

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater
Associated with Industrial Activity

Prepared For:

Pootatuck Yacht Club

100 Housatonic Ave
Stratford, CT 06615
203-869-2484



Prepared By:

Jeffrey Aselin, P.E.
RACE Coastal Engineering, Inc.
611 Access Road
Stratford, CT 06615



Version	Date	Amendments
1	3/31/2026	
2	5/6/2026	Updated S.P.P. Team

Permit No: CTR050000
March 2026

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Section 1: Certifications Contained in the SWPPP

Certification by the Permittee that the SWPPP Meets Permit Criteria

"I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in this document or its attachments may be punishable as a criminal offence, in accordance with Section 22a-6, under Section 53a-157b of the Connecticut General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute."			
Certifier Name:	Bruce Jackson	Certifier Title:	Commodore
Certifier Signature:	Signed by: BRUCE D JACKSON	Date:	3/31/2026
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Pootatuck Yacht Club 100 Housatonic Ave Stratford, CT 06615	General Permit No.:	CTR050000



Registration Certification by Registrant

"I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, submitted to the Commissioner by Pootatuck Yacht Club for an activity located at Pootatuck Yacht Club. and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been created, initiated or maintained and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site.

I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 2.2.16.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 2.2.16.2 of this general permit.

I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Regs. Conn. State Agencies. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement made in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies and any other applicable law."

Certifier Name:	Bruce Jackson	Certifier Title:	Commodore

Certifier Signature:	Signed by: BRUCE D JACKSON 143CECB02EB24F7...	Date:	3/31/2026

Site/Facility Name and Address:	Pootatuck Yacht Club 100 Housatonic Ave Stratford, CT 06615	General Permit No.:	CTR050000



Registration Certification by SWPPP Preparer

"I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, submitted to the Commissioner by Pootatuck Yacht Club for an activity located at Pootatuck Yacht Club. and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been created, initiated or maintained and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site.

I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 2.2.16.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 2.2.16.2 of this general permit.

I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Regs. Conn. State Agencies. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement made in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies and any other applicable law."

Certifier Name:	Jeffrey Aselin, PE	Certifier Title:	Preparer, RACE Coastal

Certifier Signature:		Date:	3/31/2026

Site/Facility Name and Address:	Pootatuck Yacht Club 100 Housatonic Ave Stratford, CT 06615	General Permit No.:	CTR050000



Certification by a Qualified Professional that the SWPPP Meets Permit Criteria

I certify that I have thoroughly and completely reviewed the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for the site or facility known as Pootatuck Yacht Club. I further certify, based on such review and site visit by myself or my agent, and on my professional judgment, that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan meets the criteria set forth in the IGP for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.

I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the General Statutes, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

Certifier Name:	Jeffrey Aselin, PE	Certifier Title:	Preparer, RACE Coastal
Certifier Signature:		Date:	3/31/2026
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Pootatuck Yacht Club 100 Housatonic Ave Stratford, CT 06615	General Permit No.:	CTR050000

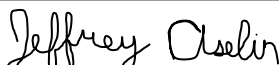


Certification of Non-stormwater Discharges

I certify that, in my professional judgment, the stormwater discharge from the site or facility known as Pootatuck Yacht Club consists only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under section 22a-430 or section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes, including the provisions of the IGP for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, or of stormwater combined with any of the following discharges, provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

This certification is based on testing and/or evaluation of the stormwater discharge from the site. I further certify that all potential sources of non-stormwater at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test have been described in detail in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for the site. I further certify that no interior building floor drains exist unless such floor drain connection has been approved and permitted by the commissioner or otherwise authorized by a local authority for discharge as domestic sewage to a sanitary sewer.

I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the General Statutes, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

Certifier Name:	Jeffrey Aselin, PE	Certifier Title:	Preparer, RACE Coastal
Certifier Signature:		Date:	3/31/2026
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Pootatuck Yacht Club 100 Housatonic Ave Stratford, CT 06615	General Permit No.:	CTR050000



Section 2: Pollution Prevention Team

Team Member:	Bruce Jackson
Title:	Commodore
Phone:	203-257-5848
Responsibilities:	Oversees overall facility operations, implementation, and management of SWPPP.

Team Member:	Michael McManus
Title:	Member
Phone:	203-994-3605
Responsibilities:	Stormwater monitoring and facility inspections.

Team Member:	Jim Balazsi
Title:	Member
Phone:	203-228-1802
Responsibilities:	Assists commodore in implementation and management of SWPPP.

Team Member:	Matt Halverson
Title:	Member
Phone:	matthalverson@me.com
Responsibilities:	Assists commodore in implementation and management of SWPPP.

Team Member:	Robert Niedermeier
Title:	Member
Phone:	Robert@ValleyContainer.com
Responsibilities:	Assists commodore in implementation and management of SWPPP.

Team Member:	Jeffrey Aselin, PE - RACE Coastal Engineering
Phone:	203-377-0663
Responsibilities:	SWPPP preparer & engineering consultant regarding stormwater, GP, and SWPPP matters.



Section 3: Facility/Site Description and Contact Information

Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Facility Operator(s):	
Name:	Pootatuck Yacht Club
Address:	100 Housatonic Ave
City, State, Zip Code:	Stratford, CT 06615
Telephone Number:	203-377-9068
Email address:	admin@pootatuckyc.com

SWPPP Contact(s):	
SWPPP Contact Name (Primary):	Jeffrey Aselin, PE – RACE Coastal Engineering
Telephone Number:	203-377-0663
Email address:	jasein@racecoastal.com
SWPPP Contact Name (Backup):	Steve Sternberg, PE – RACE Coastal Engineering
Telephone Number:	203-377-0663
Email address:	steve@racecoastal.com



Introduction

RACE Coastal Engineering, Inc. (RACE), the “Preparer”, in coordination with Pootatuck Yacht Club, the “Permittee”, has prepared the following Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), in accordance with the requirements of the State of Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity (General Permit), Permit No: CTR050000. Pootatuck Yacht Club is considered an industrial facility under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 7997 – Membership Sports and Recreation Clubs (Yacht Clubs), as identified under the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987”, and discharges stormwater to the Waters of the State, which therefore requires the facility to maintain coverage under the General Permit.

In addition to the General Permit, a document titled, “Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (Framework)”, and dated October 2025, as prepared by CTDEEP, was utilized in preparing the information for the SWPPP provided herein.

Site descriptions were developed after a thorough investigation of the facility was complete. A Site Map was created from a Topographic Survey prepared by Codespoti & Associates P.C. dated April 17, 2024. Stormwater control measures have been designed to comply with general as well as “Sector Specific” requirements. All listed potential pollutant sources are based on site investigations by RACE and information provided by the Permittee.

Monitoring, site inspection, and assessment requirements have been established to ensure that control measures put into place are working properly. Necessary changes to the plan may be made when control measures have been proven to be insufficient, or formal Corrective Action Measures deemed necessary.

This plan has been certified by a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Connecticut.



Facility/Site Description

Pootatuck Yacht Club is located at 100 Housatonic Avenue in Stratford, Connecticut. The yacht club has been operating at the site since 1896.

The 0.57-acre property is located on the east side of Housatonic Avenue. The site is bounded on the north by a residential property, by Housatonic Avenue on the west, by a commercial property on the south and by the Housatonic River on the east.

The site consists of the following:

- Clubhouse building
- Storage shed
- Parking area
- Pier with associated locker building
- Marina with timber floating docks

Facility / Site Description	
Facility/Site Name: Pootatuck Yacht Club	
Street/Location: 100 Housatonic Ave	
City: Stratford	State: CT ZIP Code: 06615
Primary regulated industrial sector and its description: Sector Q: Water Transportation (Marinas, Yacht Clubs, Boat Dealers)	
Primary four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and its description: <u>7997: Membership Sports and Recreation Clubs (Yacht Clubs)</u>	
Primary six-digit North American Industry Classification System NAICS code and its description: <u>713990: All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries</u>	
Is your facility presently inactive and unstaffed, and are there no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater? ☐ Yes ☒ No	
Latitude/Longitude	
Latitude:	Longitude:
41.190452 ° N	-73.121352° W



Water Quality Classification

Identify the water classification for each surface water in which stormwater discharge from the site reaches:

Class SB - LIS EB Inner - Housatonic River (mouth), Milford - CT-C1_019-SB

Does the site discharge within 500 feet of a tidal wetland? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Does the facility have new or increased discharges to High Quality Waters (*see definition in RCSA 22a-426-1*)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, you must document compliance with the Connecticut Antidegradation Implementation Policy in the Water Quality Standards, as amended, on or before thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of a new or increased discharge to High Quality Waters from the industrial activity. At a minimum, the permittee shall identify the control measures it will implement to prevent the discharge of the Water Quality Volume to a surface water body.

n/a

If yes, which parameters and sample frequency apply?

n/a



Section 4: Monitoring Program and Relevant Procedures

Monitoring Program Overview

The General Permit requires that monitoring (both analytical testing and visual) of stormwater discharges be conducted. Analytical monitoring is required to be performed semi-annually during the monitoring windows described in further sections of this SWPPP. Analytical testing of collected water samples is to be performed for both Benchmark and Sector Q Specific parameters. Additional testing for Impaired Waters specific parameters must also be conducted during every other semi-annual window (annually), while Aquatic Toxicity testing must be performed during the first year of the General Permit authorization, but only once during the entirety of the permit term. The results of the testing must be reported on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) within 30 days of each semi-annual monitoring period and submitted electronically through the NetDMR system.

Visual monitoring is to be performed on a quarterly basis for the purpose of analyzing discharges based on visual characteristics alone (no testing). Visual monitoring shall be recorded on the forms provided in the SWPPP and kept on file during the duration of the permit term. Visual monitoring results are not required to be submitted to DEEP, or otherwise through the NetDMR system, unless Corrective Action Measures (CAM) are required to be implemented. Field data such as sample location, timing, prior storm event, and collection methods must be recorded for each monitoring event. The program allows use of Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDPs), enabling one representative outfall to be monitored for multiple similar discharge locations. The SIDPs for the site are described in later sections. While SIDPs may be utilized to limited analytical testing during semi-annual monitoring events, visual monitoring must be conducted at all outfalls, but on a rotating quarterly basis only, if part of an SIDP. Exceedances of benchmark thresholds or other triggering conditions require implementation of phased Corrective Action Measures (CAMs), which escalate from additional testing to operational reviews to installation of structural controls, with strict timelines and follow-up monitoring requirements. The monitoring program is discussed in detail in the section below.

Sampling History at the Site

Available sampling data from the marina is included in the SWPPP as Attachment M. Samples were collected along the slope of the boat ramp.



Discharge Points

Location of Discharge Point	Sequential Number & Descriptor	Description of General Industrial Activities in Drainage Area	Description of Control Measures in Drainage Area	Description of Exposed Materials in Drainage Area	Estimate of Runoff Coefficient of Drainage Area
41.190353°, -73.121466°	#1 "boat ramp"	Minor vessel maintenance by boat owners or third parties, normal vehicular traffic, and storage of fully winterized boats.	Minor hull and engine maintenance performed with drop cloths and tarps below work areas. Spill kits available.	Paint, oil, antifreeze, general refuse in dumpsters	0.9



Outfall Identifier:	Discharge Point #1 – “Boat Ramp”		
Type(s) of monitoring performed:	Semi-Annual Benchmark Monitoring & Quarterly Visual Monitoring		
Locations where samples are collected:	Samples will be collected as water runs down the slope of the boat ramp.		
Select the type of conveyance, outfall, or channelized flow:	☐ Pipe	☐ Catch Basin	☐ Swale
	☒ Other: Boat Ramp Surface		
Is the discharge subject to effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) (see IGP)	☐ Yes	☒ No	
To what system or receiving water does your stormwater runoff discharge? If you answer “MS4” or “wetlands”, the following questions related to impaired water are not applicable	☐ Storm Sewer System (MS4) ☐ Wetlands ☒ Waterbody		
If selected Separate Storm Sewer System above, name the system:	n/a		
If applicable, name receiving surface water, watershed, or waterbody (include waterbody ID) for each discharge:	Housatonic River (mouth), Milford - CT-C1_019-SB		
Is receiving water impaired?	☒ Yes	☐ No	
If yes, what is the impairment(s)?	Habitat for marine fish & wildlife, Shellfish Harvest		
Has a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) been approved for any of the identified pollutants? If yes, please answer the below questions.	☒ Yes	☐ No	
If yes, what is the name of the TMDL?	CT Statewide Bacteria TMDL Estuary 13		
Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment(s):	Copper, Zinc, Dioxin, PCBs, Fecal Coliform		
Provide sampling frequency for Impairments, if applicable	Annual		



Changes or Additions to Discharge Points

Instructions: Permittees must notify the Commissioner of changes to the number or location of discharge points, either of which may require monitoring to be restarted and/or the SWPPP to be revised in accordance with the IGP.		
List changes below:	Commissioner Notified?	
	☐ Yes	☐ No
	☐ Yes	☐ No
	☐ Yes	☐ No
	☐ Yes	☐ No
	☐ Yes	☐ No



Monitoring Program Schedules and Procedures

Stormwater discharge samples are required to be collected and tested for various pollutants. The parameters, schedules for monitoring, and benchmark thresholds are listed below in Table Q. Samples should be taken within the first thirty (30) minutes of flow at a sampling location during a storm event that occurs at least 72 hours after any previous storm event that generated a stormwater discharge. Storm event information to be recorded should include:

- Sample location
- The date & time of the start of the discharge,
- time of the sampling
- Date of previous storm event that produced a discharge
- Person collecting sample
- Method used to collect sample

Collected samples shall be sent to a laboratory for testing. The Pollution Prevention Team will be responsible for delivering the samples to an approved testing facility. Samples will be brought to Baron Analytical Laboratories in Milford, Connecticut.

A sector-specific Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form shall be filled out to include the testing results and submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the corresponding monitoring period. For semi-annual monitoring, the monitoring periods are between January 1 to June 30 (and DMRs are due by July 30th), and between July 1 and December 31 (and DMRs are due by January 30). Laboratory forms will not be accepted in lieu of the DMR form. Failure to submit a DMR to DEEP will be considered a violation of the general permit and subject to penalty.

It is the Permittee's responsibility to submit the DMR, not the testing facility. All results from monitoring including all chemical/physical measurements performed in association with the toxicity test as well as the dose response data should be submitted on the DMR. If stormwater runoff from the site is retained in a stormwater basin without discharge during a semi-annual period, a DMR saying "No Discharge" may be submitted. Documentation of reasons for no discharge from that outfall during that period must be kept.

