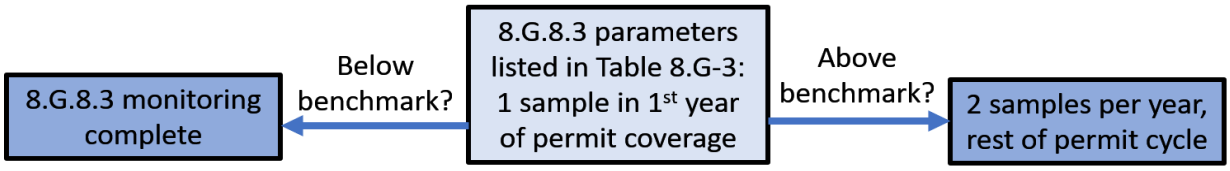

Table 8.G-4		
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector G2: Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: when analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective to add analysis of calcium and magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness analysis separately)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Turbidity	50 NTU
	pH[1]	6.5-9.0 s.u.
	Hardness (as CaCO3; calc. from Ca, Mg)[2]	no benchmark value
	Total Recoverable Antimony	640 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic[3]	340 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Beryllium	130 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Copper[4]	1.0 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead [2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Nickel [2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Selenium	1.5 µg/L for still/standing (lentic) waters 3.1 µg for flowing (lotic) waters
	Total Recoverable Silver [2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[2]	Hardness Dependent

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)

[2] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.B.2.a, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. DEQ will require that cadmium benchmarks for all sectors subject to cadmium benchmarks be based on Idaho's hardness-based acute cadmium criterion.

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Cadmium** (µg/L)	**Lead** (µg/L)	**Nickel** (µg/L)	**Silver** (µg/L)	**Zinc** (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.20	14	145	0.37	37
25-49.99 mg/L	0.42	24	203	0.80	52
50-74.99 mg/L	0.75	45	314	1.9	80
75-99.99 mg/L	1.05	69	418	3.3	107
100-124.99 mg/L	1.34	95	518	5.0	132
125-149.99 mg/L	1.62	123	614	7.1	157
150-174.99 mg/L	1.88	152	707	9.4	181
175-199.99 mg/L	2.14	182	798	12	204
200-224.99 mg/L	2.39	213	888	15	227
225-249.99 mg/L	2.64	246	975	18	249
250+ mg/L	2.89	262	1019	20	260

[3] 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.

[4]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.

8.G.8.4 ***Additional Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities:*** In addition to the monitoring required in Part 8.G.8.3 for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, you must also conduct monitoring for additional parameters based on the type of ore you mine at your site. The schedule for monitoring for this Part 8.G.8.4 is the same as specified in Part 8.G.8.3: once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table 8.G-5 (except radium and uranium), and twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. Where a parameter in Table 8.G-5 is the same as a pollutant you are required to monitor for in Table 8.G-4 (i.e., for all of the metals), you must use the corresponding benchmark in Table 8.G-4 and you may use any monitoring results conducted for Part 8.G.8.3 to satisfy the monitoring requirement for that parameter for Part 8.G.8.4. For radium and uranium, which do not have corresponding benchmarks in Table 8.G-4, there are no

applicable benchmarks. For radium and uranium, you must monitor quarterly (as identified in Part 4.A.7) for your first four full quarters of permit coverage commencing no earlier than [insert 90 days after permit effective date], after which you may discontinue monitoring for these two parameters.

Table 8.G-5
Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles

Supplemental Requirements			
Type of Ore Mined	**Pollutants of Concern**		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	**pH**	**Metals, Total**
Tungsten Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Nickel Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Aluminum Ore	X	X	Iron
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H)
Iron Ore	X	X	Iron (Dissolved)
Platinum Ore			Cadmium (H), Copper, Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper, Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)
Uranium, Radium, and Vanadium Ore	X	X	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total), Uranium, Zinc (H)

Note: An "X" indicated for TSS and/or pH means that you are required to monitor for those parameters.
(H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this pollutant is measured.

8.G.8.5 ***Inactive and Unstaffed Sites—Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirements for Quarterly Visual Assessments and Routine Facility Inspections:*** As a Sector G facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from the quarterly visual assessment and routine facility inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Parts 3.A.5 and 3.B.4.d. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and
- DEQ retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. You must still do an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.A. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

Table 8.G-6
Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater from Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation

Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden	Covered under the MSGP if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See note below.
Topsoil	--
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Covered under the MSGP if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Covered under the MSGP except if mine drainage is used for dust control.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Milling/concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Covered under the MSGP except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See Note below.
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Covered under the MSGP except if process fluids are present.
Concentration building	Covered under the MSGP If stormwater only and no contact with piles.
Mill site	If stormwater only and no contact with piles.
Ancillary areas	
Office and administrative building and housing	Covered under the MSGP if mixed with stormwater from the industrial area.
Chemical storage area	--
Docking facility	Covered under the MSGP except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage.
Explosive storage	--
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	--
Vehicle and equipment maintenance area/building	--
Parking areas	Covered under the MSGP but coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking.

Table 8.G-6 Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater from Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	**Note/Comment**
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Covered under the MSGP except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage.
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Covered under the MSGP only if not in active mining area.
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990	--
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements	--

Note: Stormwater from these sources are subject to the IPDES program for stormwater unless mixed with discharges subject to 40 CFR Part 440 that are regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Non- stormwater discharges from these sources are subject to IPDES permitting and may be subject to the effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless: (1) it drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combines with ''mine drainage'' that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of stormwater does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.A of the permit.

Operators bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. DEQ recommends that operators contact the relevant IPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

8.G.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

8.G.9.1 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990:*** A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 8.G.3.3.

8.G.9.2 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990:*** A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) stormwater that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products; and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards; (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed; (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion; and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to

contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Subpart H – Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

Note: Where compliance with a requirement in a separate exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, SMCRA requirements, or similar binding document will result in you fully meeting any requirement in this subpart, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this subpart. You must include documentation in your SWPPP describing your rationale for concluding that any particular action on your part is sufficient to comply with the corresponding requirement in this subpart.

8.H.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart H apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector H in Table B-1 of Appendix B.

8.H.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.H.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) Not covered by this permit: discharges from pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not result from precipitation events, and discharges from floor drains in maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2).

8.H.2.2 ***Discharges Subject to Stormwater Effluent Guidelines:*** (See also Part 1.B.1.d) Not authorized by this permit: stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 434.

8.H.3 Definitions

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

8.H.3.1 ***Mining operations***: For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities); and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. “Mining operations” can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.

8.H.3.2 ***Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities***: Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:

a. Activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); or other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants);

b. Construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures, such as to house project personnel and equipment or building mill buildings, and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction activity" subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 450.

8.H.3.3 ***Active mining activities***: Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and preparation of coal; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.H.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities."

8.H.3.4 ***Active mining area***: A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of coal is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part 8.H.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities" and must comply with the requirements in Part 8.H.4.

8.H.3.5 ***Inactive coal mining facility***: A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining operations occurring as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive coal mining facility has an identifiable owner/operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of

maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an IPDES industrial stormwater permit.

8.H.3.6 ***Temporarily inactive coal mining facility***: A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency.

8.H.4 Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities (defined in Part 8.H.3.2) are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1-9 of the MSGP except for the technology-based effluent limits in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.H.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.H.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4 and 8.H.8.

Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Part 8.H.4.3 or 8.H.4.2.10, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Part 8.H.4 requirements. At such time, authorized discharges become subject to all other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.H.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.H.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4, 8.H.8, and 8.H.9.

8.H.4.1 ***Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities:*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.H.5 of the MSGP.

8.H.4.1.1 Erosion and sediment control installation requirements

- By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible you must install and make such controls operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.
- All other stormwater controls described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

8.H.4.1.2 Erosion and sediment control maintenance requirements: You must:

- Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.
- Wherever you determine that a stormwater control needs maintenance (i.e., minor repairs or other upkeep performed to ensure the site's stormwater controls remain in effective operating condition, not including significant repairs or the need to install a new or replacement

control) to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the end of the next work day. If it is infeasible to complete the routine maintenance by the close of the next business day, you must document why this is the case and why the repair or other upkeep to be performed should still be considered routine maintenance in your inspection report under Part 8.H.4.6.6 and complete such work no later than seven (7) calendar days from the time of discovery of the condition requiring maintenance.

- When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7 days, unless infeasible. If 7 days is infeasible, you must complete the installation or repair as soon as practicable.
- If you must repeatedly (i.e., three or more times) make the same routine maintenance fixes to the same control at the same location, even if the fix can be completed by the close of the next business day, you must document in your inspection report under Part 8.H.4.6.6 why the specific reoccurrence of this same problem should still be dressed as a routine maintenance fix under this Part[27].

8.H.4.1.3 ***Perimeter controls:*** You must:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your disturbed area that that are downslope from any exposed soil or other disturbed areas[28], except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable).
- Install perimeter controls upgradient of any natural buffers established under Part 8.H.4.2.2, unless the control is being implemented pursuant to the exceptions in Part 8.H.4.2.2;
- To prevent stormwater from circumventing the edge of the perimeter control, install the perimeter control on the contour of the slope and extend both ends of the control up slope (e.g., at 45 degrees) forming a crescent rather than a straight line;
- After installation, ensure that perimeter controls continue to work effectively;
- Remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.
- After a storm event, if there is evidence of stormwater circumventing or undercutting the perimeter control, extend controls and/or repair

[27] Such documentation could include, for example, that minor repairs completed within the required timeframe are all that is necessary to ensure that the stormwater control continues to operate as designed and installed and that the stormwater control remains appropriate for the flow reaching it.

[28] Examples of perimeter controls include filter berms; different types of silt fence such as wire-backed silt fence, super silt fence, or multi-layer geotextile silt fence; compost filter socks; gravel barriers; and temporary diversion dikes.

undercut areas to fix the problem.

8.H.4.1.4 ***Sediment track-out:*** For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, you must:

- Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit;
- Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary;
- Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the work day.

Note: DEQ recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 8.H.4.1.4.

8.H.4.1.5 ***Soil or sediment stockpiles:*** You must:

- Minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible.
- Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).
- Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiled soil or land clearing debris piles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).

8.H.4.1.6 ***Sediment basins:*** If you intend to install a sediment basin to treat stormwater from your earth-disturbing activities, you must:

- Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm[29], or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
- Prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.

8.H.4.1.7 ***Minimize dust:*** You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

8.H.4.1.8 ***Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals:*** If you intend to use sediment treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:

- Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after

[29] Operators may refer to https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-01/2022-cgp_2-year-24-hour-storm-frequencies.pdf for guidance on determining the volume of precipitation associated with their site's local 2- year, 24-hour storm event.

application of chemicals;

- Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
- Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals;
- Comply with state/local requirements;
- Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier;
- Ensure proper training prior to beginning application of treatment chemicals;
- Provide proper SWPPP documentation.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable DEQ Regional Office in advance and the DEQ Regional Office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will result in discharges that meet all limits in this permit.

8.H.4.2 ***Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads:*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and access roads, as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.H.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(a)).

8.H.4.2.1 Erosion and sediment control design requirements: You must:

- Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction activities. Account for the following factors in designing your erosion and sediment controls:
  - The expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation;[30]
  - The characteristics of stormwater runoff (i.e., flow) and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes, and site drainage features;
  - The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
    - If your site is exposed to or has previously experienced major storms, such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events, you should also include

[30] Erosion and sediment controls must be designed using the most recent data available to account for recent precipitation patterns and trends.

consideration of and contingencies for whether implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient stormwater controls, and other mitigation measures may help minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from such major storm events.

- Direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infiltration would be inadvisable due to the underlying geology (e.g., karst topography) and groundwater contamination concerns, or infeasible due to site conditions[31]. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.
- If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at your site, you must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- Design stormwater conveyance channels to avoid destabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, you must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

8.H.4.2.2 ***Natural Buffers:*** For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of any receiving waters, you must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:

1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction activities and the receiving water; or
2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or
3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load

[31] Operators should consider whether factors such as specific contaminant concerns from the construction site, the underlying soils or geology, hydrology, depth to the groundwater table, or proximity to source water or wellhead protection area(s) make the site unsuitable for infiltrating construction stormwater. Site conditions that may be of particular concern include proximity to: a current or future drinking water aquifer; a drinking water well or spring (including private/household wells); highly conductive geology such as karst; known pollutant hot spots, such as hazardous waste sites, landfills, gas stations, brownfields; an on- site sewage system or underground storage tank; or soils that do not allow for infiltration. Operators may find it helpful to consult EPA's Drinking Water Mapping Application to Protect Source Waters (DWMAPS)

reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a WOTUS;
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances;
- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA § 404 permit;
- For linear construction projects, you are not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

Note: See EPA's industrial stormwater website under "Fact Sheets and Guidance" for information on complying with these alternatives: Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activities-Fact Sheets and Guidance | US EPA.

8.H.4.2.3 ***Soil or sediment stockpiles:*** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.H.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.H.4.2.2.

8.H.4.2.4 ***Sediment basins:*** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.H.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 8.H.4.2.2, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

8.H.4.2.5 ***Native topsoil preservation:*** You must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.

8.H.4.2.6 ***Steep slopes:*** You must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes.

Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain; for grading steep slopes prior to building the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control

practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.[32]

8.H.4.2.7 ***Soil compaction:*** Where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either restrict vehicle/ equipment use in these areas to avoid soil compaction or use soil conditioning techniques to support vegetative growth. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where compacted soil is integral to the functionality of the site.