Table Q, which gives sector-specific monitoring requirements for marinas and similar facilities, is copied below. There are numerous parameters that must be tested as part of benchmark monitoring. Notably, there is no threshold for copper, although it is still required to perform benchmark monitoring semi-annually for the duration of the permit. Additionally, there is a sector-specific requirement to test for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). There are not effluent limits monitoring requirements for Sector Q. Aquatic toxicity must be tested for once in the permit term. Lastly, if a facility discharges stormwater to an impaired waterbody, annual monitoring must be performed to evaluate if the facility is contributing to the impaired status of the adjacent waterbody. Fecal coliform and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) will need to be



tested on an annual basis due to impairment of the receiving waterbody, which is designated as Housatonic River (mouth), Milford - CT-C1_019-SB.

Table Q. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Q (Water Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	No threshold ²
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
			Total Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	No effluent limits for Sector Q		



Table Q. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Q (Water Transportation) (cont.)

MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Annually	Fecal Coliform	None
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Annually*	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) *(DEEP to advise whether annual monitoring is required after reviewing SWPPP)	None
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Annually	Copper & Zinc (already testing for due to general and sector Q requirements)	None
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Annually	Dioxin (Including 2,3,7,8- TCDD)	None

¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

²Facilities monitoring under the requirements of this sector shall not be subject to the Benchmark requirements for total copper. These facilities must monitor semiannually for total copper for the entire term of the permit.

³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

⁴DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.



Substantially Identical Discharge Points

There is only one discharge point on site.

Monitoring Program Documentation

Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

DMRs from the last 5 years of monitoring shall be kept on record with the hard copy SWPPP located at the subject facility. Digital DMR records are additionally stored on the company server of RACE Coastal Engineering, 611 Access Road, Stratford, CT 06615 and can be requested through email or phone communication: 203-377-0663; jaselin@racecoastal.com.

Monitoring Records

Monitoring records for each sample taken under the requirements of the General Permit shall be recorded on the DMR and kept on file with the SWPPP, and shall include the following:

- Place, date, and time of sampling, and the time the discharge started
- The person(s) collecting samples
- The dates and times the analyses were initiated
- The person(s) or laboratory that performed the analyses
- The analytical techniques or methods used
- The results of the analyses



Deviations from the Monitoring Schedule

Any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviation (e.g., adverse weather or it was infeasible to collect samples within the first thirty (30) minutes of a qualifying storm event), shall be documented in the table below.

Deviation	Reasoning



Corrective Actions for Monitoring Exceedances

If a discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after four (4) consecutive semi-annual measurements, or if fewer than four consecutive semi-annual samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the semi-annual sequence exceeds a benchmark threshold by more than four (4) times, a Corrective Action Measure(s) (CAM) must be implemented and documentation of CAM steps, including follow-up monitoring, recorded and kept on-file with the SWPPP. Refer to Appendix N for required CAM documentation. The following additional conditions will require implementation of CAMs at the facility.

Triggering Condition	Description	Applicable Sectors/Facilities	Is this a Permit Violation?
Four (4) Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)	A discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after four (4) consecutive semiannual measurements	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Unauthorized release or discharge	Spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	A required control measure is not stringent enough for a stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary, such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	A required control measure was never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility	Construction or a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution	Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam observed in discharge water	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner	The Commissioner may utilize enforcement discretion to require additional corrective actions in response to permit violations	All Sectors	Upon the Commissioner's determination



Corrective Actions Measures

CAMs prescribe a series of sequential and increasingly robust responses when a corrective action triggering condition occurs. Each level must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 of the GP. The specific CAM level requirements as listed under Section 4.6.2 of the GP are provided below:

- **CAM Level 1: Review SWPPP/ Stormwater Control Measures**

- **Review the SWPPP**

In the event of CAM Level 1, the permittee must immediately review their SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the permit conditions. Examples may include the following: review sources of pollution, spill, and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conduct a single comprehensive clean-up; make a change in a subcontractor; implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections.

- **Implement Additional Measures**

After reviewing their SWPPP/stormwater control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to address the initial corrective action triggering condition. If the permittee determines nothing further needs to be done, the permittee must document their rationale and include relevant information in the SWPPP as to why the permittee expects the existing control measures and best management practices are sufficient to meet permit requirements.

- **CAM Level 1 Deadlines**

If any modifications to or additional control measures are necessary in response to CAM Level 1, the permittee must implement those modifications or control measures within 14 days of being made aware of the condition. If it is infeasible to implement a measure within 14 days, the permittee may take up to sixty (60) days to implement such a measure. The permittee must document per Section 4.3 why it was infeasible to implement such a measure in 14 days. The Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond sixty (60) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

- **CAM Level 1 Sampling and Reporting**

Some corrective action triggering conditions require additional benchmark monitoring to occur in addition to the semiannual monitoring. For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 1 to collect the follow-up sample.

The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov wi



thin thirty (30) days of receipt. Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

- **CAM Level 2: SWPPP Review and Additional Stormwater Control Measures**

If after the steps taken for CAM Level 1, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the triggering condition persists, CAM Level 2 is initiated.

- **Review the SWPPP**

The permittee must review their SWPPP again and implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs beyond those already in place.

- **Subsequent Control Measures**

Control measures must consider good engineering practices, beyond what the permittee did in the initial response, that would reasonably be expected to control the release of pollutants and abide by both the numeric and non-numeric effluent limitations guidelines. Refer to sector-specific fact sheets for recommended controls found at: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-fact-sheet-series>

- **CAM Level 2 Deadlines**

The permittee must implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs within 14 days of receipt of laboratory and/or inspection results that indicate a corrective action triggering event has occurred for a second time and document per Section 4.3 how the measures taken at CAM Level 2 will achieve compliance. If it is infeasible to implement a measure within 14 days, the permittee may take up to sixty (60) days to implement such a measure. The permittee must document why it was infeasible to implement such a measure in 14 days. The Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond sixty (60) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

- **CAM Level 2 Sampling and Reporting**

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 2 to collect the follow-up sample. The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

- **CAM Level 3: Implementation of Structural Control Measures**

If, after the steps taken in CAM Level 2, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring



data indicate that the same corrective action trigger has occurred for a third time, CAM Level 3 is initiated.

- ***Install Structural Source Controls***

The control measures, treatment technologies, or treatment train utilized at CAM Level 3 should be appropriate for the pollutants that triggered the corrective action and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type stormwater control measures implemented under CAM Levels 1 and 2.

The permittee must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures, where applicable). Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of a stormwater drainage system and structural intervention requires certification by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut and should align with recommendations provided in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

- ***Selection and Implementation***

The permittee must select controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to prevent or minimize pollution of stormwater. The permittee must install such stormwater control measures for the discharge point(s) in question and for any discharge point represented by this point, unless the permittee individually monitors those discharge points and demonstrates that Level 3 requirements are not required at those discharge points.

- ***CAM Level 3 Deadlines***

The permittee must identify the schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or stormwater treatment control measures within 14 days and install such measures within ninety (90) days. If installation of structural controls is not feasible within ninety (90) days, the permittee may take up to one hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures, documenting in the SWPPP per Section 4.3 why it is infeasible to install the measure within ninety (90) days. The Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond one hundred and twenty (120) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

- ***CAM Level 3 Sampling and Reporting***

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 3 to collect the follow-up sample. The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using



the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

Corrective Action Schedule

CAMs will be required to be implemented in accordance with the time frames listed in Section 4.6.1 of the GP, and as additionally shown below:

- **Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)**

If a CAM is triggered, the permittee must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events. In this context, the term “immediately” requires the permittee to take corrective action on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the workday when it is too late to initiate corrective action, the initiation of corrective action must begin no later than the following workday. The term “all reasonable steps” means that the permittee has undertaken initial actions to assess and address the condition requiring the corrective action, including, for example, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or planning (i.e., scheduling) for a new BMP to be installed at a later date

- **Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)**

If the permittee determines that additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented as immediate measures, the permittee must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control measure or complete the repair) before the next storm event, if possible, and within fourteen (14) calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition.

If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within fourteen (14) calendar days, the permittee must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. The permittee must also identify a schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than sixty (60) days after discovery. Documentation must be maintained with the SWPPP.

- **Extension (Greater than 60 Days)**

If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 60-day timeframe, the permittee may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action. The permittee must update their SWPPP with the rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which must also be included in the corrective action documentation (see Appendix G for instructions). Where corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in the SWPPP, the permittee must modify the SWPPP accordingly within fourteen (14) calendar days of completing corrective action work (Section 4.3).

If a Level 3 CAM is triggered and a structural control measure is needed, the operator may



take up to one-hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures. If installation exceeds one-hundred and twenty (120) days, the permittee must obtain an extension from the Commissioner (see Appendix G for instructions).

- **Follow-Up Sampling**

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 1, 2, or 3 to collect the follow-up sample. Once sampling results are received, the permittees must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days.

The permittee must conduct follow-up monitoring after the implementation of any of the corrective action(s) (CAM Level 1, 2, or 3) to address the exceedance of a 4-event benchmark average (or mathematical equivalent). The timeframe for follow-up monitoring must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 of the GP. Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample.

Waivers

The facility may qualify for a waiver from continued corrective actions (or monitoring as required), if certain circumstances are met. A description of the potential waiver categories as listed in Section 4.6.2.4 of the GP are provided below:

- **Further Corrective Action Infeasible**

If a permittee has progressed to CAM Level 3, and structural source and/or stormwater treatment control measures do not resolve a given corrective action triggering condition and if it is found that further corrective actions are infeasible, the permittee may request a waiver from further corrective action and/or follow-up monitoring (see Appendix G for instructions). The term “infeasible” means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Based on a review of such a request, the Commissioner will notify the permittee if the waiver request has been approved or if further corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring are required. At that time, the Commissioner may also notify the permittee that coverage under an individual permit is necessary.

- **Due to Run-On**

A waiver from corrective actions and continued monitoring may occur if the permittee demonstrates and obtains the Commissioner’s affirmative determination that the condition requiring corrective action is solely attributable to run-on from a neighboring source (e.g., a source external to their facility) and that the run-on is the cause of the condition (e.g., benchmark exceedance, visual evidence of pollution, etc.), provided that all the following



conditions are met and the permittee submits a request for waiver along with their analysis and documentation to the Commissioner:

- *After reviewing and revising their SWPPP, as appropriate, the permittee should notify the other facility or entity contributing run-on to their discharges and request that they abate their pollutant contribution.*
 - *If the other facility or entity fails to take action to address their discharges or sources of pollutants, the permittee should contact DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with appropriate documentation and obtain agreement to discontinue monitoring or corrective action.*
- ***Due to an Abnormal Event***

A waiver from corrective actions and continued monitoring may occur if the permittee demonstrates and immediately documents per Section 4.3 that the condition was abnormal, a description explaining what caused the abnormal event, and how any measures taken within 14 days of such event will prevent a reoccurrence of pollution discharges to waters of the state. For benchmark exceedances, the permittee must also collect a sample during the next qualifying storm event to demonstrate that the result is less than the benchmark threshold, in which case the measurement does not trigger any corrective action requirements based on the abnormal event. The permittee must report the result of this sample as an attachment to the DMR in lieu of the result from the sample immediately after the abnormal event. The permittee may avail themselves of the "abnormal" demonstration opportunity at any corrective action level, one time per parameter, and one time per discharge point, which shall include all represented discharges, provided the permittee qualifies for the exception.

Documentation that Benchmark or corrective action follow-up monitoring can be discontinued, or that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, shall be kept on file with the SWPPP.



Section 5: Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Potential Pollutant Sources from Industrial Activities

Industrial activities associated with marina operations include but may not be limited to, minor engine service or repair, painting operations, and minor hull maintenance and repairs (including, but not limited to, sanding, chemical stripping and painting), and material storage in small amounts for use on site. The following potential pollutant sources from industrial activities have been identified on-site:

a. Pressure Washing Discharges

Pressure washing is not done on site. Boat owners may scrape dried marine growth by hand from boat bottoms after hauling at the boat ramp. Dry debris from this process will be caught using a tarp or drop cloth and disposed of.

b. Painting

Sanding and/or painting of vessels, if conducted, is performed by boat owners or third-party service providers. Drop cloths or tarps will be placed under vessels prior to any sanding/painting activity. Sanding will be done with a vacuum sander system to collect dust. The area will be cleaned appropriately following completion of work and waste materials will be disposed of properly. Paints, solvents, and varnish will be transported from offsite to the location of activity in a safe and orderly manner and removed from the site when complete.

c. Material Storage

Containerized material shall be plainly labeled. Small amounts of paints, solvents, varnish, grease and other items may be stored indoors in the clubhouse building.

d. Engine Maintenance and Repair

Engine maintenance and repair, if conducted, is performed by boat owners or third-party service providers. Oil pans, drop cloths, or tarps will be placed under vessels as necessary and waste materials shall be collected and properly disposed of. There will be no hosing down of any areas after maintenance is complete. Dry cleanup methods will be utilized to ensure a clean area.

e. Fueling

There are no significant fueling operations conducted on-site. Fueling operations are limited to use of small volume gas cans, filled off-site, and utilized to fuel marina-owned lawn maintenance equipment.

Historically, Pootatuck Yacht Club sold gasoline from a fuel dispenser located on the marina dock. There was a 4,000-gallon underground storage tank under the parking area. Fueling operations have since ceased and the tank was removed on August 5, 2021 by Absolute Tank Removal, LLC.



f. Solid De-Icing Material Storage:

Small quantities of de-icing salt are used on site and stored indoors.

g. Training for boat owners and third-party service providers:

Boat owners or third-party service providers (mechanics, etc.) will be required to review the SWPPP prior to performing engine or hull maintenance on club property.

List of Potential Pollutants and Method / Location of On-Site Storage or Disposal

Activity / Exposed Material	Onsite Location of Activity / Material	Associated Outfall Number	Associated Pollutants	Method of Storage / Extent of Exposure of Activity	Control Measures Used to Minimize Exposure	Method of disposal
Painting	Upland marina area	#1	Paint, paint thinner, varnish	Storage shed / clubhouse building	Drop cloth / tarp, Spill response procedures readily available in the storage shed / clubhouse building	n/a
Routine engine maintenance	Upland marina area	#1	Motor oil, WD-40, grease, starting fluid,	Storage shed / clubhouse building	Drop cloth / tarp, Spill response procedures readily available in the storage shed / clubhouse building	Used motor oil will be collected and immediately removed from the site
General trash collection	Upland marina area	#1	General refuse / waste material	Dumpsters with lids	Dumpsters covered and intact with no holes	Hauled off by trash collection service

Spills and Leaks

No spills or leaks have occurred at the club within the last 5 years. There is a spill listed in the CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division Database that is incorrectly attributed to the address of Pootatuck Yacht Club. Incident ID # 202401162 is listed as occurring at 100 Housatonic Ave but the description of the event describes the spill occurring from a boat docked at the marina to the south.



Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur:

Location:	Description of activities or materials:	Discharge Points:
Upland area	Painting (paint, paint thinner, varnish), routine engine maintenance (motor oil, WD-40,	#1

Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Evaluation

The site was evaluated for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges on March 3, 2026. An unauthorized non-stormwater discharge is any discharge to the storm drainage system that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except those specifically authorized under Section 2.1.1 of the General Permit.

The evaluation was performed through both a desktop analysis of available site and drainage maps, and a facility walk-through as performed by a licensed Professional Engineer. The walk-through was performed during a relatively dry period in which no stormwater discharges would be expected. All areas of the site adjacent to waters of the State were reviewed. The evaluation concluded that the existing point source associated with the stormwater drainage infrastructure were not actively discharging (other than from apparent snow melt, when present). Furthermore, there are no known industrial type processes performed on that site that would require either continuous or intermittent discharge. As such, the presence of any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges is not believed to exist on-site. The Permittee further confirmed that the only discharges are those as identified for the stormwater drainage system, and noted within the contents of the SWPPP.

De-icing Material Storage

Storage of de-icing salt is limited to small quantities stored in the storage shed or clubhouse building.



Section 6: Stormwater Control Measures and Relevant Procedures

Control measures are the best management practices (BMPs) or other structural or non-structural practices that are used to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is always more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater. A detailed list of BMPs, as outlined in the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, has been provided in Appendix G.

Non-structural control measures

Potential pollutants will be stored either inside or in a covered, contained area, to minimize their contact with rain, snow, and runoff. When in use, these materials will be properly transported and used to minimize potential spillage and/or exposure to rain, sleet, and snow. Garbage and waste materials are properly disposed in a timely fashion, and the yard is swept as necessary.

Painting or hull maintenance work will be done in accordance with the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook. Tarps will be laid down to prevent pollutants from being exposed to the pavement. Painting areas will be cleaned appropriately following completion of work and waste materials will be disposed of properly. Paints, solvents, resins, and epoxies will be transported from their storage area to the location of activity in a safe and orderly manner and then properly stored away. Spills or leaks will be handled according to the Spill Prevention and Response Procedures of the SWPPP as described below. Boat owners or third-party service providers (mechanics, etc.) will be required to review the SWPPP prior to performing engine or hull maintenance on club property.

No vehicle or equipment washing shall be allowed at this facility which would allow wash waters to enter surface waters of the state without a permit.

Structural control measures

Stormwater from the roof of the buildings typically runs off to the property below. The area west of the main building is covered with gravel, and the areas north and east of the building are vegetated. As such, most of the stormwater generated in these areas typically evaporates or slowly infiltrates. An asphalt driveway runs along the southwest and south sides of the property.

Stormwater generated south of the main building typically runs off to the driveway which is pitched to the Housatonic River. A break in the pavement at the east end of the driveway at the river's edge is designated as the stormwater discharge point. Refer to site plan for surface water runoff directions and the outfall location.



There is a Town of Stratford outfall pipe that extends through the face of the steel sheet pile bulkhead. Through conversation with Club personnel and Town Engineers, it was determined that this pipe is owned by the Town of Stratford.

The Town was unable to produce any plans or documentation of the outfall or easement information for the pipe that runs through Club property. Town engineers confirmed that the stormwater discharged from this pipe is stormwater collected from Housatonic Ave, not from Pootatuck Yacht Club property.

Sector Specific Requirements

Personnel will capture all waste propylene glycol, where possible, from the engines and shipboard systems for proper disposal.

Painting and engine maintenance operations will be done in accordance with the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as attached.

Stormwater Control Measures Schedules and Procedures

The preventive maintenance plan incorporated at this facility is intended to ensure that structural control measures and industrial equipment are kept in good operating conditions and to prevent leaks and other releases of pollutants resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

Monthly inspections will be performed on site to confirm that:

- trash is disposed of properly
- dumpsters are shut properly with no holes in bottom
- vehicles, vessels, and equipment are stored properly
- upland areas are clean of spills and leaks

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

It is important for the Pollution Prevention Team to clearly identify potential locations for spills to occur. Uneven surfaces, careless handling, and accidents are all scenarios in which spills can take place. All containerized materials (e.g., fuel, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) shall be clearly labeled and stored in a protected, secure location away from drains.

In the case of a spill, it is important for every team member to know the proper response procedures. Although responses may slightly differ in certain instances, common response procedures on site are:

1. Determine Severity of Spill and Immediate Danger to Health



- Immediately contact higher officials and your local emergency response unit if it is determined that spill cannot be contained, or human health is at risk
 - In an oil or petroleum product spill, immediately report the spill to CT-DEEP's Oil and Chemical Spill Response Division at **(860) 424-3338**
 - If it is determined the spill can be contained, proceed to step 2
2. Identify the Area of the Spill and Direction of Potential Flow
 - Is the spill on an impervious surface?
 - How large is the spill?
 - Which direction will the spill flow?
 - Is anything in the area in immediate danger?
 3. Take Measures to Stop Flow
 - Ensure that substance will be contained in its original spill footprint
 - Use an absorbent cloth to make certain flow will be contained
 4. Remove Objects in Immediate Area of Spill
 - Move items around spill to safe locations
 - Ensure that any items that have come in contact with the spill have been wiped clean with an absorbent cloth
 - Discard any items that may have been irreparably damaged by the spill into their proper waste area
 5. Clean Spill
 - Finish cleaning spill using an absorbent
 - **DO NOT** rinse area down with water unless substance is approved to be discharged into drainage system under wastewater discharge permit
 6. Contact Pollution Prevention Team Leader
 - If not already done so, contact your Pollution Prevention Team Leader about the spill and what measures were taken to contain and clean up the spill

Sediment and Erosion Controls

The majority of the waterward perimeter of the facility is protected by steel sheet pile bulkhead, timber bulkhead, or concrete wall. Upland areas are either paved, grass, gravel, or building structures. Sedimentation and erosion along the shoreline are not anticipated.



Maintenance

Type of Maintenance	Schedule or Frequency
Inspect the boat ramp for: oil sheen, stains, sediment buildup, trash or debris	Monthly
Inspect the boat ramp for structural damage and determine if repairs are necessary	Annually

Employee Training

Content of Training	Frequency/Schedule of Training	Log of dates and attendance recorded/included in SWPPP?	
Site-Specific SWPPP	Annually	☒ Yes	☐ No
Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook	Annually	☒ Yes	☐ No

It is imperative that all new employees and officers on site whose activities may affect stormwater quality receive training within ninety (90) days of employment and at least once a year thereafter. Training should address, at a minimum, the following activities as may be conducted on-site: 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 procedures, pressure washing procedures, engine maintenance and repair procedures, zinc anode disposal, and used battery management, etc. All training will be conducted by a Pollution Prevention Team member or other qualified personnel. A record of employee training will be maintained in the SWPPP and include; employee's name, date of training, and responsibilities. A copy of the Employee Training Record sheet can be found in Attachment H.



Stormwater Control Measures Documentation

Maintain documentation in the SWPPP of corrective actions of stormwater control measures (SCMs) that could not meet water quality standards, controls measures that were never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained, maintenance and repairs to SCMs, and any changes or updates to SCMs.

Corrective Actions for SCMs that Could Not Meet Water Quality Standards:

Document and keep on file with the SWPPP.

Control Measures that were Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained:

Document and keep on file with the SWPPP.

Maintenance and Repair of SCMs:

Document and keep on file with the SWPPP.

Any Changes or Updates to SCMs:

Document and keep on file with the SWPPP.

Certification Statement for Inactive or Unstaffed Sites:

Document and keep on file with the SWPPP.

Any Additional Documentation Related to SCMs:

Document and keep on file with the SWPPP.



Section 7: Site Inspections, Visual Assessments, and Relevant Procedures

List of Inspected Areas

Areas Where Industrial Materials or Activities are Exposed to Stormwater: All drainage areas #1
Areas Identified in the SWPPP that are Potential Pollutant Sources: All drainage areas #1
Areas Where Spills and Leaks have Occurred in the Past Three Years: N/A
Discharge Points: #1 (Boat Ramp)
Control Measures: Indoor storage of materials, drop cloths/tarps, labeled material storage, spill response kits.
Sector-Specific Inspections: Boat ramp

Inspection Details

Type of Inspection	Person/Position Responsible	Schedule of Inspections	Specific Items Covered
Monthly Routine	Member of pollution prevention team	Once per calendar month	Examine boat ramp for debris. Inspect areas of industrial activity to ensure that SCMs are being implemented.
Quarterly Visual	Member of pollution prevention team	Once per quarter. Quarters will begin on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.	Collect samples from boat ramp and perform a visual inspection (note things such as oil sheen, cloudiness, sedimentation, color, odor, etc.). Two of the quarterly visual monitoring samples collected can also be used for the purposes of semi-annual benchmark monitoring.
Semiannual Comprehensive	Member of pollution prevention team	One inspection between October 1 and March 31, and the other inspection between April 1 and September 30.	Review documentation (SWPPP, site map, all inspection and monitoring reports for past year, etc.). Conduct thorough walk through of site and examine outfall, areas of industrial activity. Ensure SCM and BMPs are being implemented. Evaluate if additional SCMs are needed.



Inspection Schedules and Procedures

Monthly Routine Facility Inspections:

Routine inspections will be conducted monthly by a member of the Pollution Prevention Team to inspect specific equipment and sensitive areas. Inspectors will be looking for trash accumulation, staining, and evidence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges in outfall, evidence of “Good Housekeeping” such as closed dumpsters, evidence of litter, and conditions of installed control measures. At least once in each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted while a stormwater discharge is occurring.

The following items must be inspected during every routine inspection:

- Potential pollutant sources that may have or could contact stormwater
- Leaks/spills from industrial equipment/containers
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter/exit the site
- Tracking or blowing of industrial and/or waste materials from areas not exposed to stormwater into areas that are exposed to stormwater
- Signs of erosion in the immediate vicinity of discharge points
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair

Following routine inspections, inspection reports will be prepared and kept on file for 5 years. Inspection reports should include:

- The inspection date and time
- The name(s) and title(s) of the inspector(s)
- Weather conditions
- Description of any discharges observed including visual quality
- Status of stormwater control measures
- Any incidents of non-compliance observed
- Any required revisions to the current SWPPP resulting from inspection

A Routine Inspection Form to be taken into the field during inspections can be found in Attachment E.



Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges:

Visual monitoring is to be performed on a quarterly basis by a member of the Pollution Prevention Team. For monitoring purposes, quarters will begin on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. All samples shall be collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. The storm event must occur at least 72 hours after any previous storm event generating a stormwater discharge.

If it is not possible to collect the samples within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as it is feasible to do so and documentation must be provided that explains why it was not possible to collect the sample in the first 30 minutes.

Samples will be collected at the boat ramp.

Samples will be collected in a clean, clear glass or plastic container and examined in a well-lit area. The inspector will inspect the sample for the following:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity
- Floating solids
- Settled solids
- Suspended solids
- Foam
- Oil sheen
- Other indicators of stormwater pollution

A Visual Monitoring Form to document observations can be found in Attachment F. Forms should be kept on record but are not required to be submitted to the DEEP.

Semiannual Comprehensive Facility Inspections:

Semiannual Comprehensive inspections will be conducted by a member of the Pollution Prevention Team twice a year.

Prior to inspection, it is important for the inspecting member to review the following:

- The current SWPPP
- The current Site Map
- All routine inspection reports for the year
- All visual monitoring reports for the year
- All analytical stormwater monitoring for the year
- Other documentation such as maintenance records, spill reports, etc.



Inspection procedures will cover all aspects of the Stormwater Control Measures and Sector Q Specific Control Measures as covered in Section 5. A thorough walkthrough of the entire facility will be necessary to ensure that any new activities on site will be amended into the SWPPP. Best Management Practices (BMPs), as identified in the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook and found in Attachment G of the SWPPP, will be checked during inspection for their implementation. Perform inspections following rainfall events when possible. Specific areas of interest on site include:

- Storage areas including areas of boat storage, painting, hull and engine repair and maintenance
- Fueling areas
- Dumpster maintenance and cleanliness
- Boat ramp
- Waste collection and storage locations including pressure wash collection systems
- Any other areas of significance as depicted on the Site Map

Following semi-annual inspections, inspection reports will be prepared and kept on file for 5 years. Inspection reports should include:

- The date of the inspection
- The name(s) and title(s) of the inspector(s)
- Weather conditions
- Findings from the areas of your facility that were observed
- Observations relating to the implementation of your control measures
- Corrective action needed to modify current SWPPP

A Semi-Annual Inspection Form to be taken into the field during inspections can be found in Attachment D.

Inspection Documentation

Documentation of routine inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and semiannual comprehensive site inspections will be kept on file for 5 years, either physically or electronically. These are not required to be submitted to DEEP.



Annual Report

An Annual Report will be submitted electronically to the Commissioner by April 15 each calendar year, using a template provided by DEEP. The report will summarize the past year's monitoring data, site inspections, visual assessments, corrective actions (including the status of any unresolved issues), and any incidents of noncompliance or a statement of compliance. The Annual Report will be signed and certified.



Section 8: Resilience Measures

Implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures can help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events. The following resilience measures shall be implemented on-site to the greatest extent possible:

Location on Site	Control Measure	Existing Requirements	Considerations
Club property	Move vehicles landward out of flood zone prior to heavy coastal storms	N/A	Seeking to avoid coastal flooding from damaging/disturbing vehicles (which could lead to release of potential pollutants)
Storage shed	Move equipment and materials used for industrial activity inside prior to major storm event	N/A	Seeking to avoid containers from being knocked over/damaged by waves (which could lead to release of potential pollutants)



Section 9: Future Construction

Any construction activity that disturbs greater than one acre must be conducted in accordance with the Construction Stormwater General Permit. All construction activities, regardless of size, shall comply with the 2024 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control during construction and the 2024 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for the design and implementation of postconstruction stormwater management measures. In addition, the permittee shall avoid, wherever possible, the use of copper or galvanized roofing or building materials for any new building construction where these materials will be exposed to stormwater. Permittees must notify the Commissioner of changes to the number or location of discharge points, which may require monitoring to be restarted and/or the SWPPP to be revised per the IGP. If significant changes are made to the site or to the SWPPP in accordance with the IGP, the SWPPP must be re-certified. Provide the site's plans for future construction below:

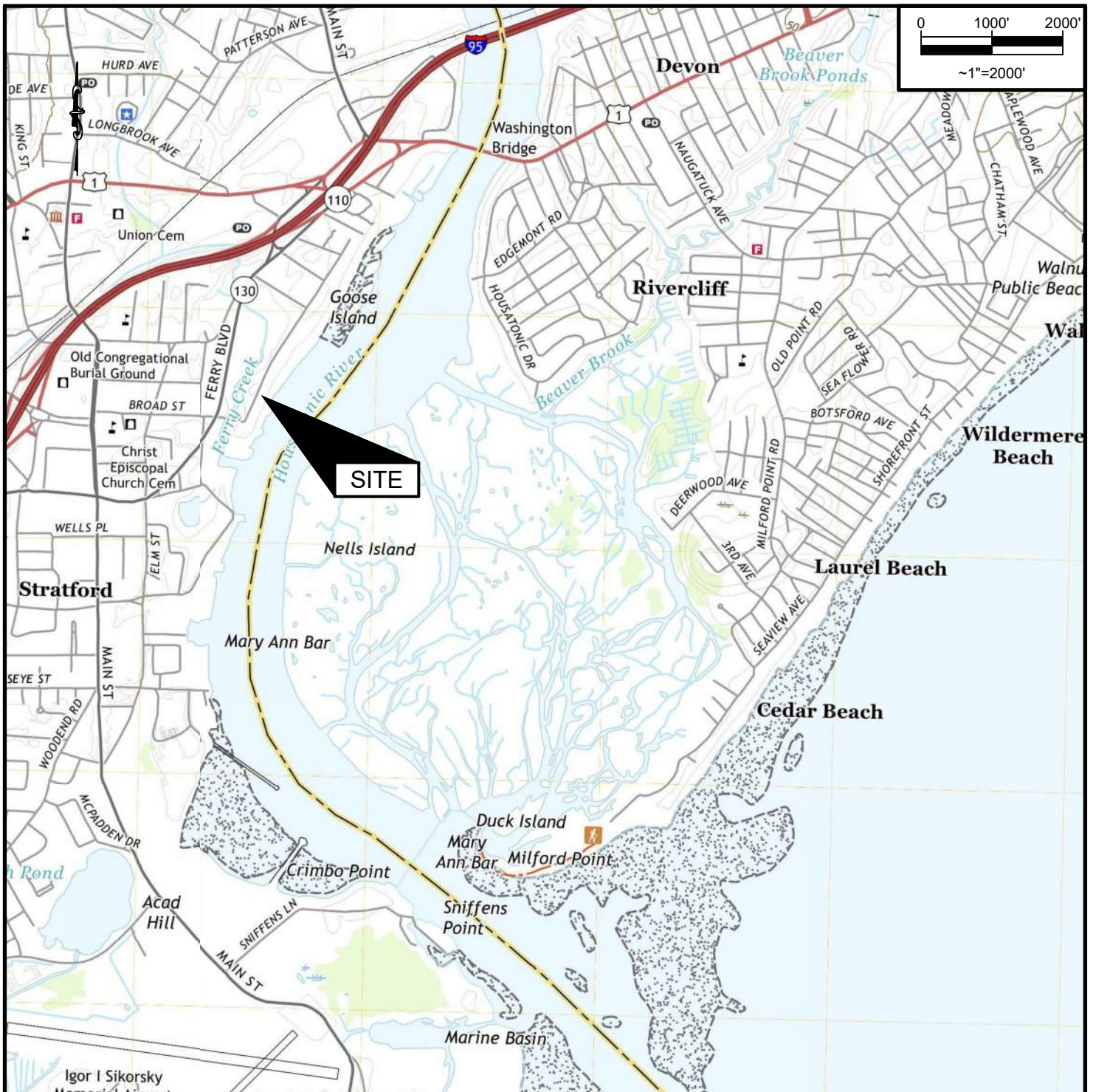
Documentation of changes to drainage patterns or discharge points resulting from construction will be added to this section in the future as needed.



Attachment A

General Location Map





VICINITY MAP



611 Access Road Stratford, CT 06615
Tel: 203-377-0663 racecoastal.com

Prepared For:

POOTATUCK YACHT CLUB
100 HOUSATONIC AVENUE
STRATFORD, CT 06615

Project:

POOTATUCK YACHT CLUB SWPPP
100 HOUSATONIC AVENUE
STRATFORD, CT 06615

Date:

3/17/2026

Rev.:

Drawn By:

JBA

Checked By:

SCS

Datum:

NAVD 88

Scale:

~1"=2000'

Project No.:

2026023

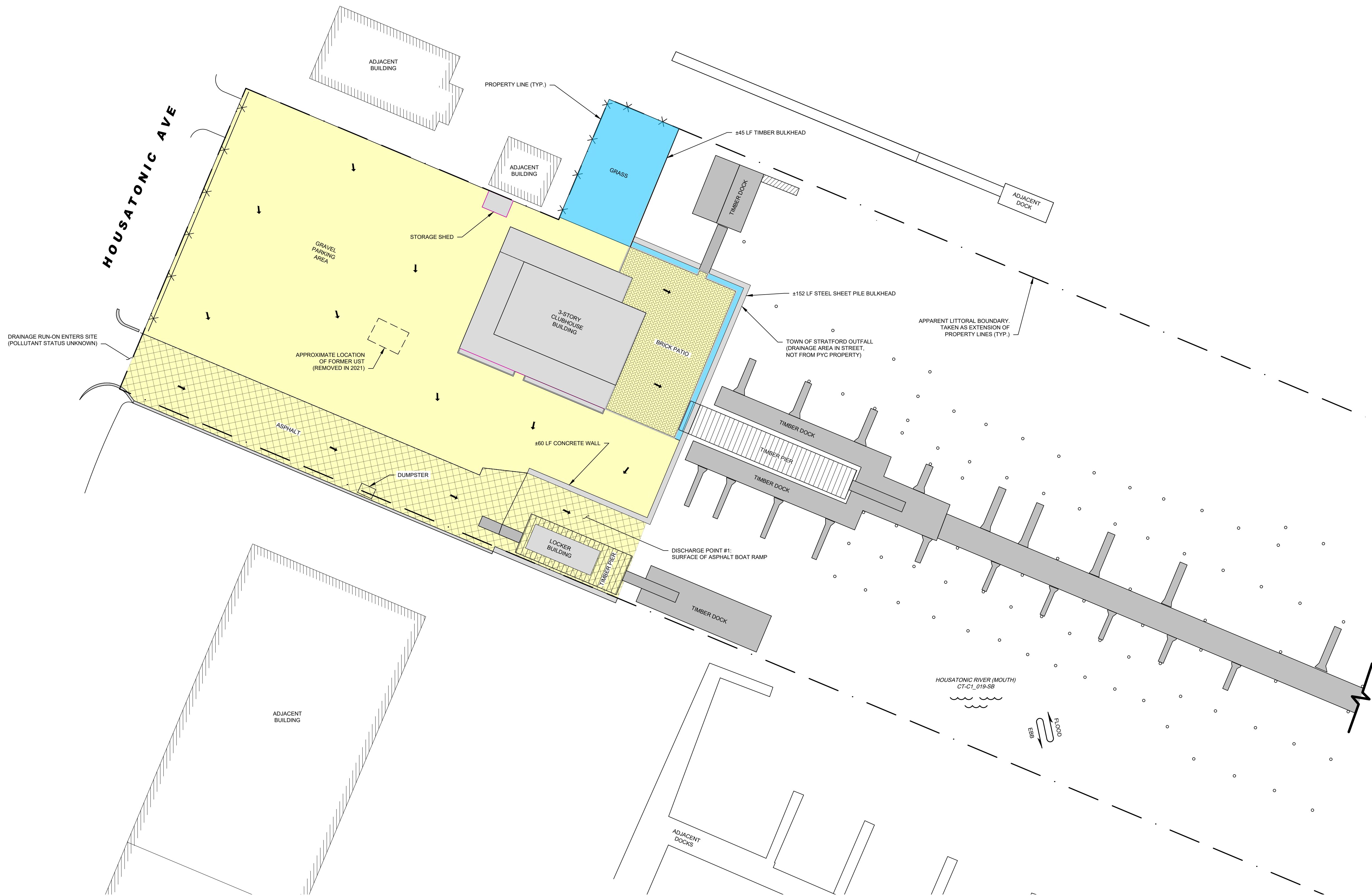
Drawing No.:

1 of 1

Attachment B

Site Map





SITE MAP
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

LEGEND:

- PERVIOUS AREA
- BUILDINGS (±3,100 SF)
- DISCHARGE POINT #1 DRAINAGE AREA (±22,700 SF)
- ASPHALT
- DIRECTION OF FLOW

NOTES:

- THIS SITE MAP IS BASED OFF OF A DRAWING TITLED "SURVEY POOTATUCK YACHT CLUB" PREPARED FOR POOTATUCK YACHT CLUB BY CODESPOTI & ASSOCIATES P.C. DATED 4/17/24.
- TOTAL SITE AREA = ±0.57 ACRE
TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA = ±25,800 SF
- WATERBODY CT-C1_019-SB IS IMPAIRED WITH COPPER, DIOXIN, PCBs, ZINC, AND FECAL COLIFORM.

DISCHARGE POINT COORDINATES:

DISCHARGE POINT #1: 41.190353°, -73.121466°

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY		
		611 Access Road Stratford, CT 06615 Tel.: 203-377-0663 racecoastal.com
OWNERSHIP AND CONDITIONS OF USE: Drawings and Specifications, as instruments of professional service, are and shall remain the property of RACE Coastal Engineering, Inc. Documents are not to be used, in whole or in part, for other projects or purposes or by any other parties than those authorized by contract without the specific written authorization of RACE Coastal Engineering, Inc. The use of this document is contingent upon payment to RACE Coastal Engineering, Inc. for services rendered. Non-payment shall give RACE Coastal Engineering, Inc. the authority to bar document use by any and all parties.		
THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHTED		
Prepared for	POOTATUCK YACHT CLUB 100 HOUSATONIC AVENUE STRATFORD, CT 06615	
Project	POOTATUCK YACHT CLUB SWPPP 100 HOUSATONIC AVENUE STRATFORD, CT 06615	
Drawing	SITE MAP	
Job No.	2026023	Date 3/31/2026
Drawn	JBA	Checked SCS
Drawing No.	1 of 1	

Attachment C

Sector-Specific Documentation

Sector Q Stormwater Monitoring Reporting Form





General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity

Stormwater Monitoring Report
Sector Q – Water Transportation

Facility Information

Permittee Name: _____	Site Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____	
Contact Person: _____	Title: _____
Business Phone: _____ EXT: _____	Email: _____
Site Address: _____	
Receiving Water Body: _____	Permit #: _____
Primary SIC: _____	NAICS: _____
Discharges into an Impaired Waterbody: Yes ☐ No ☐ (If yes, complete the table on page 3)	

Sample Information

Sample Location: _____	Person Collecting Sample: _____
Date/Time Collected: _____	Date of Previous Storm Event: _____
This report is for samples required: Annually ☐ Semi-Annually ☐ Other ☐	
Check here if the sample contains snow or ice melt: ☐	
Check here if a benchmark exceedance is solely due to background or off-site sources: ☐	

Additional Information

Reminder: Paper Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) may be used to submit monitoring results only until the Commissioner issues a Notice of Coverage to the permittee. After the Notice of Coverage is issued, all monitoring results must be submitted electronically through NetDMR, EPA's online DMR reporting system. The tables below are formatted to closely match the layout used in NetDMR to help facilitate the transition to electronic reporting.



Sector Q – Monitoring Table

PARAMETER		QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE TYPE
		VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	UNITS			
Chemical Oxygen Demand 81017	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	75	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Oil and Grease 00556 Effluent Gross	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	5.0	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
pH 00400 Effluent Gross	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT		*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	5.0 INST MIN	*****	9.0 INST MAX	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Solids, total suspended 00530 Effluent Gross	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	90	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Phosphorus (TP) 00665 Effluent Gross	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	0.40	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) 00625 Effluent Gross	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	2.30	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO3-N) 00620 Effluent Gross	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	1.10	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Copper (Cu) 01042 Effluent Gross	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	0.059	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Lead (Pb) 01051 Effluent Gross	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	0.076	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Zinc (Zn) 01092 Effluent Gross	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	0.160	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab



Sector Q – Monitoring Table (Cont.)

PARAMETER		QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE TYPE
		VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	UNITS			
Chemical Oxygen Demand 81017	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	75	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Oil and Grease 00556	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	5.0	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab

Sector Q – Additional Monitoring

PARAMETER		QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE TYPE
		VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	UNITS			
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons 22456	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	---- Req Mon	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab

Sector Q – Impaired Water Monitoring

Parameter	Frequency	Results (Units)	Test Method	Laboratory Name



Statement of Certification

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

"I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a- 6 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and in accordance with any other applicable statute."

Signature of Permittee

Date

Name of Permittee

Date

Signature of Preparer

Date

Name of Preparer

Date

Please email all completed forms to:

Deep.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov

Attachment D

Semi-Annual Comprehensive Inspection Template



Semi-Annual Comprehensive Inspection Checklist

Pootatuck Yacht Club

To be Completed Twice a Year (no strict timing requirements but generally spaced 6 months apart)

Perform inspections during normal marina operating hours and following rainfall events when possible. A facility walkthrough including all the areas reviewed during the monthly inspection shall be conducted and the routine inspection reports, visual monitoring reports, analytical stormwater monitoring for the year, and other documentation such as maintenance records, spill reports, etc. shall be reviewed during this inspection.