8.H.4.2.8 ***Construction Dewatering Practices:*** You are prohibited from discharging from construction dewatering[33] operations, unless you meet the following requirements:

- Route construction dewatering water through a sediment control (e.g., sediment trap, sediment basin, or pumped water filter bag) designed to prevent discharges with visual turbidity[34]
- No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
- The discharge must not cause the formation of a visible sheen on the water surface, or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water. Remove oil, grease, and other pollutants from construction dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
- Utilize well-vegetated (e.g., grassy or wooded) upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate construction dewatering water before discharge[35]. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
- Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where construction dewatering water is discharged;
- To prevent construction dewatering-related erosion and related sediment discharges:
    - Use stable, erosion-resistant surfaces (e.g., well-vegetated grassy areas, clean filter stone, and geotextile underlayment) to discharge from construction dewatering controls; and
    - Do not place construction dewatering controls, such as pumped

[32] Where disturbance to steep slopes cannot be avoided, operators should consider implementing controls suitable for steep slope disturbances that are effective at minimizing erosion and sediment discharge (e.g., preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, geotextiles and mats, compost blankets, earth dikes or drainage swales, terraces, velocity dissipation devices). To identify slopes and soil types that are of comparatively higher risk for sediment discharge operators can use the tables in 2022 EPA CGP Appendix D (see Tables D-2 thru D-4): www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/index.html?view=folder&id=2997

[33] "Construction Dewatering" is defined as "the act of draining accumulated stormwater and/or groundwater from building foundations, vaults, and trenches, or other similar points of accumulation."

[34] For the purposes of this permit, visual turbidity is present where there is a sediment plume in the discharge or the discharge appears cloudy, or opaque, or has a visible contrast that can be identified by an observer.

[35] See Footnote 5.

water filter bags, on steep slopes (as defined in Appendix A);

- Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process;
- Clean or replace the filter media used in construction dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Comply with construction dewatering-specific inspection requirements in Part 8.H.4.6.2 and inspection report requirements in Part 8.H.4.6.6.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat construction dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Part 8.H.4.1.8.

8.H.4.2.9 Pollution prevention requirements

- *Prohibited discharges* (This non-exhaustive list of prohibited non-stormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only authorized non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in Part 1.B.2):
  - Wastewater from washout of concrete;
  - Wastewater from washout and/or cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
  - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
  - Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
  - Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.
- *Design and location requirements:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
  - Minimizing exposure;
  - Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
  - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
  - Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).
- *Additional disposal requirements for washout or cleanout liquid wastes:*
  - Do not dump liquid wastes or allow them to enter into constructed or natural site drainage features, storm inlets, or receiving waters;
  - Do not allow liquid wastes to be disposed of through infiltration or to otherwise be disposed of on the ground;
  - Comply with applicable state or local requirements for disposal.
- *Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters:* You must minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a

sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;

- *Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes:*
    - Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).
    - For construction and domestic waste, waste containers are not required for the waste remnant or unused portions of construction materials or final products provided that:
        - These wastes are stored separately from other construction or domestic wastes addressed by the section below (i.e., diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, and petroleum products). If the wastes are mixed, they must be stored in proper waste containers; and
        - These wastes are stored in designated areas of the site, the wastes are described in the SWPPP and identified in the site plan.
- *Pollution prevention requirements for diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, other petroleum products, and other chemicals:* You must comply with the following requirements for the storage and handling of chemicals on your site. If you are already implementing controls as part of an SPCC or other spill prevention plan that meet or exceed the requirements of this Part, you may continue to do so and be considered in compliance with these provisions provided you reference the applicable parts of the SPCC or other plans in your SWPPP as required in Part 6.B.
    - If any chemical container has a storage capacity of less than 55 gallons:
        - The containers must be water-tight and kept closed, sealed, and secured when not being actively used;
        - If stored outside, use a spill containment pallet or similar device to capture small leaks or spills; and
        - Have a spill kit available on site that is in good working condition (i.e., not damaged, expired, or used up) and ensure personnel are available to respond immediately in the event of a leak or spill.
    - If any chemical container has a storage capacity of 55 gallons or

more:

- The containers must be water-tight and kept closed, sealed, and secured when not being actively used;
- Store containers a minimum of 50 feet from receiving waters, constructed or natural site drainage features, and storm drain inlets. If infeasible due to site constraints, store containers as far away from these features as the site permits. If site constraints prevent you from storing containers 50 feet away from receiving waters or the other features identified, you must document in your SWPPP the specific reasons why the 50-foot setback is infeasible, and how you will store containers as far away as the site permits;
- Provide either (1) cover (e.g., temporary roofs) to minimize the exposure of these containers to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) secondary containment (e.g., curbing, spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets, double-wall, above-ground storage tank); and
- Have a spill kit available on site that is in good working condition (i.e., not damaged, expired, or used up) and ensure personnel are available to respond immediately in the event of a leak or spill.

- You must clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. You are prohibited from hosing the area down to clean surfaces or spills. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge.

8.H.4.2.10 ***Site Stabilization requirements:*** You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

- By no later than the end of the next workday after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily ("temporarily" means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earth- disturbing activities will resume in the future), initiate stabilization measures[36];
- If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:

[36] For the purposes of this permit, DEQ will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization: 1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization; 2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area; 3. Seeding or planting the exposed area; 4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization.

- Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area;
- Once established[37], vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.

- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
  - Install or apply all non-vegetative measures
  - Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Exceptions*:*

- If in arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period[38]), or drought-stricken areas, document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization and plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.
- For sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances, initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow, document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization, and plant the area so that so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

8.H.4.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to Earth-Disturbing Activities Performed for Purposes of Mine Site Preparation: The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities perform for purposes of mine site preparation, as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(a). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.H.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth disturbing activities performed for purposes of construction of staging areas and access roads (as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance; but DEQ does encourage you to do so within the active mining area, where appropriate):

[37] If you will be evaluating the use of some type of erosion control netting to the site as part of your site stabilization, DEQ encourages you to consider employing products that have been shown to minimize impacts on wildlife. For instance, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service provides recommendations on the type of netting practices that are considered "wildlife friendly," including those that use natural fiber or 100 percent biodegradable materials and that use a loose weave with a non-welded, movable jointed netting, as well as those products that are not wildlife friendly including square plastic netting that are degradable (e.g., photodegradable, UV-degradable, oxo-degradable), netting made from polypropylene, nylon, polyethylene, or polyester. Other recommendations include removing the netting product when it is no longer needed. See https://www.fws.gov/midwest/eastlansing/library/pdf/WildlifeFriendlyErosionControlProducts_revised.pdf for further information. There also may local requirements about using wildlife friendly erosion control products.

[38] The term "seasonally dry period" refers to a month in which the long-term average total precipitation is less than or equal to 0.5 inches. Refer to EPA's Seasonally Dry Period Locator Tool at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates and supporting maps for assistance in determining whether a site is operating during a seasonally dry period for the area.

Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas. You must initiate stabilization measures immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be employed. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.

- *Final stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.

8.H.4.4 Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to all Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.B of the MSGP.

Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by DEQ or EPA as a Tier II for antidegradation purposes:

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping earth-disturbing work.
- More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.H.4.5 Additional Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits and Other Limitations Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads

These water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining defined in Part 8.H.3.2(b) only, in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.B and 8.H.4.4.

For sites discharging construction discharging construction dewatering water to "sensitive waters" (i.e., receiving waters listed as impaired for sediment or a sediment-related parameter [as defined in Appendix A], or receiving waters designated as a Tier II or Tier III for antidegradation purposes), you are required to comply with the benchmark monitoring requirements in this Part and document the procedures you will use at your site in your SWPPP pursuant to Part 6.B.5.c. A summary of these requirements is included in Table 8.H-1.

Where there are multiple operators associated with the same site, the operators may coordinate with one another to carry out the monitoring requirements of this part in order to avoid duplicating efforts. Such coordinating arrangements must be described in the SWPPP. Regardless of how the operators divide the responsibilities for monitoring and reporting, each operator remains responsible for compliance with these requirements[39].

8.H.4.5.1 Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Requirements[40]

- *Sampling frequency:* You must collect at least one turbidity sample from your construction dewatering discharge each day a discharge occurs.
- *Sampling location:* Samples must be taken at all points where construction dewatering water is discharged. Samples must be taken after the construction dewatering water has been treated by installed treatment devices described in Part 8.H.4.2.8 and prior to its discharge off site into a receiving water, constructed or natural site drainage feature, or storm drain inlet.
- *Representative samples:* Samples taken must be representative of the construction dewatering discharge for any given day as required in Part 9 (standard permit conditions).
- *Test methods:* Samples must be measured using a turbidity meter that reports results in NTUs and conforms with a Part 136-approved method (e.g., methods 180.1 and 2130). You are required to use the meter, and conduct a calibration verification prior to each day's use, consistent with the manufacturer's instructions.

[39] For instance, if Operator A relies on Operator B to meet the Part 8.H.4.5 turbidity monitoring requirements, the Part 8.H.4.5.4 reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and the Part 5.A corrective action provisions when applicable, Operator A does not have to duplicate these same functions if Operator B is implementing them for both operators to be in compliance with the permit. However, Operator A remains responsible for complying with these permit requirements if Operator B fails to take actions that were necessary for Operator A to comply with the permit. DEQ notes that both Operator A and B are required to submit turbidity monitoring reports as required under Part 8.H.4.5.4, however, Operator A's report does not need to include the data collected by Operator B as long as Operator B submits the required data and Operator A's report indicates that it is relying on Operator B to report the data. See Part 8.H.4.5.4.

[40] Operators may find it useful to consult EPA's Monitoring and Inspection Guide for Construction Dewatering, available Construction General Permit Resources, Tools, and Templates | US EPA, which provides guidelines on how to correctly monitor for turbidity, determine if the weekly average exceeds the benchmark, and, if so, how to proceed with corrective action.

8.H.4.5.2 Turbidity Benchmark

- The construction dewatering benchmark threshold for turbidity for this part is 50 NTUs, unless DEQ has authorized the use of an alternate benchmark.
- Request for alternate benchmark threshold:

  At any time prior to or during your coverage under this permit, you may request that DEQ approve an alternative benchmark for your site that is higher than 50 NTUs if you have information demonstrating the higher number is the same as your receiving water's water quality standard for turbidity. Unless DEQ approves an alternate benchmark, you will be required to use the construction dewatering benchmark of 50 NTUs. To request approval of an alternate benchmark, you must submit the following information to your applicable DEQ regional office via E-Permitting:

  - The current turbidity water quality standard that applies to your receiving water and the source/citation.
  - If the applicable turbidity water quality standard requires information on natural or background turbidity levels (e.g., "no more than 10 NTU above natural turbidity levels") to determine the specific standard for the receiving water, include available data that can be used to establish the natural turbidity levels of your receiving water (including literature studies or federal, state, Tribal, or local government data). Data must be representative of the natural turbidity levels of your specific receiving water. Identify the source(s) of all data provided, including if the data are from samples you collected of the receiving water.

- DEQ will inform you of its decision on whether to approve the requested alternate benchmark within 30 days. DEQ may approve your request, request additional time (e.g., if additional information is needed to substantiate the data you provided), or deny your request. Until DEQ approves your request to use an alternate benchmark, you are required to use the construction dewatering benchmark of 50 NTUs and take any required corrective actions if an exceedance occurs.

8.H.4.5.3 ***Comparison of turbidity samples to benchmark:*** Compare the weekly average[41] of your turbidity monitoring results to the construction dewatering benchmark, or alternate benchmark if approved by DEQ.

[41] A "weekly average" is defined as the sum of all of the turbidity samples taken during a "monitoring week" divided by the number of samples measured during that week. Average values should be calculated to the nearest whole number.

- If the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results exceeds the construction dewatering benchmark (or your approved alternate benchmark), you are required to conduct follow-up corrective action in accordance with Part 5.A.3.1 and document any corrective action taken in your corrective action log in accordance with Part 5.C.
- For averaging purposes, a "monitoring week" starts with a Monday and ends on Sunday. Once a new monitoring week starts, you will need to calculate a new average for that week of turbidity monitoring results.[42] A weekly average may consist of one or more turbidity monitoring results.
- Although you are not required to collect and analyze more than one turbidity sample per day from your construction dewatering discharge, if you do collect and analyze more than one sample on any given day, you must include any additional results in the calculation of your weekly average (i.e., add all individual results for that monitoring week and divide by the total number of samples).[43]
- If you are conducting turbidity monitoring for more than one construction dewatering discharge point, you must calculate a weekly average turbidity value for each discharge point and compare each to the turbidity benchmark.

8.H.4.5.4 Reporting and Recordkeeping

- You must submit reports of your weekly average turbidity data to DEQ no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter. If there are monitoring weeks in which there was no construction dewatering discharge, or if there is a monitoring quarter with no construction dewatering discharge, indicate this in your turbidity monitoring report. If another operator associated with your same site is conducting turbidity monitoring on your behalf pursuant to Part 8.H.4.5, indicate this in your turbidity monitoring report.
- For the purposes of this permit, the following monitoring quarters and reporting deadlines align with Section 4.A.7 Monitoring Periods.

[42] For example, if turbidity samples from your construction dewatering discharge in week 1 result in values of 30 NTU on Tuesday, 40 NTU on Wednesday, and 45 NTU on Thursday, your weekly average turbidity value would be 38.33 NTU ((30+40+45) ÷ 3 = 38 NTU). If in week 2, your turbidity samples resulted in values of 45 NTU on Monday, 30 NTU on Tuesday, 25 NTU on Wednesday, and 15 NTU on Thursday, you would calculate a new average for that week, which would yield an average turbidity value of 28.75 NTU ((45+30+25+15) ÷ 4 = 29 NTU). By comparison, if your samples on consecutive days from Friday to Monday were 60 NTU, 45 NTU, 40 NTU, and 43 NTU, respectively, and there are no other construction dewatering discharges for the remainder of the week, you would calculate one weekly average for the Friday to Sunday to be 48 NTU ((60+45+40) ÷ 3 = 48 NTU), and a separate weekly average for the one Monday to be 43 NTU (43 ÷ 1 = 43 NTU).