Inspector(s) name and title(s) _____

Identify members of Pollution Prevention Team _____

Signature(s) _____

Date and time _____ Weather Conditions _____ Temperature _____

Facility Walk Through:

1. Storage Shed

a. *Is all equipment properly stored away?*

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

b. *Is there any evidence of spills or leaks?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

c. *Are all containerized items clearly shut, labeled, and stored properly?*

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

2. Clubhouse Building

a. *Is all equipment properly stored away?*

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

b. *Is there any evidence of spills or leaks?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

c. *Are all containerized items clearly shut, labeled, and stored properly?*

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

3. Boat Ramp (Discharge Point #1)

a. *Is the ramp clear of debris and pollutants?*

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

b. *Are unidentified substances flowing into the water?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

4. Parking area

- a. *Is all equipment properly stored away?*

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

- b. *Is there any evidence of spills or leaks?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

5. Patio area

- a. *Is waste material in the proper waste disposal area?*

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

- b. *Is there any evidence of loose trash?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

- c. *Are dumpsters closed? (covers shut and no holes in bottom?)*

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

6. Surface Water Near Outfall Locations

- a. *Does surface water appear to be clean?*

Y / N *If no, identify area and describe color, odor and visual quality.*

7. Discharges

- a. *Any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection.*

Y / N *If yes, describe*

8. New pollutants

- a. *Any previously unidentified discharges on site?*

Y / N *If yes, describe*

Documentation Review:

1. Current Site Map

- a. *Do any modifications to the site map need to be made?*

Y / N *If yes, describe.* _____

2. Routine Inspection Reports

- a. *Were routine inspections conducted monthly?*

Y / N *If no, describe.* _____

3. Visual Monitoring Reports

- a. *Were visual assessments conducted quarterly?*

Y / N *If no, describe.* _____

4. Analytical Stormwater Monitoring Reports (SRM)

- a. *Were the results received during the general monitoring submitted on a DRM within 30 days of the end of the sampling period?*

Y / N *If no, describe.* _____

- b. *Does the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceed the benchmark parameters?*

Y / N *If yes describe modifications to the control measures and SWPPP or make determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to implement additional control measures or meet the benchmarks and continue monitoring once per year. Rationale as to why no further reductions can be made needs to be documented and submitted to CT-DEEP for written approval.*

5. Corrective Action to SWPPP

- a. *Is there any new industrial activity on site that is not outlined in the SWPPP? Has it been determined that corrective action is needed to modify SWPPP?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

Attachment E

Monthly Routine Inspection Template



Monthly Routine Inspection Checklist

Pootatuck Yacht Club

To be completed monthly and during regular operation hours. At least once per calendar year, inspection must be completed when stormwater discharge is occurring.

Inspector(s) name and title(s) _____

Identify members of Pollution Prevention Team _____

Signature(s) _____

Date and time _____ Weather Conditions _____ Temperature _____

1. Storage shed

a. *Is all equipment properly stored away?*

Y / N If no, describe _____

b. *Is there any evidence of spills or leaks?*

Y / N If yes, describe _____

c. *Are all containerized items clearly shut, labeled, and stored properly?*

Y / N If no, describe _____

2. Clubhouse building

a. *Is all equipment properly stored away?*

Y / N If no, describe _____

b. *Is there any evidence of spills or leaks?*

Y / N If yes, describe _____

c. *Are all containerized items clearly shut, labeled, and stored properly?*

Y / N If no, describe _____

3. Boat ramp (Discharge Point #1)

a. *Is the boat ramp clear of debris and pollutants?*

Y / N If no, describe _____

b. *Is a stormwater discharge occurring during inspection?*

Y / N If yes, describe appearance and flow _____

c. *Are unidentified substances flowing into catch basins?*

Y / N If yes, describe _____

4. Parking area

a. *Is all equipment properly stored away?*

Y / N If no, describe _____

b. *Is there any evidence of spills or leaks?*

Y / N If yes, describe _____

5. Patio area

- a. *Is all equipment properly stored away?*

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

- b. *Is there any evidence of spills or leaks?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

6. Waste Collection Areas

- a. *Is waste material in the proper waste disposal area?*

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

- b. *Is there any evidence of litter?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

- c. *Are waste containers closed and watertight?*

- d. **Y / N** *If no, describe* _____

Are the Waste Oil Containers shut properly?

Y / N *If no, describe* _____

7. Surface Water Near Outfall Locations

- a. *Does surface water appear clean and clear?*

Y / N *If no, identify area, and describe color, odor and visual quality*

8. Corrective Action to SWPPP

- a. *Is there any new industrial activity on site that is not outlined in the SWPPP? Has it been determined that corrective action is needed to modify SWPPP?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

Attachment F

Quarterly Visual Assessment Template



Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form

Pootatuck Yacht Club

To be Completed Quarterly (Quarters start January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1). Samples will be collected at the boat ramp. A sample should be collected within 30 minutes of start of discharge during a storm event at least 72 hours from the last discharge. Sample should be observed in a clear container in a well-lit area.

Inspector(s) name and title(s) _____

Identify members of Pollution Prevention Team _____

Signature(s) _____

Date and time _____ Weather Conditions _____ Temperature _____

1. Discharge point #1 (Boat ramp)

a. *Describe the Influent color and clarity*

b. *Does the Influent have a smell?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

c. *Is there any evidence of floating, settled, or suspended solids?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

d. *Does the Influent appear to have foam or oil sheen?*

Y / N *If yes, describe* _____

e. *Any other indicators of stormwater pollution? Y / N If yes, describe*

Other comments

Attachment G

Employee Training Materials

CT Clean Marina Guidebook





A Message from the Connecticut Marine Trades Association, Inc. (CMTA)

Dear Friends in the Boating Community,

Long Island Sound is a precious environmental, economic and recreational resource in the heart of the most densely populated region of the United States. Preserving and protecting Long Island Sound for ourselves and future generations is a common goal we at CMTA share with our partners at the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (CT DEEP).

That is why we collaborated with CT DEEP in 2002 in the development of the Connecticut Clean Marina Program, which encourages environmental excellence at marinas and boatyards located throughout the State in order to reduce nonpoint source pollution and promote clean water and air.

CMTA has assumed the administrative functions of the Clean Marina Program from CT DEEP, as state budget cuts have threatened the future of the program. We have updated the Clean Marina Guidebook to reflect changes in permit requirements and their regulations. All program materials are available on our website ctmarinetrades.org and hard copies upon request.

The basic components of the Clean Marina Program remain the same, except that CMTA is now the point of contact for the program. We ask that you continue to use the Clean Marina Guidebook as a resource for achieving a level of regulatory compliance above the norm to demonstrate your commitment to improving the health of Long Island Sound and Connecticut, as well as the larger global ecosystem.

Thank you for your dedication and we look forward to working with you as our goal continues to be making all of our state's marinas certified Clean Marinas.

Sincerely,

Board of Directors
Connecticut Marine Trades Association (CMTA)



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INTRODUCTION

This Guidebook provides the information necessary for Connecticut's marina and boatyard operators to make environmentally sound business choices and outlines the steps for certification as a Connecticut Clean Marina. The Connecticut Clean Marina Program is a voluntary, incentive-based education and outreach campaign to encourage environmental compliance and the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) at Connecticut marinas and boatyards. The Clean Marina Program operates in conjunction with the Clean Boater Program which encourages boaters to pledge to use clean boating practices.

The goal of the Clean Marina Program is to reduce nonpoint source pollution associated with recreational boating facilities in Connecticut's inland and coastal marinas, and to promote clean water and clean air. Nonpoint sources of pollution occur when water runs over land, picks up pollutants and deposits them in surface waters. Mismanaged pollutants from everyday marina activities can enter a marina basin as a nonpoint source pollution. Nonpoint source pollution can be managed by using BMPs which are measures that control the pollutant at its source or intercept the pollutant before it is delivered to the receiving water body. This guidebook describes how to reduce potential pollution from marinas by outlining the legal requirements and suggesting BMPs for common marina activities.

Of course, marinas and boatyards are not the only potential source of pollution in our state's waters. Water quality is impacted by several upland activities from pesticide and fertilizer use at residential homes to discharges from industry and sewage treatment plants. These activities and others are being addressed through other programs. Every potential pollutant source needs to be addressed so that we can all do our part to improve the quality of Connecticut's waters.

The Clean Marina Program is part of a much larger effort to reduce nonpoint sources of pollution throughout the state in part to address the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under Section 319 of the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act and Section 6217 of the federal Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990.



How to Use This Guidebook

This guidebook is divided into two parts, the CLEAN MARINA ACTIVITIES section and the LEGAL REQUIREMENT APPENDICES. The CLEAN MARINA ACTIVITIES section is divided into seven sections:

- One: Mechanical Activities
- Two: Painting and Fiberglass Repair
- Three: Hauling and Storing Boats
- Four: Fueling
- Five: Facility Management
- Six: Emergency Planning
- Seven: Boater Education

Each of the seven sections is divided into fact sheets on specific marina activities, such as changing oil or fueling. Every fact sheet is organized into the following categories:

- Potential Environmental Impacts
- Legal Requirements
- Best Management Practices
- Checklist for Clean Marina Certification

You can use the fact sheets as guidance for legal compliance and suggested BMPs when you are performing a specific marina activity. The BMPs can be used alone or in combination to reduce environmental impacts above and beyond what is legally required. The questions for Clean Marina certification come directly from the list of BMPs in each fact sheet. All these certification questions are compiled on the “Connecticut Clean Marina Award Checklist,” which is used to determine Clean Marina status.

Each of the seven Clean Marina Activities sections begins with a **Quick Reference Table** to the legal requirements for the listed Clean Marina Activities. This table can be used to bypass the activity fact sheet and quickly obtain guidance about the legal requirements referred to in the **Legal Requirements Appendix**.

The Legal Requirements Appendices summarize many of the federal and state laws that apply to marinas and boatyards, and outline what steps need to be taken for legal compliance. The Legal Requirements section has seven appendices:

- Appendix A: Hazardous Substance Management
- Appendix B: Hazardous Waste Management
- Appendix C: Used Oil Management
- Appendix D: Solid Waste Management
- Appendix E: Spills
- Appendix F: Stormwater General Permit
- Appendix G: Wastewater Management.



Many of the fact sheets in the Clean Marina Activities section refer the reader to the appendices for more information.

How to Become a Certified Connecticut Clean Marina

A marina or boatyard must meet all legal and regulatory standards required by the state and federal government, and then meet a percentage of BMPs outlined in this document to become certified as a “Connecticut Clean Marina. The criteria are outlined in two checklists: the **“Connecticut Marina Compliance Checklist”** and the “Connecticut Clean Marina Award Checklist.”

To become a certified Connecticut Clean Marina, use the “Connecticut Clean Marina Award Checklist,” the Connecticut Marina Compliance Checklist” and the *Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook* as referenced to assess your facility. Have your compliance consultant or Professional Engineer certify your completion of the checklist and submit it to CMTA at admin@ctmarinetrades.org. CMTA will then process and provide the flag award letter.

If you do not yet meet the minimum percentage of criteria on the checklist, you can still join the program as a Clean Marina Pledge. By signing the **“Connecticut Clean Marina Pledge”** you commit to becoming certified within one year. CMTA staff and volunteers are available to help answer questions as you work toward Clean Marina status.

The benefits of Clean Marina Certification are clear. All Connecticut Clean Marinas are authorized to use the Clean Marina logo on letterhead and in advertising. All receive a framed certificate and a Clean Marina logo flag. Certified Clean Marinas will be listed on Connecticut Clean Marina web page at www.ctmarinetrades.org and will be included in Clean Marina publications and public displays. Connecticut Marine Trades Staff will prepare a news release recognizing your demonstrated commitment to environmental stewardship.



List of Acronyms

ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BMP	Best Management Practice
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act
CESQG	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	Connecticut General Statutes
CMTA	Connecticut Marine Trades Association
CT DEEP	Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
CVA	Clean Vessel Act
CZARA	Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990
DOT	Department of Transportation
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1996
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
LDR	Land Disposal Restrictions (Hazardous Waste)
LQG	Large Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste
MPPRCA	Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act
MSD	Marine Sanitation Device
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ODC	Ozone Depleting Chemical
OLISP	Office of Long Island Sound Programs
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCSA	Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control Countermeasure
SQG	Small Quantity Generator
SWGP	Stormwater General Permit
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
USC	United States Code



USCG	United States Coast Guard
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

1

Mechanical Activities



Noank Village Boatyard

Mechanical Activities

Quick Reference Table

Use this Table as a quick reference to determine what is legally required if you conduct any of the listed activities or use any of the listed products. We suggest that you read each fact sheet before turning to the referenced legal requirement section because each individual fact sheet provides more detailed information about each activity or product used.

If the “Additional Requirements” box is checked, there are additional requirements that are not described in any appendix but are described on the referenced fact sheet.

**ACTIVITIES/PRODUCTS
USED**

	Fact Sheet Page #	Appendix A: Hazardous Substance Management	Appendix B: Hazardous Waste Management	Appendix C: Used Oil Management	Appendix D: Solid Waste Management	Appendix E: Spills	Appendix F: Stormwater General Permit*	Appendix G: MIU General Permit*	Add'l Requirements
Antifreeze	11		P				✓		✓
Battery Replacement	13	P	P		✓		✓		✓
Commissioning Engines	16		P	P			✓		
Decommissioning Engines	17		P	P			✓		
Degreasing/Parts Washing	18		P				✓		✓
Oil Changes	20		P	✓			✓		✓
Rags	22		P	P	P	P			✓
Refrigerants	24								✓
Upland Engine Operations	25		P	P	P		✓		✓
Zinc Replacement	26		P		✓		✓		

✓ = applies **P** = potentially applies, see fact sheet for more information

***NOTE:** All facilities classified under Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 4493 (Marina) or SIC 373 (Ship and

Boat Building and Repairing), with portions of the facility involved in vehicle, boat, or equipment maintenance, fueling and/or vehicle and boat or equipment cleaning operations, that discharge stormwater must register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.

ANTIFREEZE

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Antifreeze can pollute groundwater, surface water and drinking water supplies if dumped, spilled or leaked and is harmful to marine and aquatic life. While in an engine, antifreeze can become contaminated with lead or fuel to the point where it must be managed as a hazardous waste. There are two types of antifreeze. Antifreeze with ethylene glycol, a greenish-yellow, odorless, sweet-tasting chemical, poses a serious health hazard to humans and animals if ingested. Antifreeze with propylene glycol, (usually pink) which is less toxic is recommended for use.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Waste antifreeze can be either hazardous or non-hazardous, depending upon the levels of contaminants it contains (the most common contaminants are lead and benzene). In order to determine which is the case, the generator must either have their waste tested, or utilize reliable “Knowledge of Process” information for the waste (if available) [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)] Such information could include testing by haulers or studies by industry trade groups (such as CMTA). For more information on waste testing requirements, see Appendix B.
- Antifreeze which is hazardous waste must either be recycled or disposed of via a permitted hazardous waste hauler. While stored on-site, it must be managed in accordance with hazardous waste storage requirements [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449 (c) -102(a)(2)(A)]. See Appendix B for more information.
- Antifreeze, which is not a hazardous waste is still considered a non-hazardous Connecticut - regulated waste and must be either recycled or disposed of via permitted waste hauler. There are no specific storage requirements for CT regulated waste [CGS §22a-454].
- Antifreeze may not be discharged to storm drains, septic systems, sanitary sewers or surface waters without authorization from CT DEEP [CGS §22a-430]
- A hazardous waste determination must be conducted on any materials used to clean antifreeze spills [40 CFR 262.11: §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. See Appendix B for more information.
- If there is stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (Stormwater General Permit). See Appendix F for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Segregate used antifreeze from other wastes. Label the container “Waste Antifreeze”.
- Use propylene glycol antifreeze (usually pink) which is less toxic than ethylene glycol (usually green) where appropriate. Sell propylene glycol in your ships store.
- Recover antifreeze used to winterize systems.
- Recycling options for antifreeze include:

1. Purchase on-site recycling equipment and recycle at your facility. Conduct a RCRA hazardous waste determination (i.e., test the residue or filter cartridge) at least one time to verify that the waste is not hazardous before recycling on-site. Keep a copy of the test results in your files.
2. Contract with an on-site mobile recycling service that is permitted by CT DEEP to recycle antifreeze.
3. Contract with a hauler that recycles the antifreeze off-site. If recycling off-site, use a CT DEEP permitted hauler for transportation to a permitted facility for recycling, treatment, storage or disposal. A list of permitted transporters can be obtained from the CT DEEP by calling 860-424-4193 or toll free 888-424-4193.
 - Provide well-marked, coverable containers which are in good condition to collect antifreeze from customers.
 - Use drip pans and funnels when transferring antifreeze to minimize spills and drips.
 - Store antifreeze in a container that can be completely drained with a wide opening. Keep antifreeze storage containers always closed.
 - Provide containment to prevent spills from entering ground water or stormwater.
 - Wear eye protection, clothing that covers exposed skin and rubber gloves when transferring antifreeze. Pour slowly and carefully to avoid splashing.
 - Never mix antifreeze with other chemicals.



Recycling waste antifreeze on-site may reduce your monthly hazardous waste totals and can minimize the regulations that you are required to comply with by reducing your hazardous waste generator status.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

✓ Do you recycle used antifreeze?	YES	NO	NA
✓ Do you promote the use of less toxic, propylene glycol antifreeze for winterization?	YES	NO	NA
✓ Do you store used antifreeze in separate, labeled and coverable containers and provide containment to prevent spills from entering groundwater or stormwater?	YES	NO	NA

Battery Replacement

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS:

If handled improperly, lead acid batteries pose certain hazards. Battery components are toxic and corrosive and can also be a fire and explosion hazard. Lead and sulfuric acid can contaminate the air, soil, and water. Direct contact with sulfuric acid can burn the skin and eyes. Exposure to lead in the environment can pose a serious health hazard to children. Lead, which is very toxic to aquatic life, can enter marina basins through stormwater when spent lead acid batteries are not managed properly.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Spent lead acid batteries must be recycled in Connecticut and may not be disposed of with other solid wastes [RCSA §22a-241b-2(a)(I)(N), CGS §22a-256g (a)].
- If you sell lead acid batteries at your facility, you must accept a used lead acid battery for each new battery that is sold to a customer. Consumers that are not returning a used battery with the purchase of a new battery must pay a five-dollar “core” charge. Retailers must post written notice informing consumers of these requirements. [CGS §§22a-256h and – 256i].
- There are two options for managing spent lead acid batteries prior to sending them off-site reclamation. Batteries can be managed according to the so-called Universal Waste Rule [RCSA §22a-449(c) -113, 40 CFR 273] or alternatively, under special lead-acid battery recycling rules [RCSA §22a-449 (c)-106 (c)] (see below).
- **Universal Waste Rule requirements.** Marinas that store less than 5,000 kilograms (11,000 pounds) of spent lead-acid batteries would be classified as “Small Quantity Handlers” under these rules. Such Handlers are required to do the following [40 CFR 273 Subpart B, RCSA §22a-449 (c) -113 (a)]:
 - Mark all batteries (or containers holding such batteries) with the words “Universal Waste – Batteries,” “Waste Batteries,” or “Used Batteries.”
 - Store batteries for no more than one year before sending them off-site for recycling.
 - Place any battery that shows signs of leakage, spillage, or damage in a container that is kept closed, is structurally sound, and is compatible with the contents of the battery.
 - Immediately contain any releases of batteries or electrolytes.
 - Before shipping batteries off-site, ensure that they are packaged, marked, labeled, and placarded in accordance with U.S DOT rules for hazardous materials.
 - Ship the batteries to another Universal Waste handler or to an authorized destination facility for recycling. Prior to shipment, ensure that the receiving facility agrees to receive the shipment. Any shipments which are rejected must be taken back or directed to another handler or destination facility.
 - In addition, if you transport batteries from one site to another, you must comply with the Universal Waste transporter requirements [40 CFR 273 subpart D]



- **Lead acid battery recycling rules.** Persons managing their lead acid batteries under this set of rules must do the following [RCSA §22a-449(c)- 106(c):
 - Segregate batteries from paper, rags, garbage, flammables, scrap metal or hazardous chemicals by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other physical barrier.
 - Store spent lead acid batteries on an impervious surface (such as concrete sealed to protect the surface from degradation) and inspect spent lead batteries for leaks and deterioration.
 - Open, handle or store spent lead acid batteries so that the battery case does not rupture, leak, or produce short circuits.
 - Although the lead-acid battery recycling rules do not specifically require it, before shipping batteries off-site, ensure that they are packaged, marked, labeled and placarded in accordance with the U.S. DOT rules for hazardous materials.
 - Regardless of which set of rules lead-acid batteries are managed under, a hazardous waste determination must be conducted on spilled acid and broken lead acid batteries, and any materials used to clean a spill, to establish whether their disposal is subject to hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c) -102(a)(2)(A)]. Manage hazardous waste as described in Appendix B.
 - If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.
 - Report the chemicals in lead acid batteries (sulfuric acid and lead) as part of your hazardous and toxic chemical inventory and notifications required under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) [40 CFR 355] if over 500 pounds of batteries are stored on-site. See Appendix A for more information on EPCRA requirements.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Avoid long-term storage of lead acid batteries by sending accumulated batteries to a reclaimer within six months of generation or receipt from customer. Limit accumulation of large quantities of spent batteries. If necessary, ship more frequently.
- Store spent lead acid batteries upright in a secure location, protected from the elements.
- Never stack batteries directly on top of each other. Layer with wood.
- Never drain batteries or crack the casings.
- Place cracked or leaking batteries in a sturdy, acid-resistant, leak-proof, sealed container (e.g., sealable 5-gallon plastic pail). The container should be kept closed within the battery storage area.
- Strap batteries to pallets or wrap batteries and pallets in plastic during transport.
- Keep written records of weekly inspections of spent lead acid batteries.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you store spent lead acid batteries in a covered area, layered with wood, if stacked?

YES

NO

NA



COMMISSIONING ENGINES

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The waste fluids generated when commissioning engines on the upland, if not properly managed, can potentially enter the water in stormwater runoff. Contact with the fluids can harm fish and other marine and aquatic life. If certain fluids are mixed, they may become subject to hazardous waste requirements and be more expensive to dispose. Waste fluids from commissioning engines may include engine oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, and antifreeze.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- If stale gasoline cannot be reconditioned, dispose of it as hazardous waste [40 CFR 262.11: RCRA §22a-449 (c) - 102(a)(2)(A)]. See Appendix B for more information, especially the list of Hazardous Waste Minimization Tips.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit") See Appendix F for more information.
- If doing an oil change, see "Oil Changes" fact sheet.
- See "Antifreeze" fact sheet to determine how to handle, store and dispose of antifreeze used to winterize engines.
- Manage soiled rags as described in "Rags" fact sheet.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Inspect fuel lines for leaks or potential leaks such as cracks and loose connections. These can be persistent problems that last throughout the season, leaking engine fluids into the bilge.
- Household hazardous waste programs may accept unwanted gasoline and gas/oil blends generated by individual boat owners. Encourage marina patrons to dispose of their waste gasoline through their own municipal household hazardous waste collection programs, if appropriate.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to commissioning engines.

Waste gasoline or diesel fuel sent for recycling (fuel blending) rather than for disposal or incineration are exempt from regulation as hazardous waste.



Waste gasoline or diesel fuel sent for recycling (fuel blending) rather than for disposal or incineration are exempt from regulation as hazardous waste.

DECOMMISSIONING ENGINES

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The waste fluids generated when decommissioning engines on the upland, if not properly managed, can potentially enter the water in stormwater runoff. Contact with the fluids can harm fish and other marine and aquatic life. If certain fluids are mixed, they may become subject to hazardous waste requirements and be more expensive to dispose. Waste fluids from commissioning engines may include engine oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, and antifreeze.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- If stale gasoline cannot be reconditioned, dispose of it as hazardous waste [40 CFR 262.11: RCRA §22a-449 (c) -102(a)(2)(A)]. See Appendix B for more information, especially the list of Hazardous Waste Minimization Tips.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit") See Appendix F for more information.
- If doing an oil change, see "Oil Changes" fact sheet.
- See "Antifreeze" fact sheet to determine how to handle, store and dispose of antifreeze used to winterize engines.
- Manage soiled rags as described in "Rags" fact sheet.
- Store batteries as described in "Battery Replacement" fact sheet.

BEST MANAGEMET PRACTICES:

- Use propylene glycol antifreeze to winterize all systems except "closed" or freshwater cooling systems. propylene glycol antifreeze is much less toxic than ethylene glycol antifreeze. Use the minimum amount of antifreeze necessary for the job.
- Where appropriate, add stabilizers to fuel to protect engines against corrosion and the formation of sludge, gum, and varnish. Stabilizers are available for gasoline and diesel fuels, and for crankcase oil. This also eliminates the problem of stale fuel disposal in the spring. Check manufacturer's warranty on engine before adding fuel stabilizers.
- Fill fuel tanks to 85-90% full to prevent flammable fumes from accumulating and to minimize the possibility of condensation leading to corrosion. Do not fill the tank more than 90% full if the boat has an external overflow vent. The fuel will expand as it warms in the springtime, and fuel will spill out the vent line of a full inboard tank.

- Household hazardous waste programs may accept unwanted gasoline and gas/oils blends generated by individual boat owners. Encourage marina patrons to dispose of their waste collection programs, if appropriate.

DEGREASING/PARTS WASHING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS:

Degreasers used to clean metal parts may be organic solvents (chlorinated or non-chlorinated) or water-based cleaners. Organic solvents usually contain Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) which can evaporate quickly. Many VOCs combine with the combustion emissions to form ground level ozone, a major component of “smog.” Ozone damages lungs and degrades many materials. When solvents are released and reach water, even in very small quantities, they may render the water unfit for human consumption and uninhabitable for aquatic life. For the purpose of this section “cold cleaning” means the batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by spraying, brushing, flushing, or immersion while maintaining the degreasing solvent below its boiling point.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- A hazardous waste determination must be conducted to establish whether disposal of waste solvents and parts washer solutions is subject to hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)- 102(a)(2)(A)]. A hazardous waste determination must also be conducted on any materials used to clean a spill. Manage hazardous waste as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (“Stormwater General Permit”). See Appendix F for more information.
- See “Rags” fact sheet for more information on managing solvent-soaked rags.
- Spray degreasing solvent as a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower type) within the confines of the cold cleaning unit and at a pressure which does not exceed 10 psi.
- Design and operate parts washers to minimize the evaporation of VOC [RCSA§ 22a-174-201(1)]:
 - The cover must be easy to operate with one hand and be kept closed whenever the parts washer is not in use for 2 minutes or more.
 -



Products that list compounds with “...chloro...” are chlorinated compounds, most of which are hazardous due to their toxicity. Many non-chlorinated organic solvents and common parts washer solutions such as petroleum naphtha or mineral spirits are also typically hazardous due to their ignitability.



- Equip the cleaning device with an internal rack or equipment for draining cleaned parts so that parts are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage rack may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.
- Drain parts for at least 15 seconds, or until dripping ceases, whichever is longer.
- Only use solvents that have a vapor pressure of 1.0 mmHg or less at 20 degrees Celsius.
- Collect and store waste solvent in closed containers. Closed containers used for storing waste solvent may contain a device that allows pressure relief but does not allow liquid solvent to drain from the container.

- Cease operation if there are any visible solvent leaks.
- Post labels on or near each unit summarizing the applicable operating requirements
- Minimize the drafts across the top of the parts washer such that whenever the cover is open the unit is not exposed to drafts greater than 40 meters per minute, as measured between 1 and 2 meters upwind, and at the same elevation as the tank lip.
- Do not clean sponges, fabric, wood, leather, paper or other absorbent material in a cold cleaning unit.
- Keep records of the type of solvent use, the amount of solvent added to each unit on a monthly basis, and the vapor pressure and weight percent VOC of the solvent. Maintain those records for a minimum of five years.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Use parts washer units with remote reservoirs for parts cleaning liquids.
- Use water-based, non-VOC cleaners that are less hazardous than solvent-based degreasers. They are also less toxic and non-flammable. Don't use a toxic or flammable organic solvent if you don't have to.
- If using VOC-based solvents is unavoidable, catch excess solvents in a pan and reuse.
- Never discard any degreasing solvent into sinks, floor drains, or onto the ground. It will ultimately find its way to local waters, and as little as a thimble full may render thousands of gallons of water uninhabitable for aquatic life or unfit for human consumption. You may be held responsible for remediation costs.
- CTDEEP is aware of the following companies that can provide less hazardous parts washing systems. This list is not comprehensive, and the CTDEEP does not endorse these vendors or services over any others:



COMPANY NAME	PHONE & FAX	WEBSITE
Buckeye International	Phone: 800-321-2583 Fax: 314-298-2850	www.buckeyeinternational.com
Chem Station New England	Toll Free: 800-554-8265 Phone: 860-291-2863 Fax: 860-291-2864	www.chemstation.com
Connecticut Cleaning & Heating Equipment	Phone: 860-651-9116 Fax: 860-658-5765	www.connecticutcleaningandheatingequipment.com
Hubbard Hall Service	Phone: 203-756-5521 Fax: 203-756-9017	www.hubbardhall.com
Safety Kleen	Phone: 800-323-5040	www.safetyskleen.com
System One	Toll Free: 800-711-1414 Phone: 305-593-8015 Fax: 305-593-8016	www.systemonetechnologies.com
United Laboratories	Phone: 800-323-2594 Fax: 630-443-2087	www.beeearthsmart.com
ZEP Manufacturing	Phone: 404-352-1680	www.zep.com

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

Do you use water-based, non-VOC degreasers and part washers, if practical?