[43] For example, if during a monitoring week you take two turbidity samples on Tuesday with a value of 30 NTU and 35 NTU, three samples on Wednesday with a value of 40 NTU, 45 NTU, and 48 NTU, and one sample on Thursday with a value of 45 NTU, your weekly average turbidity value for this week would be 41 NTU ((30+35+40+45+48+45) ÷ 6 = 41 NTU).

- You must use NetDMR to electronically submit your quarterly turbidity data. If DEQ approves of your request to use an alternate turbidity benchmark pursuant to Part 8.H.4.5.2, DEQ will substitute the alternate benchmark in your DMRs.
- For each day in which you are required to monitor, you must record the monitoring information required by Part 9.J and retain all such information for a period of at least 3 years from the date this permit expires or from the date your authorization is terminated.

Table 8.H-1. Summary of Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Requirements.

Applicability	Sampling Requirement	Turbidity Benchmark	Corrective Action	Reporting
Sites discharging construction dewatering water to a sediment impaired water or to a water designated as a Tier II or Tier III for antidegradation purposes.	Collect at least one turbidity sample per day, from each discharge point, on any day there is a construction dewatering discharge. Use turbidity sampling procedures specified in Part 8.H.4.5.1.	Compare the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results to the 50 NTU benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by DEQ).	If the weekly average of turbidity monitoring results exceeds the 50 NTU turbidity benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by DEQ), you are required to take follow-up corrective action in accordance with Part 5.A.3.a.	Report all weekly average turbidity monitoring results on a quarterly basis via the IPDES E-Permitting System no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter.

8.H.4.6 Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Parts 3 and 8.H.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b).

8.H.4.6.1 Inspection Frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours[44] of the occurrence of:
  - A storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period.
    - If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period (including when there are multiple, smaller storms that alone produce less than 0.25 inches but together produce 0.25 inches or more in 24 hours), you are required to conduct one inspection within 24 hours of when 0.25 inches of rain or

[44] For the purposes of the inspection requirements in this Part, conducting an inspection "within 24 hours" means that once either of the two conditions in Parts 8.H.4.6.1 are met you have 24 hours from that time to conduct an inspection. For clarification, the 24 hours is counted as a continuous passage of time, and not counted by business hours (e.g., 3 business days of 8 hours each). When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.

more has fallen.

- If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period on the first day of a storm and continues to produce 0.25 inches or more of rain on subsequent days, you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the last day of the storm that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain (i.e., only two inspections would be required for such a storm event).[45]

- A discharge caused by snowmelt from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches[46] or more of snow within a 24-hour period. You are required to conduct one inspection once the discharge of snowmelt from a 3.25-inch or more snow accumulation occurs. Additional snowmelt inspections are only required if following the discharge from the first snowmelt, there is a discharge from a separate storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow.

Notes:

- To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day;
- For snow, you must either take measurements of snowfall at your site[47], or rely on similar information from a local weather forecasting provider that is representative of your location;
- Inspections only required during working hours;
- Inspections not required during unsafe conditions;

  If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station); and
- You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

[45] For example, if 0.30 inches of rain falls on Day 1, 0.25 inches of rain falls on Day 2, and 0.10 inches of rain fall on Day 3, you would be required to conduct a first inspection within 24 hours of the Day 1 rainfall and a second inspection within 24 hours of the Day 2 rainfall, but a third inspection would not be required within 24 hours of the Day 3 rainfall.

[46] This is the amount of snow that is equivalent to 0.25 inches of rain, based on information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) indicating that 13 inches of snow is, on average, equivalent to 1 inch of rain. See https://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/winter/faq/.

[47] For snowfall measurements, DEQ suggests use of NOAA's National Weather Service guidelines at https://www.weather.gov/jkl/snow_measurement. These guidelines recommend use of a "snowboard" (a piece of wood about 16 inches by 16 inches) that is placed in an unobstructed part of the site on a hard surface.

8.H.4.6.2 Increases in inspection frequency for certain sites

The increased inspection frequencies established in this Part take the place the Part 8.H.4.6.1 inspection frequencies for the portion of the site affected.

- For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water or to a water that is identified by DEQ as Tier II or Tier III for antidegradation purposes (see Part 2.B), you must conduct an inspection once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period.

- For sites discharging construction dewatering water, you must conduct an inspection in accordance with Part 8.H.4.6.6 during the discharge once per day on which the discharge occurs. The Part 8.H.4.6.1 inspection frequency still applies to all other portions of the site, unless the site is affected by either the increased frequency in Part 8.H.4.6.2 or the reduced frequency in Part 8.H.4.6.3.

8.H.4.6.3 Reductions in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred, pursuant to Part 8.H.4.3 or 8.H.4.2.10.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period[48] or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within a storm event that produces 0.25 inches of rain or more within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas(e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing), you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access and more frequent inspections can resume.

8.H.4.6.4 Areas to be Inspected: You must at a minimum inspect the following areas:

- Disturbed areas;
- Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;

[48] See footnote 12.

- Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- Areas where stormwater flows;
- Points of discharge.

8.H.4.6.5 What to Check for During Inspections: At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational, and working as intended;
- Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak;
- For visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring:

- The quality and characteristics of the discharge (see Part 3.B.2.d);
- Whether controls are operating effectively.
- Check for signs of sediment deposition that are visible from your site and attributable to your discharge (e.g., sand bars with no vegetation growing on top in receiving waters or in other constructed or natural site drainage features, or the buildup of sediment deposits on nearby streets, curbs, or open conveyance channels).

8.H.4.6.6 Inspection Report: Within 24 hours of an inspection, you must complete a report that includes:

- Inspection date;
- Name and title of inspector(s);
- Summary of inspection findings;
- Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
- If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s);
- Each inspection report must be signed;[49]
- Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location;
- Modify your SWPPP site map in accordance with Part 6.C to reflect changes to your stormwater controls that are no longer accurately reflected on the current site map.
- *For construction dewatering inspections* conducted pursuant to Part 8.H.4.6.2, you must record the following in a report within 24 hours of completing the inspection:

[49] Inspection reports may be prepared, signed, and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, if the records are: (a) in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record; (b) legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and (c) immediately accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form.

- The inspection date;
- Names and titles of personnel making the inspection;
- Approximate times that the construction dewatering discharge began and ended on the day of inspection;[50]
- Estimates of the rate (in gallons per day) of discharge on the day of inspection;
- Whether or not any of the following indications of pollutant discharge were observed at the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features or storm drain inlets:[51]
  - a sediment plume, suspended solids, unusual color, presence of odor, decreased clarity, or presence of foam; and, /or
  - a visible sheen on the water surface or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water;
- Photographs of (1) construction dewatering water prior to treatment by a construction dewatering control(s) and the final discharge after treatment; (2) the construction dewatering control(s); and (3) the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features, storm drain inlets, and other conveyances to receiving waters.

- *Cessation of Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities:* The requirements in Part 8.H.4 no longer apply for any earth- disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(a) or 8.H.3.2(b) where:
- Earth-disturbing activities have ceased; and
- Stabilization has been met and is consistent with Part 8.H.4.3 or 8.H.4.2.10 (not required for areas where active mining activities will occur).

8.H.4.6.7 ***Training Requirements for Persons Conducting Inspections.*** The following training requirements apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining defined in Part 8.H.3.2(b). To be considered a qualified person under Part 3.A.1 and defined in Appendix A for conducting inspections under Part 8.H.4, you must, at a minimum, either:

- Have completed the EPA construction inspection course developed for

[50] If the construction dewatering discharge is a continuous discharge that continues after normal business hours, indicate that the discharge is continuous.

[51] If the operator observes either of the two indicators of pollutant discharge, corrective action is required consistent with Parts 8.H.4.5.3 and 5.A.3.a.

this permit and have passed the exam; or

- Hold a current valid construction inspection certification or license from a program that, at a minimum, covers the following:[52]
  - Principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention practices at construction sites;
  - Proper installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention practices used at construction sites; and
  - Performance of inspections, including the proper completion of required reports and documentation, consistent with the requirements of Part 8.H.4.6.

Include verification in the SWPPP that each member of the stormwater team has received the training required in Section 2.A.2.h, and verification that members of the stormwater team responsible for conducting inspections pursuant to Part 8.H.4 have received the training required by this section. If personnel on your team elect to complete the EPA inspector training program described above, you must include copies of the certificate showing that the relevant personnel have completed the training and passed the exam. If personnel on your team elect to complete a non-EPA inspector training program described above, you must include documentation showing that these persons have successfully completed the program and their certification or license is still current. You must also confirm that the non-EPA inspector training program satisfies the minimum elements for such programs.

8.H.5 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Active Mining Activities

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining as defined in Part 8.H.3.2.

8.H.5.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.b) As part of your good housekeeping program, in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not inclusive): using sweepers and covered storage, watering haul roads to minimize dust generation, and conserving vegetation to minimize erosion. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 2.A.2.j.

[52] If one of the following topics (e.g., installation and maintenance of pollution prevention practices) is not covered by the non-EPA training program, you may consider supplementing the training with the analogous module of the EPA course (e.g., Module 4) that covers the missing topic.

8.H.5.2 ***Preventive Maintenance:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.c) Perform inspections or other equivalent measures of storage tanks and pressure lines of fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, and slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections.

8.H.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations

Note: The requirements in Part 8.H.6 are not applicable to inactive coal mining facilities.

8.H.6.1 ***Other Applicable Regulations:*** Most active coal mining-related areas (SIC Codes 1221–1241) are subject to sediment and erosion control regulations of the U.S. Office of Surface Mining (OSM) that enforces SMCRA. OSM has granted authority to most coal-producing states to implement SMCRA through State SMCRA regulations. All SMCRA requirements regarding control of stormwater-related pollutant discharges must be addressed and then documented with the SWPPP (directly or by reference).

8.H.6.2 ***Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; inactive mines and related areas; acidic spoil, refuse, or unreclaimed disturbed areas; and liquid storage tanks containing pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants.

8.H.6.3 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of dust or sediment that could be discharged via stormwater; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid, or other potential harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse or spoil.

8.H.6.4 If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must include (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you've achieved compliance with them.

8.H.7 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

8.H.7.1 ***Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas:*** (See also Part 3) Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Parts 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b), which are subject to Part 8.H.4.6, perform routine inspections of active mining areas covered by this permit, corresponding with the inspections as performed by SMCRA inspectors, of all mining-related areas required by SMCRA. Also maintain the records of the SMCRA authority representative. See Part 8.H.9.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.H.7.2 ***Sediment and Erosion Control:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.5) As indicated in Part 8.H.6.1, SMCRA requirements regarding sediment and erosion control measures must be complied with for those areas subject to SMCRA authority, including inspection

requirements.

8.H.7.3 ***Routine Site Inspections:*** (See also Part 3.A) Your inspection program must include inspections for pollutants entering the drainage system from activities located on or near coal mining-related areas. Among the areas to be inspected are haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas.

8.H.8 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.H-2 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector H. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.H-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector H (Subsector H1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector H1: Coal Mines and Coal Mining- Related Facilities (SIC Code 1221-1241)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.H.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.H-3 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector H. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. **Note:** There are no Parts 8.H.8 and 8.H.9 monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

Table 8.H-3

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector H1: Coal Mines and Related Areas (SIC 1221-1241)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.H.9.1 ***Inactive and Unstaffed Sites*** **– Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Indicator, Benchmark, and Impaired Waters Monitoring:** As a Sector H facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the quarterly visual assessment or the indicator, benchmark, and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including

temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Parts 3.B.4.d, 4.B.1.c, and 4.B.4.b. Additionally, if you are seeking to reduce your required routine inspection frequency, as is allowed under Part 3.A.5, you are also conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater." These conditional exemptions are based on the following requirements:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements as if you were in your first year of permit coverage, and the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and
- DEQ retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and benchmark and impaired waters monitoring. You must still conduct an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.A. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.H.10 Termination of Permit Coverage

8.H.10.1 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990:*** A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 8.H.3.5.

8.H.10.2 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.*** A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) stormwater that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards; (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed; (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion; and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition

consistent with the post-mining land use.

Subpart I – Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.I.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart I apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from oil and gas extraction facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector I in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.I.1.1 Discharges of stormwater from field activities or operations associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities are exempt from IPDES permit coverage unless, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(iii), the facility:

- Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

Any stormwater discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this permit unless otherwise required to obtain coverage under an alternative IPDES general permit (Part 1.C.11) or an individual IPDES permit (Part 1.C.8).

8.I.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.I.2.1 ***Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines:*** (See also Part 4.B.3) This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges from drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.

8.I.2.2 ***Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit. Alternatively, wash water discharges must be authorized under a separate IPDES permit or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements. (DEQ includes this prohibited non-stormwater discharge here solely as a

helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2).

8.I.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

Vegetative Controls: Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation, where attainable, and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Implement appropriate vegetative practices, such as the following (list not exclusive): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 days following the last activity in that area.

8.I.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.I.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: Reportable quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32; and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirements.

8.I.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Also document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud, or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the RQ release that triggered the permit application requirements: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area), amount of oil or hazardous substance released, amount of substance recovered, date of the release, cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area), areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water), procedures to clean up release, actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

8.I.4.3 ***Erosion and Sediment Controls:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.e) Unless covered by DEQ's CGP, the additional documentation requirements for sediment and erosion controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

8.I.4.3.1 ***Site Description:*** Also include a description in your SWPPP of the nature of the exploration activity, estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity, an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site, a site drainage map, including approximate slopes, and the names of all receiving waters.

8.I.4.3.2 ***Vegetative Controls:*** Document vegetative practices used consistent with

Part 8.I.3.1 in the SWPPP.

8.I.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

All erosion and sediment controls must be inspected either: 1) every 7 days; or 2) once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.I.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.I-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector I. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.I-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector I (Subsector I1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit.	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector I1: Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas (SIC Code 1311); Natural Gas Liquids (SIC Code 1321); Oil and Gas Field Services (SIC Code 1381-1389)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.I.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.I-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector I. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.I-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector I1: Oil and Gas Extraction	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.
	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Nickel[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Lead[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Nitrate, Nitrite	0.68 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[2]	Hardness Dependent

[1] 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)

[2] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility.

Subpart J – Sector J – Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

Note: Where compliance with a requirement in a separate exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, SMCRA requirements, or other binding agreement will result in you fully meeting any requirement in this subpart, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this subpart. You must include documentation in your SWPPP describing your rationale for concluding that any particular action on your part is sufficient to comply with the corresponding requirement in this subpart.

8.J.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart J apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from active and inactive non-metallic mineral mining and dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector J in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.J.1.1 ***Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities:*** All stormwater discharges.

8.J.1.2 ***Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities:*** All stormwater discharges, except for most stormwater discharges subject to the existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 436. Mine dewatering[53] discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated groundwater seepage from: construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.

8.J.1.3 ***Covered Discharges from Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities:*** All stormwater discharges.

8.J.1.4 ***Covered Discharges from Sites Undergoing Reclamation:*** All stormwater discharges.

8.J.2 Limitations on Coverage

Most stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 436 are not authorized by this permit. The exceptions to this limitation, which are covered by this permit, are mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated groundwater seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.

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

8.J.3 Definitions

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

8.J.3.1 ***Mining operations***: For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities); and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. "Mining operations" can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.

8.J.3.2 ***Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities***: Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading, and excavation) activities:

a. Activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); or other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, and wastewater treatment plants); and

b. Construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures (such as to house project personnel and equipment or mill buildings), and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction activity", subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 450.

8.J.3.3 ***Active mining activities***: Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and beneficiation of non-metallic minerals from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.J.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities."

8.J.3.4 ***Active mining area***: A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of non-metallic minerals is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part 8.J.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped

territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities," and must comply with the requirements in Part 8.J.4.

8.J.3.5 ***Inactive mineral mining facility***: A site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past, but there are no active mining activities occurring as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an IPDES industrial stormwater permit.

8.J.3.6 ***Temporarily inactive mineral mining facility***: A site or portion of a site where non-metallic mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency.

8.J.4 Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities (defined in Part 8.J.3.2) are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1–9 of the MSGP except for the technology-based effluent limits in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.J.5, inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.J.7, and monitoring requirements in Parts 4, 8.J.8, and Part 8.J.9.

Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Part 8.J.4.3 or 8.J.4.2.10, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Part 8.J.4 requirements. At such times, authorized discharges become subject to all other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.J.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.J.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4, 8.J.8, and 8.J.9.

8.J.4.1 ***Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active mining Activities:*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.J.5 of the MSGP.

8.J.4.1.1 Erosion and sediment control installation requirements

- By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible you must install and make such controls operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.
- All other stormwater controls described in the SWPPP must be installed

and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

8.J.4.1.2 Erosion and sediment control maintenance requirements: You must:

- Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.
- Wherever you determine that a stormwater control needs maintenance (i.e., minor repairs or other upkeep performed to ensure the site's stormwater controls remain in effective operating condition, not including significant repairs or the need to install a new or replacement control) to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery and complete such work by the end of the next work day. If it is infeasible to complete the routine maintenance by the close of the next business day, document why and why the repair or other upkeep should still be considered routine maintenance in your inspection report under Part 8.J.4.6.6. Complete such work no later than 7 calendar days from the discovery of the condition requiring maintenance.
- When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7 days, unless infeasible. If 7 days is infeasible, you must complete the installation or repair as soon as practicable.
- If you must repeatedly (i.e., three or more times) make the same routine maintenance fixes to the same control at the same location, even if the fix can be completed by the close of the next business day, you must document in your inspection report under Part 8.J.4.6.6 why the specific reoccurrence of this same problem should still be addressed as a routine maintenance fix under this part[54].

8.J.4.1.3 Perimeter controls: You must:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your disturbed area that that are downslope from any exposed soil or other disturbed areas[55], except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable).
- Install perimeter controls upgradient of any natural buffers established under Part 8.J.4.2.2, unless the control is being implemented pursuant to the exceptions in Part 8.J.4.2.2.
- To prevent stormwater from circumventing the edge of the perimeter control, install the perimeter control on the contour of the slope and

[54] Such documentation could include, for example, that minor repairs completed within the required timeframe are all that is necessary to ensure that the stormwater control continues to operate as designed and installed and that the stormwater control remains appropriate for the flow reaching it.

[55] Examples of perimeter controls include filter berms; different types of silt fence such as wire-backed silt fence, super silt fence, or multi-layer geotextile silt fence; compost filter socks; gravel barriers; and temporary diversion dikes.

extend both ends of the control up slope (e.g., at 45 degrees), forming a crescent rather than a straight line.

- After installation, ensure that perimeter controls continue to work effectively.
- Remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.
- After a storm event, if there is evidence of stormwater circumventing or undercutting the perimeter control, extend controls and/or repair undercut areas to fix the problem.

8.J.4.1.4 Sediment track-out: For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, you must:

- Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit;
- Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary;
- Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the work day.

Note: DEQ recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 8.J.4.1.4.

8.J.4.1.5 Soil or sediment stockpiles: You must:

- Minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible.
- Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).
- Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiled soil or land clearing debris piles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).

8.J.4.1.6 Sediment basins: If you intend to install a sediment basin to treat stormwater from your earth-disturbing activities, you must:

- Provide storage for either (1) a 2-year, 24-hour storm[56] or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
- Prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets) and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.

[56] Operators may refer to https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-01/2022-cgp_2-year-24-hour-storm-frequencies.pdf for guidance on determining the volume of precipitation associated with their site's local 2-year, 24-hour storm event.

8.J.4.1.7 Minimize dust: You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

8.J.4.1.8 Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals: If you intend to use sediment treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:

- Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of chemicals;
- Select chemicals suited to soil type and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
- Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals;
- Comply with state/local requirements;
- Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier;
- Ensure proper training prior to beginning application of treatment chemicals;
- Provide proper SWPPP documentation.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable DEQ regional office in advance and the DEQ regional office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will result in discharges that meet all limits in this permit.

8.J.4.2 ***Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads:*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.J.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of the mine site preparation (as defined in 8.J.3.2(a)).

8.J.4.2.1 Erosion and sediment control design requirements: You must:

- Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction activities. Account for the following factors in designing your erosion and sediment controls:
  - The expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation; [57]
  - The nature of stormwater runoff (i.e., flow) and run-on at the site,

[57] Erosion and sediment controls must be designed using the most recent data available to account for recent precipitation patterns and trends.

including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes and site drainage features;

- The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
  - If your site is exposed to or has previously experienced major storms, such as hurricanes, storm surges, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events, you should also include consideration of and contingencies for whether implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient stormwater controls, and other mitigation measures may help minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from such major storm events.

- Direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infiltration would be inadvisable due to the underlying geology (e.g., karst topography) and groundwater contamination concerns, or infeasible due to site conditions[58]. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.
- If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at your site, you must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- Design stormwater conveyance channels to avoid destabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, you must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

8.J.4.2.2 Natural Buffers: For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of any receiving waters, you must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:

1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction activities and the receiving water;

[58] Operators should consider whether factors such as specific contaminant concerns from the construction site, the underlying soils or geology, hydrology, depth to the groundwater table, or proximity to source water or wellhead protection area(s) make the site unsuitable for infiltrating construction stormwater. Site conditions that may be of particular concern include proximity to: a current or future drinking water aquifer; a drinking water well or spring (including private/household wells); highly conductive geology such as karst; known pollutant hot spots, such as hazardous waste sites, landfills, gas stations, brownfields; an on- site sewage system or underground storage tank; or soils that do not allow for infiltration. Operators may find it helpful to consult EPA's Drinking Water Mapping Application to Protect Source Waters (DWMAPS)

2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or

3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S;
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances;
- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA § 404 permit;
- For linear construction projects, you are not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

Note: See EPA's industrial stormwater website under "Fact Sheets and Guidance" for information on complying with these alternatives: Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activities-Fact Sheets and Guidance | US EPA

8.J.4.2.3 **Soil or sediment stockpiles:** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.J.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.J.4.2.2.

8.J.4.2.4 **Sediment basins:** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.J.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 8.J.4.2.2, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

8.J.4.2.5 **Native topsoil preservation:** You must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.

8.J.4.2.6 **Steep slopes:** You must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes.

Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain or grading steep slopes prior to building the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.[59]

8.J.4.2.7 **Soil compaction:** Where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either restrict vehicle/equipment use in these areas to avoid soil compaction or use soil conditioning techniques to support vegetative growth. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where compacted soil is integral to the functionality of the site.

8.J.4.2.8 **Construction Dewatering Practices*:*** You are prohibited from discharging from construction dewatering[60] operations, unless you meet the following requirements:

- Route construction dewatering water through a sediment control (e.g., sediment trap, sediment basin, or pumped water filter bag) designed to prevent discharges with visual turbidity[61]
- No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
- The discharge must not cause the formation of a visible sheen on the water surface, or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water. Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from construction dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
- Utilize well-vegetated (e.g., grassy or wooded) upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate construction dewatering water before discharge[62]. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
- Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where construction dewatering water is discharged;
- To prevent construction dewatering-related erosion and related

[59] Where disturbance to steep slopes cannot be avoided, operators should consider implementing controls suitable for steep slope disturbances that are effective at minimizing erosion and sediment discharge (e.g., preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, geotextiles and mats, compost blankets, earth dikes or drainage swales, terraces, velocity dissipation devices). To identify slopes and soil types that are of comparatively higher risk for sediment discharge operators can use the tables in 2022 EPA CGP Appendix D (see Tables D-2 thru D-4): www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/index.html?view=folder&id=2997.

[60] "Construction Dewatering" is defined as "the act of draining accumulated stormwater and/or groundwater from building foundations, vaults, and trenches, or other similar points of accumulation."

[61] For the purposes of this permit, visual turbidity is present where there is a sediment plume in the discharge or the discharge appears cloudy, or opaque, or has a visible contrast that can be identified by an observer.

[62] See Footnote 6.

sediment discharges:

- Use stable, erosion-resistant surfaces (e.g., well-vegetated grassy areas, clean filter stone, and geotextile underlayment) to discharge from construction dewatering controls; and
- Do not place construction dewatering controls, such as pumped water filter bags, on steep slopes (as defined in Appendix A);

- Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process;
- Clean or replace the filter media used in construction dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Comply with construction dewatering-specific inspection requirements in Part 8.J.4.6.2 and inspection reporting requirements in 8.J.6.6.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals to treat construction dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Part 8.J.4.1.8.

8.J.4.2.9 Pollution prevention requirements

- *Prohibited discharges* (This non-exhaustive list of prohibited non-stormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only authorized non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in Part 1.B.2):
  - Wastewater from washout of concrete;
  - Wastewater from washout and/or cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
  - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
  - Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
  - Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.
- *Design and location requirements:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
  - Minimizing exposure;
  - Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
  - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
  - Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).
- *Additional disposal requirements for washout or cleanout liquid wastes:*
  - Do not dump liquid wastes or allow them to enter into constructed or natural site drainage features, storm inlets, or receiving waters;
  - Do not allow liquid wastes to be disposed of through infiltration or

to otherwise be disposed of on the ground;

- Comply with applicable state, Tribal, or local requirements for disposal.

- *Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters:* You must minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
- *Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes:*
  - Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).
  - For construction and domestic waste, waste containers are not required for the waste remnant or unused portions of construction materials or final products provided that:
    - These wastes are stored separately from other construction or domestic wastes addressed by the section below (i.e., diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, and petroleum products). If the wastes are mixed, they must be stored in proper waste containers; and
    - These wastes are stored in designated areas of the site, the wastes are described in the SWPPP and identified in the site plan.
- *Pollution prevention requirements for diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, other petroleum products, and other chemicals:* You must comply with the following requirements for the storage and handling of chemicals on your site. If you are already implementing controls as part of an SPCC or other spill prevention plan that meet or exceed the requirements of this Part, you may continue to do so and be considered in compliance with these provisions provided you reference the applicable parts of the SPCC or other plans in your SWPPP as required in Part 6.B.
  - If any chemical container has a storage capacity of less than 55 gallons:
    - The containers must be water-tight, and must be kept closed, sealed, and secured when not being actively used;
    - If stored outside, use a spill containment pallet or similar device

to capture small leaks or spills; and

- Have a spill kit available on site that is in good working condition (i.e., not damaged, expired, or used up) and ensure personnel are available to respond immediately in the event of a leak or spill.

- If any chemical container has a storage capacity of 55 gallons or more:
  - The containers must be water-tight, and must be kept closed, sealed, and secured when not being actively used;
  - Store containers a minimum of 50 feet from receiving waters, constructed or natural site drainage features, and storm drain inlets. If infeasible due to site constraints, store containers as far away from these features as the site permits. If site constraints prevent you from storing containers 50 feet away from receiving waters or the other features identified, you must document in your SWPPP the specific reasons why the 50-foot setback is infeasible and how you will store containers as far away as the site permits;
  - Provide either (1) cover (e.g., temporary roofs) to minimize the exposure of these containers to precipitation and to stormwater or (2) secondary containment (e.g., curbing, spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets, double-wall, above-ground storage tank); and
  - Have a spill kit available on site that is in good working condition (i.e., not damaged, expired, or used up) and ensure personnel are available to respond immediately in the event of a leak or spill.
- You must clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. You are prohibited from hosing the area down to clean surfaces or spills. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge.