YES

NO

NA

OIL CHANGES

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Even small amounts of oil introduced into the marina environment can cause environmental problems, especially if they persist. Although some oil that spills into the water evaporates, petroleum hydrocarbons can remain suspended in the water column, concentrate on the surface, or settle to the bottom. Because of the properties of oil, a cup of oil can spread a very thin sheen over more than an acre of calm water. An oil sheen can block necessary oxygen and light from moving through the surface of the water. According to the EPA, the hydrocarbons in oil harm juvenile fish, upset fish reproduction, and interfere with the growth and reproduction of bottom-dwelling organisms.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Waste oil must be recycled [RCSA §22a-241b-2(a)(1) (O)].
- Manage used oil, and any materials used to clean a spill in accordance with the requirements specified in Appendix C [40 CFR 279 and RCSA §22a-449(c)-119].
- Storage of used oil is subject to all applicable Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures [40 CFR 112] See Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure fact sheet in Appendix E for more information.
- If there is stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.
- Oily bilge water or any petroleum product that is discharged to the waters of the state must be reported to the CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or toll free 866-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745) [CGS§22a-450]. See Appendix E for state and federal spill reporting requirements.
- If oily bilge water on any petroleum product that is discharged into navigable waters causes a visible sheen, it may also be necessary to report the discharge to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802 [Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 USC 1321]. See Appendix E for the state and federal spill reporting requirements.
- The use of dispersants, such as dishwashing soaps or detergents on a fuel spill or sheen of any size on the surface water is prohibited in most circumstances [40 CFR 110.4] Dispersants may only be used with permission from federal or state authorities, and only in rare instances.



Used crankcase oil, automatic transmission fluid, power steering fluid and hydraulic fluid are all considered used oil and can be mixed and managed together.



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Do not mix used oil with anything else, such as chlorinated solvents, or expose oil to electrical contact cleaner or carburetor cleaner which can contaminate used oil while in an engine. Doing so will result in
- the need to perform a hazardous waste determination on the used oil mixture to establish whether the mixture must be managed as a hazardous waste.
- Purchase a non-spill vacuum-type system for spill-proof oil changes, or to suction oily water from bilges.
- Slip a plastic bag over used oil filters prior to removal to prevent drips.
- Burn your used oil in a used oil fuel space heater. This is also a cost saving measure that eliminates the cost of waste oil removal and can extend maintenance activities through the winter. See Appendix C for more information on burning used oil in space heaters.
- Recycle used oil filters. Puncture and drain them first. Collect the drained used oil and manage as described in Appendix C. If you generate large numbers of filters, consider purchasing a filter crusher.
- Install collection facilities for used oil and used oil filters and encourage boaters to use them, or direct boaters to their municipal used oil collection facility, usually at local transfer station. Post signs indicating how important it is that the used oil is not contaminated. Consider providing separate tanks for used oil, one for patrons to use and a secure tank for used oil collected by marina facility staff. See Appendix C for details on used oil storage.
- Use oil absorbent materials to clean up small drips and spills. Sell oil absorbent pads in the ships store.
- Educate customers and staff not to use soaps and detergents to clean up oily drips and spills.
- Avoid pumping bilge water that is oily or has a visible sheen. Use oil absorbent materials or an oil/water separator to remove oil before pumping.
- Purchase a portable or stationary oil/water separator to clean bilge water. These devices draw contaminated water from bilges, capture hydrocarbons in a filter, and discharge clean water.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you have oil absorbent materials available when doing boat maintenance?

YES NO NA

- ✓ Do you offer spill proof oil changes with non-spill vacuum-type systems?

YES NO NA



RAGS

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Contaminated rags that are improperly managed may pose fire, health, and environmental risks. Minimizing contamination of rags reduces health risks. Minimizing contamination of rags reduces health risks to workers and emissions of volatile organic compounds to the air, improves effluent discharge from industrial laundries if you use launderable rags, decreases liability risks, and saves money by minimizing solvent use.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- How used cloth rags are managed depends on what the rags are contaminated with. If the used rag is:
 - Dripping with used oil, manage as used oil (see Appendix C).
 - Contaminated with used oil, but not dripping, test for hazardous waste then properly manage (see Appendix B).
 - Contaminated with paints or solvents, or other hazardous materials, manage as hazardous waste (see Appendix B).
 - Contaminated with non-hazardous materials such as waxes, polishing compounds, etc., manage as solid waste if only a small number are generated (1 or 2 per dumpster). If significant numbers of these rags are generated, however they must be segregated and managed as Connecticut-regulated waste (see Appendix B).
 - Contaminated with other material (or only with mild cleaners or soaps), dispose of in regular trash.
- If you lease rags and have them laundered, and they are all contaminated with hazardous waste, you must manage them as hazardous waste until they are picked up for laundering. However, they do not require a hazardous waste manifest.
- If you choose to launder your own rags, you will need a wastewater discharge permit from the CT DEEP which authorizes you to discharge effluent to the sanitary sewer [CGS §22a-430]. Contact CT DEEP Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance at 860-424-3018 for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Keep oily rags separate from rags that have been contaminated with hazardous materials such as solvents.
- Use cloth rags which can be recycled by an industrial laundry service.
- Contract with a permitted industrial laundry service that will pick up soiled rags and deliver clean rags on a regular basis. The laundry service may require you to limit the solvent and other chemical content of the soiled rags because of the limits on their permit to discharge wastewater into the sanitary sewer.
- Store ignitable rags in NFPA approved, labeled containers until they can be laundered.
- Reduce the amount of solvent used in cleaning through improved work practices. Use solvents only when necessary. Use non-VOC cleaners.
- Remove excess solvent from rags by wringing or pressing excess into a coverable container.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to rags.

REFRIGERANTS

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Refrigerants become an environmental problem when they escape into the air. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs, or Freon™) are gases used primarily as refrigerants in motor vehicle air conditioners, building air conditioning units, refrigerators, and freezers. When CFCs are released into the air, they rise into the upper atmosphere where they damage the protective ozone layer in the stratosphere. A single CFC molecule can destroy 100,000 molecules of ozone. The ozone layer absorbs the sun's harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation, and as it is damaged, living things on earth become exposed to harmful UV radiation which can lead to skin cancer and cataracts.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Everyone who services air conditioners must be certified in the proper use of CFC recovery and recycling equipment [Clean Air Act, Title VI, Section 608 and 609, 40 CFR 82.34].
- The Clean Air Act prohibits release of CFCs and halons. Anyone repairing or servicing motor vehicle air conditioners must recover or recycle CFCs on-site or recover CFCs and send them off for recycling [40 CFR 82.34].

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Investigate alternatives to ozone-depleting refrigerants. These include HFC-134 (or R-134a), R-409a, and R-404a.
- The EPA does not require that leaks be repaired, although it recommends that vehicle owners consider repairing leaks to reduce emissions and extend the useful life of their air conditioner. Repair of leaking systems will help vehicle owners avoid the need to continue to refill systems with high priced refrigerant.
- For more information on CFC handling, contact the EPA at 800-821-1237, or the National CFC Hotline at 800-296-1996, between 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, or the CT DEEP Bureau of Air Management at 860-424-4152.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to refrigerants.



Production of CFC was halted by amendments to the Clean Air Act on January 1, 1996.



Used crankcase oil, automatic transmission fluid, power steering fluid and hydraulic fluid are all considered used oil and can be mixed and recycled together.

UPLAND ENGINE OPERATIONS

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Working on boat engines has potential environmental impacts. If engine fluids are not well managed, they may be transported by stormwater into the marina basin, where they can harm fish and other aquatic life. If certain fluids are mixed, they may become subject to hazardous waste requirements and be more expensive to dispose. Waste fluids from upland engine operations may include engine oil, transmission fluid, power steering fluid, brake fluid, hydraulic fluid and antifreeze, all of which are recyclable liquids. Many of these fluids can be hazardous, and may pick up contaminants (e.g., Lead from bearings) during use in an engine.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- A hazardous waste determination must be conducted to establish whether disposal of waste fluids is subject to hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. A hazardous waste determination must also be conducted on any materials used to clean a spill. Manage hazardous waste as described in Appendix B.
- Emissions from gasoline powered motor vehicles must not be visible and must be less than 40% opacity for diesel powered engines [RCSA §22a-174-18(a)(2)(i) and (ii)]. This does not apply to boat engines that are being repaired [RCSA §22a-174-18(a)(4)(iii)].
- If there is stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.
- Manage used oil as described in the "Used Oil" fact sheet.
- Manage antifreeze as described in the "Antifreeze" fact sheet.
- Manage soiled rags as described in "Rags" fact sheet.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Never pour waste fluids down the drain.
- Recycle fluids whenever possible. In general, the purer the waste stream, the higher the value to the recycler. Never mix gasoline, antifreeze, or chlorinated solvents into used oil because it may cause the used oil to become a hazardous waste, therefore requiring higher disposal costs.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION: No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to upland engine operations.



ZINC REPLACEMENT

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Sacrificial zinc anodes fight corrosion in salt water by deterring corrosion of metal hull and engine parts. Elevated levels of zinc in marina sediments have been found to be associated with boat operation and maintenance. Zinc, in high concentrations, can be toxic to marine life, and can be potentially toxic to humans who eat contaminated shellfish or fish.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- A hazardous waste determination must be performed on waste zinc anodes being disposed of. However, if the anodes can be recycled as scrap metal, they do not have to be managed as hazardous waste. See Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Recycle zinc anodes with other scrap metals. Scrap metal dealers will take spent zinc anodes.
- Store zinc anodes with other recyclable scrap metals in clearly marked containers protected from the elements.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to zinc replacement.

2

PAINTING AND FIBERGLASS REPAIR



Milford Boat Works, Milford

PAINTING AND FIBERGLASS

Quick Reference Table

Use this table as a quick reference to determine what is legally required if you conduct any of the listed activities or any of the listed products. We suggest that you read each fact sheet before turning to the referenced legal requirements section because each individual fact sheet provides more detailed information about each activity or product used. If the “Additional Requirements” box is checked, there are additional requirements that are not described in any appendix but are described on the referenced fact sheet.

Activities/Products Used

	Fact Sheet Page #	Appendix A: Hazardous Substance Management	Appendix B: Hazardous Waste Management	Appendix C: Used Oil Management	Appendix D: Solid Waste Management	Appendix E: Spills	Appendix F: Stormwater General Permit*	Appendix G: MIU General Permit*	Add'l Requirements
Abrasive Blasting	27		P		P		✓		✓
Compound Waxing	28		P		P		✓		
Fiberglassing	29	P	P		✓		✓		✓
Hull and Topside Painting	30		P		✓		✓		✓
Paint Spraying	32		P				✓		✓
Paint Stripping	34		P				✓		
Prepping & Painting Boat Bottoms	35		P		P		✓		✓
Scraping & Sanding	37		P		P		✓		
Teak Refinishing	39		P				✓		
Varnishing	40		P				✓		

✓ = applies P = Potentially applies, see fact sheet for more information

*NOTE: All facilities classified under Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 4493 (Marina) or SIC 373 (Ship and Boat Building and Repairing), with portion of the facility involved in vehicle and boat or equipment maintenance, fueling, and/or vehicle and boat or equipment maintenance, fueling and/or vehicle and boat or equipment cleaning operations, that discharge stormwater must register under the General Permit for the Discharge of

Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.

Abrasive Blasting

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

In abrasive blasting, sand, glass or plastic bead, walnut shells, metal shot or grit, sodium bicarbonate or dry ice pellets are used with air pressure or water pressure to remove paint. Traditional abrasive blasting of large boat hulls is a messy job resulting in many hundreds of pounds of spent abrasive mixed with bottom paint. While the abrasive can be relatively cheap, the labor is costly, and the potential environmental impacts are large.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- You must determine if your blasting wastes are hazardous [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449 (c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. If they are hazardous, manage as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.
- Perform abrasive blasting so that visible emissions do not cross outside of the property boundary or cause a nuisance [RCSA §22a-174-18(c)(2) and (c)(3)].
- Use containment methods during abrasive blasting operations [RCSA §22a-174-18(c)(1)(F)].

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Consider alternatives to abrasive blasting on-site, such as dustless sanders or contracting the work off-site.
- If abrasive blasting must be done, perform it within well-ventilated spray booths or plastic tarp enclosures away from the water to minimize the spreading of dust and windblown material, and to prevent residue from being carried into surface waters.
- If tarp enclosures are used, avoid blasting on windy days. Because tarps are not rigid, they do not eliminate wind flow through the blasting area, and so they allow the wind to carry blasting and residue into surface waters.
- Prohibit uncontained blasting in the marina.
- Store spent sandblasting grit, scrapings, and debris under cover in a manner that minimizes contact with process water or stormwater.
- Recycle used blast media. Investigate companies that recycle used blast media into new media or other products.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you contain debris from abrasive blasting?

YES

NO

NA

COMPOUND WAXING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Whether a hull is slightly oxidized or heavily oxidized and stained, whether a one or two step process is required to improve a luster of the hull, there are a few environmental impacts from compounding and waxing a hull. Basic pollution prevention techniques and proper management of the substances used to restore fiberglass hulls will help keep waxes and cleaners out of the environment.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Most stain removers, rubbing compounds, and waxes are not hazardous materials, although some have hazardous constituents. If any of the products, you use contain hazardous ingredients; you must determine if the waste materials that are generated are hazardous [40 CFR 262.11; RCRA §22a-449 (c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. If they are hazardous, they must be managed as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (“Stormwater General Permit”) See Appendix F for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Check all product SDS’s and purchase those which are non-hazardous.
- Conduct compounding and waxing away from the water.
- If possible, use phosphate free, biodegradable and non-toxic soap when prepping a hull. When removing tough stains, use only as much stain remover as necessary, or use a more abrasive rubbing or polishing compound.
- Manage used rags and buffing pads as described in the “Rags” fact sheet.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No clean Marina certification criteria specific to compound waxing.