8.J.4.2.10 Site Stabilization requirements: You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

- By no later than the end of the next workday after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily ("temporarily" means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earth- disturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization

measures[63];

- If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
  - Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area;
  - Once established[64], vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.
- If using nonvegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
  - Install or apply all nonvegetative measures;
  - Cover all areas of exposed soil

Exceptions*:*

- If in arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period[65]), or drought-stricken areas, you must document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization and plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.
- For sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances, you must initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow, document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization, and plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

8.J.4.3 ***Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to Earth-Disturbing Activities Performed for Purposes of Mine Site Preparation:*** The following technology-

[63] For the purposes of this permit, DEQ will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization: 1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization; 2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area; 3. Seeding or planting the exposed area; 4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization.

[64] If you will be evaluating the use of some type of erosion control netting to the site as part of your site stabilization, DEQ encourages you to consider employing products that have been shown to minimize impacts on wildlife. For instance, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service provides recommendations on the type of netting practices that are considered "wildlife friendly," including those that use natural fiber or 100 percent biodegradable materials and that use a loose weave with a non-welded, movable jointed netting, as well as those products that are not wildlife friendly including square plastic netting that are degradable (e.g., photodegradable, UV-degradable, oxo-degradable), netting made from polypropylene, nylon, polyethylene, or polyester. Other recommendations include removing the netting product when it is no longer needed. See https://www.fws.gov/midwest/eastlansing/library/pdf/WildlifeFriendlyErosionControlProducts_revised.pdf for further information. There also may be state, Tribal, or local requirements about using wildlife friendly erosion control products.

[65] The term "seasonally dry period" refers to a month in which the long-term average total precipitation is less than or equal to 0.5 inches. Refer to EPA's Seasonally Dry Period Locator Tool at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates and supporting maps for assistance in determining whether a site is operating during a seasonally dry period for the area

based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities perform for purposes of mine site preparation, as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.A.2 and 8.J.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth disturbing activities performed for purposes of construction of staging areas and access roads (as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance) (although you are encouraged to do so within the active mining area, where appropriate):

- *Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas:* You must initiate stabilization measures immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.
- *Final stabilization of disturbed areas:* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth- disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.

8.J.4.4 *Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to all Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities*

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.B of the MSGP.

Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by DEQ as a Tier II or Tier III for antidegradation purposes:

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping construction work.
- More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.J.4.5 *Additional Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits and Other Limitations Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads*

These water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining defined in Part 8.J.3.2(b) only, in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.B and 8.J.4.4.

For sites discharging construction dewatering water to "sensitive waters" (i.e., receiving waters listed as impaired for sediment or a sediment-related parameter (as defined in Appendix A), or receiving waters designated as a Tier II or Tier III for antidegradation purposes) you are required to comply with the benchmark monitoring requirements in this Part and document the procedures you will use at your site in your SWPPP pursuant to Part 6.B.5.c. A summary of these requirements is included in Table 8.J-1.

Where there are multiple operators associated with the same site, the operators may coordinate with one another to carry out the monitoring requirements of this Part in order to avoid duplicating efforts. Such coordinating arrangements must be described in the SWPPP. Regardless of how the operators divide the responsibilities for monitoring and reporting, each operator remains responsible for compliance with these requirements[66].

8.J.4.5.1 Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Requirements[67]

- *Sampling frequency:* You must collect at least one turbidity sample from your construction dewatering discharge each day a discharge occurs.
- *Sampling location:* Samples must be taken at all points where construction dewatering water is discharged. Samples must be taken after the construction dewatering water has been treated by installed treatment devices described in Part 8.J.4.2.8 and prior to its discharge off site into a receiving water, constructed or natural site drainage feature,

[66] For instance, if operator A relies on operator B to meet the Part 8.J.4.5 turbidity monitoring requirements, the Part 8.J.4.5.4 reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and the Part 5.A corrective action provisions when applicable, operator A does not have to duplicate these same functions if operator B is implementing them for both operators to be in compliance with the permit. However, operator A remains responsible for complying with these permit requirements if operator B fails to take actions that were necessary for operator A to comply with the permit. DEQ notes that both operator A and B are required to submit turbidity monitoring reports as required under Part 8.J.4.5.4, however, operator A's report does not need to include the data collected by operator B as long as operator B submits the required data and operator A's report indicates that it is relying on operator B to report the data. See Part 8.J.4.5.4.

[67] Operators may find it useful to consult EPA's *Monitoring and Inspection Guide for Construction Dewatering*, available Construction General Permit Resources, Tools, and Templates | US EPA, which provides guidelines on how to correctly monitor for turbidity, determine if the weekly average exceeds the benchmark, and, if so, how to proceed with corrective action.

or storm drain inlet.

- *Representative samples:* Samples taken must be representative of the construction dewatering discharge for any given day as required in Part 9 (standard permit conditions), Part 9.J.

- *Test methods:* Samples must be measured using a turbidity meter that reports results in nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) and conforms with a Part 136-approved method (e.g., methods 180.1 and 2130). You are required to use the meter, and conduct a calibration verification prior to each day's use, consistent with the manufacturer's instructions.

8.J.4.5.2 Turbidity Benchmark

- The construction dewatering benchmark threshold for turbidity for this part is 50 NTUs unless DEQ has authorized the use of an alternate benchmark.

- Request for alternate benchmark threshold:

  - At any time prior to or during your coverage under this permit, you may request that DEQ approve an alternative benchmark for your site that is higher than 50 NTUs if you have information demonstrating the higher number is the same as your receiving water's water quality standard for turbidity. Unless DEQ approves an alternate benchmark, you will be required to use the construction dewatering benchmark of 50 NTUs. To request approval of an alternate benchmark, you must submit the following information to your applicable DEQ regional office via E-Permitting:

    - The current turbidity water quality standard that applies to your receiving water and the source/citation.

    - If the applicable turbidity water quality standard requires information on natural or background turbidity levels (e.g., "no more than 10 NTU above natural turbidity levels") to determine the specific standard for the receiving water, include available data that can be used to establish the natural turbidity levels of your receiving water (including literature studies or federal, state, Tribal, or local government data). Data must be representative of the natural turbidity levels of your specific receiving water. Identify the source(s) of all data provided, including if the data are from samples you collected of the receiving water.

  - DEQ will inform you of its decision on whether to approve the requested alternate benchmark within 30 days. DEQ may approve your request, request additional time (e.g., if additional information is needed to substantiate the data you provided), or deny your request. Unless and until DEQ approves your request to use an alternate

benchmark, you are required to use the construction dewatering benchmark of 50 NTUs and take any required corrective actions if an exceedance occurs.

8.J.4.5.3 Comparison of turbidity samples to benchmark: Compare the weekly average[68] of your turbidity monitoring results to the construction dewatering benchmark, or alternate benchmark if approved by DEQ.

- If the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results exceeds the construction dewatering benchmark (or your approved alternate benchmark), you are required to conduct follow-up corrective action in accordance with Part 5.A.3.a and document any corrective action taken in your corrective action log in accordance with Part 5.C.3.
- For averaging purposes, a "monitoring week" starts with a Monday and ends on Sunday. Once a new monitoring week starts, you will need to calculate a new average for that week of turbidity monitoring results.[69] A weekly average may consist of one or more turbidity monitoring results.
- Although you are not required to collect and analyze more than one turbidity sample per day from your construction dewatering discharge, if you do collect and analyze more than one sample on any given day, you must include any additional results in the calculation of your weekly average (i.e., add all individual results for that monitoring week and divide by the total number of samples).[70]
- If you are conducting turbidity monitoring for more than one construction dewatering discharge point, you must calculate a weekly average turbidity value for each discharge point and compare each to the turbidity benchmark.

8.J.4.5.4 Reporting and Recordkeeping

- You must submit reports of your weekly average turbidity data to DEQ no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter. If

[68] A "weekly average" is defined as the sum of all of the turbidity samples taken during a "monitoring week" divided by the number of samples measured during that week. Average values should be calculated to the nearest whole number.

[69] For example, if turbidity samples from your construction dewatering discharge in week 1 result in values of 30 NTU on Tuesday, 40 NTU on Wednesday, and 45 NTU on Thursday, your weekly average turbidity value would be 38.33 NTU ((30+40+45) ÷ 3 = 38 NTU). If in week 2, your turbidity samples resulted in values of 45 NTU on Monday, 30 NTU on Tuesday, 25 NTU on Wednesday, and 15 NTU on Thursday, you would calculate a new average for that week, which would yield an average turbidity value of 28.75 NTU ((45+30+25+15) ÷ 4 = 29 NTU). By comparison, if your samples on consecutive days from Friday to Monday were 60 NTU, 45 NTU, 40 NTU, and 43 NTU, respectively, and there are no other construction dewatering discharges for the remainder of the week, you would calculate one weekly average for the Friday to Sunday to be 48 NTU ((60+45+40) ÷ 3 = 48 NTU), and a separate weekly average for the one Monday to be 43 NTU (43 ÷ 1 = 43 NTU).

[70] For example, if during a monitoring week you take two turbidity samples on Tuesday with a value of 30 NTU and 35 NTU, three samples on Wednesday with a value of 40 NTU, 45 NTU, and 48 NTU, and one sample on Thursday with a value of 45 NTU, your weekly average turbidity value for this week would be 41 NTU ((30+35+40+45+48+45) ÷ 6 = 41 NTU).

there are monitoring weeks in which there was no construction dewatering discharge, or if there is a monitoring quarter with no construction dewatering discharge, indicate this in your turbidity monitoring report. If another operator associated with your same site is conducting turbidity monitoring on your behalf pursuant to Part 8.H.4.5, indicate this in your turbidity monitoring report.

- For the purposes of this permit, the following monitoring quarters and reporting deadlines align with Section 4.A.7 Monitoring Periods.
- You must use NetDMR to electronically submit your quarterly turbidity data, If DEQ approves of your request to use an alternate turbidity benchmark pursuant to Part 8.J.4.5.2, DEQ will substitute the alternate benchmark in your DMRs.
- For each day in which you are required to monitor, you must record the monitoring information required by Part 9.J and retain all such information for a period of at least three years from the date this permit expires or from the date your authorization is terminated.

Table 8.J-1 Summary of Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Requirements.

Applicability	Sampling Requirement	Turbidity Benchmark	Corrective Action	Reporting
Sites discharging construction dewatering water to a sediment impaired water or to a water designated as a Tier II or Tier III for antidegradation purposes.	Collect at least one turbidity sample per day, from each discharge point, on any day there is a construction dewatering discharge. Use turbidity sampling procedures specified in Part 8.J.4.5.1.	Compare the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results to the 50 NTU benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by DEQ).	If the weekly average of turbidity monitoring results exceeds the 50 NTU turbidity benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by DEQ), you are required to take follow-up corrective action in accordance with Part 5.A.3.a.	Report all weekly average turbidity monitoring results on a quarterly basis via the IPDES E-Permitting System no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter.

8.J.4.6 *Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities*

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Parts 3 and 8.J.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b).

8.J.4.6.1 Inspection Frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours[71] of the occurrence of:

[71] For the purposes of the inspection requirements in this Part, conducting an inspection "within 24 hours" means that once either of the two conditions in Parts 8.J.4.6.1 are met you have 24 hours from that time to conduct an inspection. For clarification, the 24 hours is counted as a continuous passage of time, and not counted by business hours (e.g., 3 business days of 8 hours each). When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.

- A storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period.
  - If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period (including when there are multiple, smaller storms that alone produce less than 0.25 inches but together produce 0.25 inches or more in 24 hours), you are required to conduct one inspection within 24 hours of when 0.25 inches of rain or more has fallen.
  - A storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period on the first day of a storm and continues to produce 0.25 inches or more of rain on subsequent days, you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the last day of the storm that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain (i.e., only two inspections would be required for such a storm event).[72]
- A discharge caused by snowmelt from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches[73] or more of snow within a 24-hour period. You are required to conduct one inspection once the discharge of snowmelt from a 3.25-inch or more snow accumulation occurs. Additional snowmelt inspections are only required if following the discharge from the first snowmelt, there is a discharge from a separate storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow.

Notes:

- To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day;
- For snow, you must either take measurements of snowfall at your site[74], or rely on similar information from a local weather forecasting provider that is representative of your location;
- Inspections only required during working hours;
- Inspections not required during unsafe conditions;
- If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for

[72] For example, if 0.30 inches of rain falls on Day 1, 0.25 inches of rain falls on Day 2, and 0.10 inches of rain fall on Day 3, you would be required to conduct a first inspection within 24 hours of the Day 1 rainfall and a second inspection within 24 hours of the Day 2 rainfall, but a third inspection would not be required within 24 hours of the Day 3 rainfall.
[73] This is the amount of snow that is equivalent to 0.25 inches of rain, based on information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) indicating that 13 inches of snow is, on average, equivalent to 1 inch of rain. See https://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/winter/faq/.
[74] For snowfall measurements, DEQ suggests use of NOAA's National Weather Service guidelines at https://www.weather.gov/jkl/snow_measurement. These guidelines recommend use of a "snowboard" (a piece of wood about 16 inches by 16 inches) that is placed in an unobstructed part of the site on a hard surface.

measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station); and

- You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

8.J.4.6.2 Increases in inspection frequency for certain sites

The increased inspection frequencies established in this part take the place of the Part 8.J.4.6.1 inspection frequencies for the portion of the site affected.

- For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water or to a water that is identified by DEQ as Tier II or Tier III for antidegradation purposes (see Part 2.2), you must conduct an inspection once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period.
- *For sites discharging construction dewatering water*, you must conduct an inspection in accordance with Part 8.J.4.6.6 during the discharge once per day on which the discharge occurs. The Part 8.J.4.6.1 inspection frequency still applies to all other portions of the site, unless the site is affected by either the increased frequency in Part 8.J.4.6.2 or the reduced frequency in Part 8.J.4.6.3.

8.J.4.6.3 Reductions in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part 8.J.4.3 or Part 8.J.4.2.10.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period[75] or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within a storm event that produces 0.25 inches of rain or more within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

[75] See Footnote 13.

8.J.4.6.4 Areas to be Inspected: ***You must at a minimum inspect all of the following areas:***

- Disturbed areas;
- Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- Areas where stormwater flows;
- Points of discharge.

8.J.4.6.5 What to Check for During Inspections: At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational, and working as intended;
- Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak; and
- For visual signs of erosion or sedimentation at points of discharge. If a discharge is occurring, check:
    - The quality and characteristics of the discharge (see Part 3.A.2.d);
    - Whether controls are operating effectively.
    - For signs of sediment deposition that are visible from your site and attributable to your discharge (e.g., sand bars with no vegetation growing on top in receiving waters or in other constructed or natural site drainage features, or the buildup of sediment deposits on nearby streets, curbs, or open conveyance channels).

8.J.4.6.6 Inspection Report: Within 24 hours of an inspection, you must complete a report that includes:

- Inspection date;
- Name and title of inspector(s);
- Summary of inspection findings;
- Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
- If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s);
- Each inspection report must be signed;[76]
- Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location;
- Modify your SWPPP site map in accordance with Part 6.C to reflect changes to your stormwater controls that are no longer accurately

[76] Inspection reports may be prepared, signed, and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, if the records are: (a) in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record; (b) legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and (c) immediately accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form.

reflected on the current site map.

- *For construction dewatering inspections* conducted pursuant to Part 8.J.4.6.2, you must record the following in a report within 24 hours of completing the inspection:
  - The inspection date;
  - Names and titles of personnel making the inspection;
  - Approximate times that the construction dewatering discharge began and ended on the day of inspection;[77]
  - Estimates of the rate (in gallons per day) of discharge on the day of inspection;
  - Whether or not any of the following indications of pollutant discharge were observed at the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features or storm drain inlets:[78]
    - a sediment plume, suspended solids, unusual color, presence of odor, decreased clarity, or presence of foam; and/or
    - a visible sheen on the water surface or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water; and
- Photographs of (1) construction dewatering water prior to treatment by a construction dewatering control(s) and the final discharge after treatment; (2) the construction dewatering control(s); and (3) the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features, storm drain inlets, and other conveyances to receiving waters.

8.J.4.6.7 Training Requirements for Persons Conducting Inspections: The following training requirements apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining defined in Part 8.J.3.2(b). To be considered a qualified person under Part 3.A.1 and defined in Appendix A for conducting inspections under Part 8.J.4, you must, at a minimum, either:

- Have completed the EPA construction inspection course developed for this permit and have passed the exam; or
- Hold a current valid construction inspection certification or license from a program that, at a minimum, covers the following:[79]
  - Principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and

[77] If the construction dewatering discharge is a continuous discharge that continues after normal business hours, indicate that the discharge is continuous.

[78] If the operator observes either of the two indicators of pollutant discharge, corrective action is required consistent with Parts 8.J.4.5.3 and 5.A.3.a.

[79] If one of the following topics (e.g., installation and maintenance of pollution prevention practices) is not covered by the non-EPA training program, you may consider supplementing the training with the analogous module of the EPA course (e.g., Module 4) that covers the missing topic.

pollution prevention practices at construction sites;
- Proper installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention practices used at construction sites; and
- Performance of inspections, including the proper completion of required reports and documentation, consistent with the requirements of Part 8.J.4.6.

Include verification in the SWPPP that each member of the stormwater team has received the training required in Section 2.A.2.h, and verification that members of the stormwater team responsible for conducting inspections pursuant to Part 8.J.4 have received the training required by this section. If personnel on your team elect to complete the EPA inspector training program described above, you must include copies of the certificate showing that the relevant personnel have completed the training and passed the exam. If personnel on your team elect to complete a non-EPA inspector training program described above, you must include documentation showing that these persons have successfully completed the program and their certification or license is still current. You must also confirm that the non-EPA inspector training program satisfies the minimum elements for such programs.

8.J.4.7 ***Cessation of Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities:*** The requirements in Part 8.J.4 no longer apply for any earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a) or 8.J.3.2(b) where:

1. Earth-disturbing activities have ceased; and
2. Stabilization has been met consistent with Part 8.J.4.3 or 8.J.4.2.10 (not required for areas where active mining activities will occur).

8.J.5 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Active Mining Activities

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active-mining as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a) or 8.J.3.2(b).

8.J.5.1 ***Employee Training:*** Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites. (See also Part 2.A.2.h).

8.J.5.2 ***Stormwater Controls:*** Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your Part 2 effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 8.J.6.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

Stormwater Diversions: Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales,

curbs, berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and water bars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 2.A.2.j.

Capping: When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

Treatment: If treatment of stormwater (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, and artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater is encouraged. Treated stormwater may be discharged as a stormwater source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 436).

8.J.5.3 ***Discharge Testing:*** (See also Part 6.B.3.d) Test or evaluate all discharge points covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but unauthorized non-stormwater discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP, per Part 8.J.6.6.

8.J.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations

Note: The requirements in Part 8.J.6 are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

8.J.6.1 ***Nature of Industrial Activities:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

8.J.6.2 ***Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater discharge points within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual IPDES permit; outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage dewatering or other process water; heap leach pads; off- site points of discharge for mine dewatering and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

8.J.6.3 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, document in

your SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. For example, phosphate mining facilities will likely need to document pollutants such as selenium, which can be present in significant amounts in their discharges. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock drainage.

8.J.6.4 ***Documentation of Control Measures:*** To the extent that you use any of the control measures in Part 8.J.5.2, document them in your SWPPP per Part 6.B.4. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP. If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must state (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you've achieved compliance with them.

8.J.6.5 ***Employee Training:*** All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Part 8.J.5.1 must be documented with the SWPPP.

8.J.6.6 ***Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** If you determine that you are able to certify, consistent with Part 8.J.5.3, that a particular discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate IPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, you must retain such certification with your SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable IPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

8.J.7 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Parts 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b), which are subject to Part 8.J.4.6, perform inspections at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters which are designated as Tier II or III or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See Part 8.J.9.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.J.8 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.J-2 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector J. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.J-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector J (Subsectors J1, J2, and J3) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal- tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector J3: Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials (SIC Code 1455, 1459); Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining (SIC Code 1474-1479)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.J.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.J-3 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector J. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. **Note:** There are no Part 8.J.9 monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

Table 8.J-3

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector J1: Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector J2: Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector J3: Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials (SIC Code 1455, 1459); Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining (SIC Code 1474-1479)	Total Recoverable Selenium	1.5 µg/L for still/standing (lentic) waters 3.1 µg for flowing (lotic) waters

8.J.9.1 ***Inactive and Unstaffed Sites*** **– Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Indicator, Benchmark, and Impaired Waters Monitoring:** As a Sector J facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the routine inspection, quarterly visual assessment or the indicator,

benchmark and/or impaired monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Parts 3.A.5, 3.B.4.d, 4.B.1.c, and 4.B.4.b. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements as if you were in your first year of permit coverage, and the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and
- DEQ retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and benchmark and impaired waters monitoring. You must still conduct an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.A. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.J.10 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.B.3.a)

Table 8.J-4 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

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

Table 8.J-4

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation[1]
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 – 1429)	pH	6.5 – 9.0[2]
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442)	pH	6.5 – 9.0[2]
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	25 mg/L, monthly avg.
		45 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	6.5 – 9.0[2]

[1]Monitor annually.
[2] 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)

8.J.11 Termination of Permit Coverage

8.J.11.1 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990:*** A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation

requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 8.J.3.5.

8.J.11.2 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990:*** A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) stormwater that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards; (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed; (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion; and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Subpart K – Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.K.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart K apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector K in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes and that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act).

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are considered inactive and do not require permits.

8.K.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.K.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated groundwater, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.K.4 Definitions

8.K.4.1 ***Contaminated stormwater***: Stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.K.4.2 ***Drained free liquids***: Aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.K.4.3 ***Landfill***: An area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed

formation, underground mine, or cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.

8.K.4.4 ***Landfill wastewater***: As defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category), all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact wash water from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.K.4.5 ***Leachate***: Liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.K.4.6 ***Non-contaminated stormwater***: Stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

8.K.5 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.K-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector K. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.K-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector K (Subsector K1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.K.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.K-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector K. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.K-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector K1: ALL – Industrial Activity Code	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L

"HZ" (Note: permit coverage limited in some states). Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see below).	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic[1]	340 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Cyanide	22 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 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[2]	Hardness Dependent

[1] 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.

[2] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.B.2.a, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. DEQ will require that cadmium benchmarks for all sectors subject to cadmium benchmarks be based on Idaho's hardness-based acute cadmium criterion.

8.K.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.B.3.a)

Table 8.K-3 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.K-3[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation**
Discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see footnote).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	220 mg/L, daily maximum
		56 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.019 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Aniline	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.073 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.022 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.048 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.029 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.025 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.54 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.46 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.296 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6.5-9 standard pH units (s.u.)[2]

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

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

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

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

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

[2] 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)

Subpart L – Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from landfills and land application sites as identified by the activity code specified under Sector L in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L

This permit may authorize stormwater discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

8.L.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.L.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated groundwater, laboratory wastewater, and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.L.3.2 ***Prohibition Stormwater Discharges from Open Dumps:*** Discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA are also not authorized under this permit.

8.L.4 Definitions

8.L.4.1 ***Contaminated stormwater***: Stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.L.4.2 ***Drained free liquids***: Aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.L.4.3 ***Landfill wastewater***: As defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact wash water from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.L.4.4 ***Leachate***: Liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.L.4.5 ***Non-contaminated stormwater***: Stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater.

8.L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.L.5.1 ***Preventive Maintenance Program:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.c) As part of your preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

8.L.5.2 ***Erosion and Sedimentation Control:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.e) Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

8.L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.L.6.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with stormwater, and leachate collection and handling systems.

8.L.6.2 ***Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3)

8.L.7.1 ***Inspections of Active Sites:*** Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.

8.L.7.2 ***Inspections of Inactive Sites:*** Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

8.L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements

8.L.8.1 ***Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting:*** Keep records with your SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

8.L.9 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.L-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector L. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.L-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector L (Subsectors L1 and L2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.L.10 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.L-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.L-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector L1: All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector L2: Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dump	Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic[2]	340 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium[3]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Chromium (screening)[4]	16 µg/L
	Chromium (III)[3]	Hardness Dependent
	Chromium (VI)	16 µg/L
	Copper[5]	1.0 µg/L
	Iron	1000 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[3]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Nickel[3]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Selenium	1.5 µg/L for still/standing (lentic) waters 3.1 µg/L for flowing (lotic) waters
	Total Recoverable Zinc[3]	Hardness Dependent

[1] 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)

[2] 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.

[3] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.B.2.a, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. DEQ will require benchmarks for all sectors subject to cadmium and chromium (III) benchmarks be based on Idaho's hardness-based acute criterion.

[4] You must conduct a screen sampling 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).

[5] 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.

8.L.11 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.B.3.a)

Table 8.L-3 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.L-3[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.016 mg/L monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6.5-9 standard pH units (s.u.)[2]

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

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
(c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

[2] 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)

Subpart M – Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.M.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from automobile salvage yards as identified by the SIC code specified under Sector M in Table B-1 of Appendix B of this permit.

8.M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.M.2.1 ***Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.d) Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as practicable) or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

8.M.2.2 ***Employee Training:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.h) If applicable to your facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in your employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

8.M.2.3 ***Management of Stormwater:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.f) Implement control measures to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

8.M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.M.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Identify locations used for dismantling, storing, and maintaining used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

8.M.3.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

8.M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

Immediately (or as soon thereafter as practicable) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

8.M.5 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.M-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector M. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.M-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector M (Subsector M1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector M1: Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC Code 5015)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.M.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.M-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector M. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.M-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector M1: Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent

[1]For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility.

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Subpart N – Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.N.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.N.2 Limitation on Coverage

Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF). See Part 8.N.3.3.

8.N.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part 8.N.3.1.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate IPDES permit. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.N.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.N.3.1 ***Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials):*** The following requirements are for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.3.1.1 Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program: Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials and through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to your facility; establishing procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or

stormwater; establishing procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part 8.N.3.1.6); providing training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and establishing procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the RCRA.

8.N.3.1.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor): Minimize contact of stormwater with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): permanent or semi-permanent covers; sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert stormwater from storage areas; silt fencing; and oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

8.N.3.1.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage): Minimize contact of stormwater with residual cutting fluids by storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover or establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, and elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater from these areas can be discharged, provided that any stormwater is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. You must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

8.N.3.1.4 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage): Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with stormwater through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, and mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; not allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

8.N.3.1.5 Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas: Minimize stormwater from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with stormwater (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from scrap and recyclable waste processing areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): at least once per month inspecting equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; establishing a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; using dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, installing protection devices such as low- level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; implementing containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; using oil and water separators or sumps; installing permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; and using retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips, and/or catch basin filters or sand filters for pollutant settling and filtration.

8.N.3.1.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program: To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from lead-acid batteries, properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries, and implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): segregating scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; properly handling, storing, and disposing of cracked or broken batteries; collecting and disposing of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; minimizing or eliminating (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or stormwater; and providing employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

8.N.3.1.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: (See also Part 2.A.2.d) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

8.N.3.1.8 Supplier Notification Program: As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only

under certain conditions.

8.N.3.2 *Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)*

8.N.3.2.1 Waste Material Storage (Indoor): Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from stormwater. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from indoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); cleaning up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials and/or a wet vacuum system; installing appropriate containment structures (e.g., trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and installing a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate IPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

8.N.3.2.2 Waste Material Storage (Outdoor): Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or stormwater. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112.

Discharges of stormwater from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from outdoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, and pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; drainage control and other diversionary structures; corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

8.N.3.2.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas*:* Minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from truck and rail car waste transfer areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or stormwater; and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or stormwater controls.

8.N.3.3 ***Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials):*** The following requirements are for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.3.3.1 Inbound Recyclable Material Control: Minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials and through the implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non- acceptable materials; training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

8.N.3.3.2 Outdoor Storage: Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and stormwater by using good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas and through implementation of control measure such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; installing a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; providing dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); diverting stormwater away from outside material storage areas; providing covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and storing the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

8.N.3.3.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing: Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): scheduling routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; prohibiting tipping floor wash water from draining to the storm sewer system; and providing employee training on pollution prevention practices.

8.N.3.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance: Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing or eliminating outdoor maintenance areas; establishing spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; avoiding topping off fuel tanks; diverting stormwater from fueling areas; storing lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and providing employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

8.N.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.N.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: scrap and waste material storage; outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment; and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

8.N.4.2 ***Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities:*** If you are subject to Part 8.N.3.1.3, your SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

8.N.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

8.N.5.1 ***Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities:*** The inspections must be performed quarterly, per Part 3.A.4, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater.

8.N.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.N-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector N. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.N-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector N (Subsectors N1 and N2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.N.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.N-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector N. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.N-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector N1: Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except those only receiving source-separate recyclable materials primarily	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

from non-industrial and residential sources (SIC 5093)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper[1]	1.0 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[2]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector N2: Scrap recycling Facilities	Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH[3]	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper[1]	1.0 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 µg/L
	Iron	1000 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Chromium (screening)[4]	16 µg/L
	Chromium (III)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Chromium (VI)	16 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Nickel[2]	Hardness Dependent

[1]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.

[2]For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.B.2.a, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. DEQ will require benchmarks for all sectors subject to cadmium and chromium (III) benchmarks be based on Idaho's hardness-based acute criterion..

[3] 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)

[4] You must conduct a screen sampling 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).

Subpart O – Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.O.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from steam electric power generating facilities as identified by the activity code specified under Sector O in Table B-1 of Appendix B.

8.O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

8.O.2.1 ***Steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas (does not include geothermal power);***

8.O.2.2 ***Coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423;***

8.O.2.3 ***Dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.***

8.O.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.O.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.O.3.2 ***Cooling water intake structures subject to Section 316(b) of the CWA:*** 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 IPDES permit for their facility's cooling water intake structure requirements.

8.O.3.3 ***Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges:*** Stormwater discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

8.O.3.3.1 **Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility;**

8.O.3.3.2 **Gas turbine facilities (provided the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler), and combined-cycle facilities where no**

supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler);

8.O.3.3.3 **Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.**

8.O.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

The following good housekeeping measures are required in addition to Part 2.A.2.b:

8.O.4.1 ***Fugitive Dust Emissions:*** Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas to minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite that could be discharged in stormwater through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible, (list not exclusive): installing specially designed tires; and washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

8.O.4.2 ***Delivery Vehicles:*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Implement procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Ensure the overall integrity of the body or container of the delivery vehicle and implement procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from delivery vehicles.

8.O.4.3 ***Fuel Oil Unloading Areas:*** Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from fuel oil unloading areas. Use containment curbs in unloading areas where feasible. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and use spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

8.O.4.4 ***Chemical Loading and Unloading:*** Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from chemical loading and unloading areas. Use containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, where practicable. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure leaks and spills are immediately contained and cleaned up and, where practicable, load and unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.

8.O.4.5 ***Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas:*** Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from loading and unloading areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the loading area; grading, curbing, or berming around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

8.O.4.6 ***Liquid Storage Tanks:*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from above-ground liquid storage tanks through implementation of control measures such as the following,

where determined to be feasible, the following (list not exclusive): using protective guards around tanks; using containment curbs; installing spill and overflow protection; using dry cleanup methods; or equivalent measures.

8.O.4.7 ***Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks:*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

8.O.4.8 ***Spill Reduction Measures:*** Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of your routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

8.O.4.9 ***Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards:*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Use level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collect stormwater in perimeter ditches.

8.O.4.10 ***Residue-Hauling Vehicles:*** Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

8.O.4.11 ***Ash Loading Areas:*** Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater.

8.O.4.12 ***Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills:*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

8.O.4.13 **Landfills, Scrap Yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites:** Minimize the potential for contamination of stormwater from these areas.

8.O.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.O.5.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long- term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

8.O.5.2 ***Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures:*** You must document in your SWPPP

the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.O.4.

8.O.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

As part of your inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long and short-term material storage areas.

8.O.7 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.O-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector O. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.O-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector O (Subsector O1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector O1: Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites (SIC Code SE)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.O.8 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.O-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector O. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.O-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector O1: Steam Electric Generating Facilities	pH[1]	6.5 – 9.0 su
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Antimony	640 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic[2]	340 µg/L
	Boron	750 µg/L
	Total Chromium (screening)[3]	16 µg/L

	Chromium (III)[4]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Chromium (VI)	16 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper[5]	1.0 µg/L
	Iron	1000 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Nickel[4]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[4]	Hardness Dependent

[1] 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)

[2] 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.

[3]You must conduct a screen sampling 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).

[4] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.B.2.a, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. DEQ will require benchmarks for all sectors subject to cadmium and chromium (III) benchmarks be based on Idaho's hardness-based acute criterion..

[5]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.

8.O.9 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.B.3.a)

Table 8.O-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.O-3[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	TSS	50 mg/l[2]
	pH	6.5 – 9.0 su[3]

[1] Monitor annually.

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

[3] 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)

Subpart P – Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.P.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from land transportation and warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified under Sector P in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.P.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.P.2.1 ***Prohibited Discharges:*** (See also Parts 1.A.3 and 8.P.3.1.4) This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface wash water, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate IPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

8.P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.P.3.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.b) In addition to the good housekeeping requirements in Part 2.A.2.b, you must do the following.

8.P.3.1.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas*:* Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using of drip pans under vehicles/equipment; storing vehicles and equipment indoors; installing berms or dikes; using of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

8.P.3.1.2 Fueling Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/discharges to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater.

8.P.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas: Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents”). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following,

where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing discharges of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater.

8.P.3.1.4 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected wash water; or other equivalent measures.

Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.P.3.1.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater; and minimizing run on/discharges of stormwater to maintenance areas.

8.P.3.1.6 Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas: Minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/discharges; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

8.P.3.2 ***Employee Training:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.h) Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

8.P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.P.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/stormwater: fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks;

loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

8.P.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.

8.P.4.2.1 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures: You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part 8.P.3.

8.P.4.2.2 Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements: If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate IPDES permitting (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

8.P.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.P-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector P. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.P-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector P (Subsector P1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector P1: Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013); Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.P.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.P-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector P. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.P-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector P1: Land Transportation and Warehousing	COD	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.
	Total Recoverable Lead[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Arsenic[3]	340 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Copper[4]	5.19 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[2]	Hardness Dependent

[1] 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)

[2] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.B.2.a, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. DEQ will require benchmarks for all sectors subject to cadmium and benchmarks be based on Idaho's hardness-based acute criterion..

[3] 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.

[4]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.

Subpart Q – Sector Q – Water Transportation

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Q.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.Q.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.Q.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water. Any discharge of pollutants from a point source to a water of the U.S. requires coverage under an IPDES permit. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.Q.3.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures:*** You must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Part 2.A.2.b:

8.Q.3.1.1 Pressure Washing Area: If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate IPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing area so that they are not commingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit. After being washed, vessels shall again be thoroughly inspected; including running your hands up and down the hull and feeling all around for any attached organisms. If necessary, re-wash and re-inspect the boat. Be especially aware of small mussels that can simply feel like small rough spots on the hull, motor mounts, trailer, etc. These could be Dreissenid mussels (Zebra/Quagga) that are particularly dangerous species. If you find something that appears to be a mussel, capture it in plastic bag or jar and give it to your supervisor. Supervisors should forward such samples to DEQ as soon as possible.

8.Q.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area: Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). At least once per month, you must clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.Q.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas: Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, and batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors and contain or enclose or use other measures for those

stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, describe the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.Q.3.1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas: Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater collected from the maintenance area.

8.Q.3.1.5 Material Handling Area: Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimizing discharges of stormwater to material handling areas.

8.Q.3.1.6 Drydock Activities: Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

8.Q.3.2 ***Employee Training:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.h) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management; spent solvent management; disposal of spent abrasives; disposal of vessel wastewaters; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

8.Q.3.3 ***Preventive Maintenance:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.c) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to

ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.Q.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, and resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, and scrap iron).

8.Q.4.2 ***Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

8.Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

8.Q.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.Q-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector Q. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Q-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector Q (Subsector Q1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector Q1: Water Transportation Facilities (SIC Code 4493 only)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.Q.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.Q-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Q. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Q-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Q1: Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

[1] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility.

Subpart R – Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.R.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.R.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.R.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.R.3.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures*** (See also Part 2.A.2.b)

8.R.3.1.1 **Pressure Washing Area*:*** If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate IPDES permit. After being washed, vessels shall again be thoroughly inspected; including running your hands up and down

the hull and feeling all around for any attached organisms. If necessary, re-wash and re-inspect the boat. Be especially aware of small mussels that can simply feel like small rough spots on the hull, motor mounts, trailer, etc. These could be Dreissenid mussels (Zebra/Quagga) that are particularly dangerous species. If you find something that appears to be a mussel, capture it in plastic bag or jar and give it to your supervisor. Supervisors should forward such samples to DEQ as soon as possible.

8.R.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area: Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.R.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas: Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, and batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.R.3.1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas: Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater collected from the maintenance area.

8.R.3.1.5 Material Handling Area: Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing stormwater run-on to material handling areas.

8.R.3.1.6 Drydock Activities: Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the

dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

8.R.3.2 ***Employee Training:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.h) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

8.R.3.3 ***Preventive Maintenance:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.c) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.R.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.R.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, and resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, and scrap iron).

8.R.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

8.R.4.3 ***Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures:*** Document in your SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.R.3.

8.R.4.3.1 **Blasting and Painting Areas:** Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

8.R.4.3.2 Storage Areas: Specify in your SWPPP which materials are stored indoors and contain or enclose or use other measures for those stored outdoors.

8.R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

8.R.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.R-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector R. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.R-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector R (Subsector R1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector R1: Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards (SIC Code 3731, 3732)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.R.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.R-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector R. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.R-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector R1: Ship and Boat Building and Repairing Yards	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.
	Total Chromium (screening)[2]	16 µg/L
	Chromium (III)[3]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Chromium (VI)	16 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper[4]	5.19 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[3]	Hardness Dependent

	Total Recoverable Nickel[3]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[3]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L

[1] 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)

[2]You must conduct a screen sampling 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).

[3] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.B.2.a, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. DEQ will require benchmarks for all sectors subject to chromium (III) benchmarks be based on Idaho's hardness-based acute criterion..

[4]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

Subpart S – Sector S – Air Transportation

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.S.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart S apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from air transportation facilities identified by the SIC codes specified under Sector S in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.S.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.S.2.1 ***Limitations on Coverage:*** This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing operations.

Note: the term "deicing" in this permit will generally be used to mean both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made otherwise.

8.S.2.2 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Parts 1.A.3 and 8.S.5.3) This

permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment wash waters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate IPDES permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.S.3 Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities

Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Operators include the airport authority and airport tenants, including air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators, and other parties who routinely perform industrial activities on airport property.

8.S.3.1 ***Permit Coverage/Submittal of NOIs:*** Where an airport transportation facility has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under an IPDES stormwater permit. To obtain coverage under the MSGP, all such operators must meet the eligibility requirements in Part 1 and must submit an NOI, per Part 1.C.2. (or, if appropriate, a no exposure certification per Part 1.E).

8.S.3.2 ***MSGP Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants:*** The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain MSGP requirements on behalf of its tenants in order to increase efficiency and eliminate redundancy or duplication of effort. Options available to the airport authority and its tenants for implementation of MSGP requirements include:

- The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on its activities;
- Tenants provide the airport authority with relevant inputs about tenants' activities, including deicing chemical usage*, and the airport authority compiles and reports on tenants' and its own activities;
- Tenants independently perform, document and submit required information on their activities.

*Tenants who report their deicing chemical usage to the airport authority and rely on the airport authority to perform monitoring should not check the glycol and urea use box on their NOI forms.

8.S.3.3 ***SWPPP Requirements:*** A single comprehensive SWPPP must be developed for all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the airport before submittal of any NOIs. The comprehensive SWPPP should be developed collaboratively by the airport authority and tenants. If any operator develops a SWPPP for discharges from its own areas of the airport, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the comprehensive SWPPP. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified in the comprehensive SWPPP, which all operators must sign and certify per Part 6.B.7. As applicable, the SWPPP must clearly specify the MSGP requirements to be complied with by:

- The airport authority for itself;
- The airport authority on behalf of its tenants; and
- Tenants for themselves.

For each activity that an operator (e.g., the airport authority) conducts on behalf of another operator (e.g., a tenant), the SWPPP must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected operators. This is to ensure all actions are taken to correct any potential deficiencies or permit violations. For example, where the airport authority is conducting monitoring for itself and its tenants, the SWPPP must identify how the airport authority will share the monitoring results with its tenants and then follow up with its tenants where there are any exceedances of benchmarks, effluent limits, or other limitations. In turn, the SWPPP must describe how the tenants will also follow up to ensure permit compliance.

8.S.3.4 ***Duty to Comply:*** All individual operators are responsible for implementing their assigned portion of the comprehensive SWPPP, and operators must ensure that their individual activities do not render another operator's stormwater controls ineffective. In addition, the standard permit conditions found in Part 9 apply to each individual operator, including 9.A Duty to Comply (which states, in part, "You [each individual operator] must comply with all conditions of this permit."). For multiple operators at an airport this means that each individual operator remains responsible for ensuring all requirements of its own MSGP coverage are met regardless of whether the comprehensive SWPPP allocates the actual implementation of any of those responsibilities to another entity. That is, the failure of the entity allocated responsibility in the SWPPP to implement an MSGP requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.

8.S.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.S.4.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures*** (See also Part 2.A.2.b)

8.S.4.1.1 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance Areas: Minimize the contamination of stormwater from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

8.S.4.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas: Clearly demarcate

these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater from cleaning areas.

8.S.4.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas: Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and implement control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from these storage areas such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes, or berms surrounding the storage areas.

8.S.4.1.4 Material Storage Areas: Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A"). To minimize contamination of precipitation/stormwater from these areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

8.S.4.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas: Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater. If you have implemented a SPCC plan developed in accordance with the 2006 amendments to the SPCC rule, you may cite the relevant aspects from your SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this section in your SWPPP.

8.S.4.1.6 Source Reduction: Consistent with safety considerations, minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges.

- ***Runway Deicing Operations:*** To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement source reduction control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive):

metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup; heating sand; and product substitution. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate, magnesium acetate, calcium acetate, and anhydrous sodium acetate.

- ***Aircraft Deicing Operations:*** Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine whether alternatives to glycol and whether containment measures for applied chemicals are feasible. Implement control measures for reducing deicing fluid such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Consider using ice- detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this Part should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority).

8.S.4.1.7 Management of Stormwater: (See also Part 2.A.2.6) Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from deicing chemicals in stormwater. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing, implement stormwater control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; plug- and-pump (PnP); using vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles); storing contaminated stormwater/ deicing fluids in tanks; recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible; releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; separation of contaminated snow; conveying contaminated stormwater into an impoundment for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing stormwater into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement stormwater control

measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): mechanical systems (snow plows, brushes); conveying contaminated stormwater into swales and/or an impoundment; and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting.

When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as "clear ice deicing"), implement control measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants would need coverage under an IPDES wastewater permit), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): recovering deicing fluids; preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable.

8.S.4.1.8 **Deicing Season:** You must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December–February, October–March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any SCMs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season. If you meet the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea, the deicing season you identified is the timeframe during which you must obtain the four required benchmark monitoring event results for deicing-related parameters, i.e., BOD, COD, ammonia, and pH. See also Part 8.S.8.

8.S.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.S.5.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/stormwater: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

8.S.5.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) In the inventory of exposed materials, describe in the SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; and aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If deicing chemicals are used, a record of the types (including the Safety Data

Sheets [SDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates, must be maintained. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Deicing operators must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

8.S.5.3 ***Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements:*** If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate IPDES permitting or local pretreatment requirements (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.S.5.4 ***Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Stormwater:*** Document in your SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

8.S.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

At a minimum, you must conduct facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If your facility needs to de-ice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The department may specifically require you to increase inspection frequencies.

8.S.7 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.S-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector S. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.S-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector S (Subsector S1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector S1: Air Transportation Facilities (SIC Code 4512-4581)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Applies to all Sector S, except those discharge points for which facilities are subject to benchmark monitoring as described in Table 8.S-2.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.S.8 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.S-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector S. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.S-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol in glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the first four parameters in ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)[1]	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)[1]	120 mg/L
	Ammonia[1]	2.14 mg/L
	pH[1, 2]	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.

[1] These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the four benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe defined in Part 8.S.4.1.8 when deicing activities are occurring.
[2] 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)

8.S.9 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards (See also Part 4.B.3.a)

8.S.9.1 ***Airfield Pavement Deicing:*** For both existing and new "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that

discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually on the annual report that you do not use pavement deicers containing urea, or (2) meet the effluent limitation in Table 8.S-3.

8.S.9.2 ***Aircraft Deicing:*** Airports that are both "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) and new sources ("new airports") with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures must meet the applicable requirements for aircraft deicing at 40 CFR 449.11(a). Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to waters of the U.S. are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

8.S.9.3 ***Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping:*** For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations in Part 8.S.9.1 or 8.S.9.2 of this permit, you must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

Table 8.S-3

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

Subpart T – Sector T – Treatment Works

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.T.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from treatment works as identified by the activity code specified under Sector T in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T

The requirements listed under this Part apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with the following activities:

8.T.2.1 Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

8.T.2.2 The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with § 405 of the CWA.

8.T.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.T.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle wash water are not authorized by this permit. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.T.4.1 ***Control Measures:*** (See also Part 2.A.2) To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): routing stormwater to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

8.T.4.2 ***Employee Training:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.h) At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.T.5.1 ***Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

8.T.5.3 ***Wastewater and Wash Water Requirements:*** If wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment wash water is not covered by another IPDES permit but is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) must be included in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

8.T.7 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.T-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector T. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.T-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector T (Subsector T1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector T1: Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA (Activity Code TW)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

Subpart U – Sector U – Food and Kindred Products

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.U.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from food and kindred products facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.U.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.U.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations

8.U.3.1 ***Employee Training:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.h) Address pest control in your employee training program.

8.U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.U.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or stormwater: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

8.U.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Document in your SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, and fungicides) used on plant grounds.

8.U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

8.U.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.U-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector U. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.U-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector U (Subsectors U1, U2, and U3) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal- tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.U.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.U-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector U. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.U-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector U1: Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U2: Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U3: Food and Kindred Products	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	pH	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.[1]

[1] 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)

Subpart V – Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.V.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart V apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from textile mills, apparel, and other fabric product manufacturing as identified by the SIC codes specified under Sector V in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.V.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.V.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges:*** (See also Part 1.A.3) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If you have these types of discharges from your facility, you must cover them under a separate IPDES permit. (DEQ includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.B.2.)

8.V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations

8.V.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures* (See also Part 2.A.2.b)

8.V.3.1.1 Material Storage Areas: Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or stormwater. Collect and dispose of wash water from these cleanings properly.

8.V.3.1.2 Material Handling Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater from material handling operations and areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: using spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes or wastewater.

8.V.3.1.3 Fueling Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater collected from the fueling area.

8.V.3.1.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area*:* Minimize contamination of stormwater from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regular cleanup of these areas, including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing discharges of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in un-bermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

8.V.3.1.5 ***Employee Training:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.h) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.V.4.1 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

8.V.4.2 ***Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas:*** Document in the SWPPP your containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part 8.V.3.1.1 above.

8.V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

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

8.V.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.V-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector V. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.V-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector V (Subsector V1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector V1: Textile Mill Products (SIC Code 2211-2299); Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials (SIC Code 2311-2399); Leather and Leather Products (note: see Sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing) (SIC Code 3131-3199)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

Subpart W – Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific

requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.W.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart W apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from furniture and fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified under Sector W in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.W.2.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

8.W.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.W-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector W. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.W-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector W (Subsector W1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector W1: Wood Kitchen Cabinets (SIC Code 2434); Furniture and Fixtures (SIC Code 2511-2599)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

*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.

Subpart X – Sector X – Printing and Publishing

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific

requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.X.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.X.2.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures*** (See also Part 2.A.2.b)

8.X.2.1.1 Material Storage Areas: Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

8.X.2.1.2 Material Handling Area: Minimize contamination of stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, and loading and unloading materials) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

8.X.2.1.3 Fueling Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing discharges of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater collected from the fueling area.

8.X.2.1.4 Above Ground Storage Tank Area: Minimize contamination of the stormwater from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regularly cleaning these areas; explicitly addressing tanks; piping and valves in the SPCC program; minimizing stormwater discharges from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

8.X.2.2 ***Employee Training:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.h) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.X.3.1 ***Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas:*** In connection with Part 8.X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

8.X.4 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.X-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector X. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.X-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector X (Subsector X1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector X1: Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries (SIC Code 2711-2796)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

Subpart Y – Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Y.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.Y.2.1 ***Controls for Rubber Manufacturers:*** (See also Part 2.A.2) Minimize the discharge of zinc in your stormwater discharges. Parts 8.Y.2.1.1 to 8.Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list control measures to be implemented where determined to be feasible. Implement additional control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened; and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

8.Y.2.1.1 **Zinc Bags:** Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags; indoor storage of zinc bags; cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain; and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

8.Y.2.1.2 **Dumpsters:** Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; and providing a lining for the dumpster.

8.Y.2.1.3 **Dust Collectors and Baghouses*:*** Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

8.Y.2.1.4 **Grinding Operations:** Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. Where determined to be feasible, install a dust collection system.

8.Y.2.1.5 **Zinc Stearate Coating Operations:** Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. Where determined to be feasible, use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

8.Y.2.2 ***Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers:*** Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

8.Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.Y.3.1 ***Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Document in your SWPPP the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater.

8.Y.4 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.Y-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector Y. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Y-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector Y (Subsectors Y1 and Y2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.Y.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.Y-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Y. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Y-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Y1: Rubber Products Manufacturing (SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[1]	132 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)	90 µg/L
Subsector Y2: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH[2]	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.

[1] 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. Benchmark thresholds for discharges of these pollutants into saline waters are not dependent on receiving water hardness and do not need to be adjusted.

[2] 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)

Subpart Z – Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Z.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart Z apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from leather tanning and finishing facilities as identified by the SIC code specified under Sector Z in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.Z.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures* (See also Part 2.A.2.b)

8.Z.2.2.1 Storage Areas for Raw, Semi-processed, or Finished Tannery By-products: Minimize contamination of stormwater from pallets and bales of raw, semi-processed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Store or protect indoors with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. where practicable. Place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or put berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and discharges where practicable.

8.Z.2.2.2 Material Storage Areas: Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, and waste materials) and minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

8.Z.2.2.3 Buffing and Shaving Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing dust collection enclosures; implementing preventive inspection and maintenance programs; or other appropriate preventive measures.

8.Z.2.2.4 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering all hides and chemical supplies; diverting drainage to the process sewer; or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater discharges.

8.Z.2.2.5 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment: Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

8.Z.2.2.6 Waste Management: Minimize contamination of stormwater from waste storage areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering dumpsters; moving waste management activities indoors; covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene; and minimizing stormwater discharges by enclosing the area or building

berms around the area.

8.Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.Z.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

8.Z.3.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; and leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

8.Z.4 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.Z-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector Z. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Z-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector Z (Subsector Z1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector Z1: Leather Tanning and Finishing (SIC Code 3111)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

Subpart AA – Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AA.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart AA apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from fabricated metal products facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified under Sector AA in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.AA.2.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures*** (See also Part 2.A.2.2)

8.AA.2.1.1 Raw Steel Handling Storage: Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

8.AA.2.1.2 Paints and Painting Equipment: Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

8.AA.2.2 ***Spill Prevention and Response Procedures:*** (See also Part 2.A.2.4) Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

8.AA.2.2.1 Metal Fabricating Areas: Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

8.AA.2.2.2 Storage Areas for Raw Metal: Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

8.AA.2.2.3 Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas: Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

8.AA.2.2.4 Cleaners and Rinse Water: Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand- blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

8.AA.2.2.5 Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations: Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where feasible. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where feasible.

8.AA.2.2.6 Chemical Storage Areas: Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

8.AA.2.3 ***Spills and Leaks:*** (See also Part 6.B.3.c) In your spill prevention and response procedures, required by Part 2.A.2.d, pay attention to the following materials (at a

minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

8.AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.AA.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

8.AA.3.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources:*** (See also Part 6.B.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

8.AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.A)

8.AA.4.1 ***Inspections:*** At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, spent solvents and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, drainage from roof and vehicle fueling, and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

8.AA.5 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.AA-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AA. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AA-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector AA (Subsectors AA1 and AA2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.AA.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.AA-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector AA. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AA-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector AA1: Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411- 3499; 3911-3915)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector AA2: Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

[1] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility.

Subpart AB – Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AB.1 Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart AB apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified under Sector AB in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.AB.2.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map:*** (See also Part 6.B.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

8.AB.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.AB-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AB. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AB-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector AB (Subsector AB1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.AB.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.AB-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector AB. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AB-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector AB1: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Chromium (screening)[3]	16 µg/L
	Chromium (III)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Chromium (VI)	16 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper[4]	1.0 µg/L
	Iron	1000 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Nickel[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[2]	Hardness Dependent

[1] 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)

[2] For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix G, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.B.2.a, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. DEQ will require benchmarks for all sectors subject to chromium (III) benchmarks be based on Idaho's hardness-based acute criterion.

[3] You must conduct a screen sampling 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).

[4] 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.

Subpart AC – Sector AC – Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AC.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart AC apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture electronic and electrical equipment and components, photographic and optical goods as identified by the SIC codes specified in Table B-1 of Appendix B of the permit.

8.AC.2 Additional Requirements

No additional sector-specific requirements apply.

8.AC.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.AC-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AC. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AC-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector AC (Subsector AC1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector AC1: Computer and Office Equipment (SIC Code 3571-3579); Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks (SIC Code 3812-3873); Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment (SIC Code 3612- 3699)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

Subpart AD – Sector AD – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Department as Requiring Permits

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector- specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AD.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.AD.1.1 ***Eligibility for Permit Coverage:*** Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Department as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and your facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity, you must obtain written permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. If you are authorized to use this permit, you will still be required to ensure that your discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part 1.A.

8.AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits (See also Part 4)

The department will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for your facility prior to authorizing you to be covered by this permit. Additional monitoring requirements would be based on the nature of activities at your facility and your stormwater discharges.

8.AD.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.B.1)

Table 8.AD-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AD. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AD-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector AD (Subsectors AD1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* 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.

8.AD.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.B.2)

Table 8.AD-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector AD. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AD-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector AD1: Non-Classified Facilities	Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.5 – 9.0 s.u.

[1] 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)