FIBERGLASSING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The processes involved in fiberglassing, whether using epoxy, polyester, or vinylester resins for small or big jobs, can have environmental impacts. Some of the materials used in the fiberglassing process can be dangerous to workers. Some resins, catalysts, and the solvents used for the cleanup can be flammable, irritate the skin and respiratory system and may cause cancer.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Styrene, the primary component of gelcoat and other polyesters resins, is an ignitable chemical. Therefore, cans or containers of waste resins may be regulated as ignitable hazardous waste CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449 (c)- 102(a)(2)(A). Certain hardeners and accelerators may also be regulated as hazardous waste. See Appendix B for more information.
- Chlorinated solvents and the rags used to apply them must be managed as hazardous waste CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449 (c)- 102(a)(2)(A). See Appendix B and/or the “Rags” fact sheet for more information.
- If you store over 10,000 pounds of any hazardous substance requiring an MSDS (such as a solvent), you must comply with the reporting requirements under Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) [40 CFR 355]. See Appendix A for more information.
- If you manufacture hulls or decks for recreational boats made from fiberglass or aluminum and emit 10 tons or more per year of any one federally designated hazardous air pollutant (HAP) like styrene, toluene, or xylene, and/or 25 tons or more of all HAPs combined, several EPA air emission standards must be followed [40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVV]. Contact CT DEEP’s Bureau of Air Management at (860) 424-4152 for more information.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with the Industrial Activity (“Stormwater General Permit”) See Appendix F for more information.



Cured epoxy resins, cutouts, trim end etc, may be disposed in the on-site trash dumpster as a non-hazardous solid waste; as long as:

- *the amount is small (less than one cubic foot);*
- *the cured resins are not mixed with paints, solvents, or other hazardous wastes prior to curing; and*
- *no uncured resins or hardeners are disposed of with the material (these wastes must instead be disposed of as hazardous or Connecticut-regulated wastes depending on their ingredients).*



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Minimize waste by working with small batches of resin.
- Avoid putting liquid hardener in the trash, since it can spontaneously combust when mixed with sawdust and other materials.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to fiberglassing.

HULL AND TOPSIDE PAINTING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Hull and topside paints may be toxic, and inhalation may cause cancer. If spilled, they may harm aquatic life and water quality. Additionally, the fumes released by some paints can contribute to air pollution.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- A hazardous waste determination must be conducted on painting wastes and any materials used to clean up spilled paint to establish whether their disposal is subject to hazardous waste regulations CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449 (c)- 102(a)(2)(A). Manage hazardous waste described in Appendix B.
- Paint cans and other containers that have residues of hazardous (e.g., oil-based) paints must be handled as hazardous waste unless they have been “emptied” which means drained of all material that can be removed from them by normal methods (e.g., pouring or pumping), AND no more than one inch (or 3% by weight) of residue remains in the container [40 CFR 261.7]. “Emptied” containers of hazardous paints and those that have dried out residues, of non-hazardous (e.g, latex) paints may be recycled as scrap metal, or disposed of in regular trash.
- Paint or varnish (any amount) that is accidentally discharged to the ground or waters of the state must be reported to the CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or toll free at 866-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745) [CGS §22a-450]. See Appendix E for more information.
- If paint or varnish that is discharged into the navigable waters of the state causes a visible sheen, it may also be necessary to report the spill to the National Response Center at 800-424 8802 [§311 of the Clean Water Act; 33 USC 1321] See Appendix E for more information.
- If there is a Stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (“Stormwater General Permit”) See Appendix F for more information.
- Marinas that purchase 855 gallons or more of coatings and cleaning solvents for use in pleasure craft coating during any 12-month period, must control VOC emissions by using: 1) compliant low-VOC coatings, 2) VOC emission control equipment with an overall control efficiency of at least 90%, or 3) a combination of low-VOC coatings and emissions control equipment that achieve the applicable VOC emission rate [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk)(4)]. Other coatings may be used by obtaining a permit or order from DEEP

- that limits the total potential VOC emissions from all pleasure craft coating operations and related cleanings to 1,666 pounds or less in any calendar month. [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk)(4)(E)]. Up to 55-gallon non-compliant coatings may be used in a 12-month period [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk)(3)(C)].

Pleasure Craft Coating VOC Content Limits	
Coating Category	grams VOC/liter coating
Extreme high-gloss coating	600
High gloss coating	420
Pretreatment wash primer	780
Finish primer or surfacer	Effective January 1, 2016: 420
High build primer or surfacer	340
All other pleasure craft surface coatings for metal or plastic	420
Pleasure Craft Surface Coating VOC Emission Rate Limits	
Coating Category	grams VOC/liter solids
Extreme high-gloss coating	1100
High gloss coating	800
Pretreatment wash primer	6670
Finish primer or surfacer	Effective January 1, 2016: 800
High build primer or surfacer	550
All other pleasure craft surface coatings for metal or plastic	800

- Apply VOC-containing coatings using one of the following methods: electrostatic application, HVLP spray application or other method capable of achieving an equivalent transfer efficiency, airless spray application, air-assisted airless spray application, or hand application [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk) (5)].
- Store and convey VOC-containing coatings, diluents and cleaning solvents and VOC-contaminated absorbent applicators in closed, nonabsorbent, non-leaking containers. Contain, absorb and remove any spills or leaks of VOC-containing coating, diluents or cleaning solvent immediately [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk)(6)].

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Store all paint in a centralized, covered area. Return all unused paints to that area and immediately and properly manage empty containers.
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- Avoid the problem of having leftover paint by only mixing as much paint as is needed for a given job. Consider sharing leftover paints with customers or setting up an exchange area for customers to swap unused items.
- Limit in-water painting to interior surfaces and brightwork, where paint materials and spills can be contained and prevented from entering the water. Do not allow in-water hull scraping or any process that occurs underwater to remove paint from the paint from boat hull.
- Although it is not advised to conduct painting while the boat is in the water, if it must be done, transfer the paint to the vessel in a small (less than one gallon), tightly covered container. Small containers can mean small spills.
- Designate an upland area for debris-producing maintenance activities such as sanding and painting.
- Do as much work as possible away from the water, including mixing paints and/or cleaning brushes.
- Use tarps or drop cloths to collect drips. Weight the bottom edges of tarps and plastic sheeting to keep them in place.
- Use drip pans for all paint mixing, paint transfer, and/or equipment clean up.
- Use low-VOC, high solids content, and water-based paints and surface preparation products instead of traditional paints and primers.
- Encourage the use of non-toxic, high bonding, and easily cleaned hull coatings.
- Use brushes and rollers instead of paint sprayers whenever possible, since paint spraying is potentially more wasteful and more harmful to the environment. If paint spraying must be done, see the “Paint Spraying” fact sheet.
- Reuse solvents and thinners by draining the clean product off the top once solids settle out.
- Contain and clean up spilled paint or varnish immediately.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you conduct boat scraping, sanding, and other debris-producing maintenance in a designated upland maintenance area, where feasible?

YES

NO

NA



PAINT SPRAYING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Paint spraying has potential air and water quality impacts. Most paints contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which evaporate quickly and are ignitable. Many paints are also toxic. When released into the atmosphere, VOCs combine with combustion emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) to form ground level ozone, which damages the lungs and degrades many materials. Marine paint may be toxic to aquatic and marine life.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- An air emissions permit may be required if your potential to emit is equal to or greater than 15 tons/year of VOC, 10 tons/year of any individual HAP, or 25 tons/year of any combination of HAP [\[RCSA §22a-174-3a\]](#).
- No air emission permit for use of paint spray guns is required if you maintain purchase records for the past 5 years demonstrating that you have not purchased more than 1,500 gallons of VOC containing coatings including diluents and cleanup solvents for the premises in any calendar year [\[RCSA §22a-174-3c\]](#). Alternatively, you may be able to operate under [RCSA §22a-174-3b](#) without obtaining a permit by limiting your annual coating and solvent use to 3,000 gallons, using no coatings with a VOC or HAP content greater than 6.3 pounds/gallon, and keeping records. For more information about air emission permits, contact CT DEEP Bureau of Air Management at 860-424-3027.
- You must determine if your painting wastes (including leftover paints, spray gun solvents, and rags) or any materials used to clean a spill, are hazardous [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. If they are hazardous, they must be managed as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.
- Marinas that purchase 855 gallons or more of coatings and cleaning solvents for use in pleasure craft coating during any rolling 12-month period, must control VOC emissions by using: 1) compliant low-VOC coatings, 2) VOC emission control equipment with an overall control efficiency of at least 90%, or 3) a combination of low-VOC coatings and emissions control equipment that achieve the applicable VOC emission rate [\[RCSA §22a-174-20\(kk\)\(4\)\]](#). Other coatings may be used by obtaining a permit or order from CT DEEP that limits the total potential VOC emissions from all pleasure craft coating operations and related cleaning to 1,666 pounds or less in any calendar month. [\[RCSA §22a-174-20\(kk\)\(4\)\(E\)\]](#). Up to 55 gallons of non-compliant coatings may be used in a 12-month period [\[RCSA §22a-174-20\(kk\)\(3\)\(C\)\]](#).

Pleasure Craft Coating VOC Content Limits	
Coating Category	grams VOC/liter coating
Extreme high-gloss coating	600
High gloss coating	420
Pretreatment wash primer	780
Finish primer or surfacer	Effective January 1, 2016: 420
High build primer or surfacer	340
All other pleasure craft surface coatings for metal or plastic	420
Pleasure Craft Surface Coating VOC Emission Rate Limits	
Coating Category	grams VOC/liter solids
Extreme high-gloss coating	1100
High gloss coating	800
Pretreatment wash primer	6670
Finish primer or surfacer	Effective January 1, 2016: 800
High build primer or surfacer	550
All other pleasure craft surface coatings for metal or plastic	800

- Allowable spray-painting methods for VOC-containing coatings are electrostatic application, HVLP spray application or other method capable of achieving an equivalent transfer efficiency, airless spray application, and air-assisted airless spray application [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk) (5)].
- Store and convey VOC-containing coatings, diluents, and cleaning solvents, and VOC-contaminated absorbent applicators in closed, nonabsorbent, non-leaking containers. Contain, absorb and remove any spills or leaks of VOC-containing coating, diluent or cleaning solvent immediately [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk)6)].
- Clean spray application equipment within an enclosed gun cleaner, by using only cleaning solvents with a VOC content that does not exceed 50 grams per liter, or by operating air pollution control equipment to reduce emissions by at least 85% [RCSA §22a-174-20(jj)].

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Avoid unprotected paint spraying. Paint spraying may be conducted:
 - inside designated structures with ventilation and filter systems;
 - at designated shore-side areas away from open water, with temporary structures or plastic sheeting provided to minimize the spreading of overspray; or
 - in covered slips, with tarps and sheeting installed with a tight seal between the vessel being worked on and the floats or walkway surface. Prohibit paint spraying on the water without protective sheeting. Be sure to remove the protective sheeting with care to prevent loss of accumulated waste material into the water.
- If spraying outdoors with protective sheeting, avoid working on windy days when controlling the



- protective covering and paint spray is difficult.
- Use spray equipment with high transfer efficiency. Paint guns used in spray booths should be either High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) or High Efficiency Low Pressure (HELP) which are rated at 65% efficient paint transfer. HVLP guns can reduce overspray by 25% to 50%.
- Electrostatic spraying also requires less pressure, produces little overspray, and uses relatively little paint.
- Encourage the use of non-toxic, high bonding, and easily cleaned hull coatings.
- Limit the amount of leftover paint and decrease solvent use by using a smaller paint spray gun cup.
- Reuse solvents and thinners by draining the clean product off the top once solids settle out.
- Whenever possible, use brushes and rollers instead of paint sprayers since paint spraying is potentially more wasteful and more harmful to the environment than applying paint by hand.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you conduct all paint spraying in a protective enclosure, where practical?

YES

NO

NA

- ✓ Do you use spray equipment with high transfer efficiency such as HVLP or HELP spray guns?

YES

NO

NA

PAINT STRIPPING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Many paint strippers are solvent-based and contain chemicals that are dangerous to humans. Some are flammable, and most can cause water and air pollution if not handled properly. Toxic chemicals in paint strippers may include methylene chloride (also called dichloromethane, or DCM), methyl ethyl ketone (or 2-Butanone), acetone, toluene, methanol, N-methyl pyrrolidone (NMP), or xylene. There are some less environmentally damaging and less hazardous paint strippers available on the market.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- A hazardous waste determination must be conducted to establish whether disposal of used paint strippers is subject to hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. A hazardous waste determination must also be conducted on any materials used to clean up a spill. Manage hazardous waste as described in Appendix B.



- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (“Stormwater General Permit”). See Appendix F for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Consider alternatives to chemical paint stripping depending on the characteristics of the surface being stripped, the type of paint being removed, and the volume and type of waste produced. Alternatives include scraping, sanding, and/or abrasive blasting. Use a heat gun to remove paint and varnish where appropriate. See the “Scraping and Sanding” and “Abrasive Blasting” fact sheets for more information.
- If paint strippers must be used, use soy-based or water-based products, which are less hazardous.
- Use only the minimum amount of paint stripper needed for a job.
- Prevent evaporation by using tight fitting lids or stoppers. Reducing evaporation protects air quality, saves product and money.
- Reduce the chance of spills during transport by storing unused paint stripper where it’s used most in the shop. Place the product on an impervious basis.
- Encourage careful use by informing all workers and operators of the hazardous nature of solvents and the purchasing and recycling costs.
- Train employees to use less paint stripper, to properly store new and used paint strippers, to use wise clean-up procedures, and prevent leaks and spills.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you reduce use of solvent-based paint strippers by changing practices or product?

YES

NO

NA

PREPPING & PAINTING BOAT BOTTOMS ANTIFOULING PAINT

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Most antifouling paint contains elemental copper, cuprous oxide (a copper compound), or tin oxide compounds (tributyltin oxide) which kill organisms attempting to attach to a painted surface. By design, antifouling paints are toxic to marine life and can be absorbed by edible fish and shellfish. The toxic substances found in antifouling paints enter the environment through spillage, sanding, sand blasting, or scraping. Antifouling paint chips left on the ground or driveway can be transported into the water by stormwater runoff. The toxicants in antifouling paint can be passed up the food chain from mussels and



worms to fish, birds and humans.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- The use of anti-fouling tributyltin (TBT) containing paints with a release rate greater than 4.0 micrograms per square centimeter per day is prohibited in the state of Connecticut [RCSA §22a-66-2(c)(4)(D)].
- The owner or agent of a commercial boatyard may possess and apply TBT-containing antifouling paint if the paint is applied only within a commercial boatyard and (i) is applied to vessels exceeding 25 meters in length, or (ii) is applied to aluminum hulls [RCSA §22a-66-2(c)(4)(C)].
- No person may use a federally restricted-use pesticide, such as TBT, except under the supervision of a certified applicator [RCSA §22a-66-3(a)]. Applicators must be certified and licensed in accordance with RCSA §22a-66-5.
- A hazardous waste determination must be conducted to establish whether disposal of traditionally used antifouling paints, in solid or liquid form, is subject to hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. A hazardous waste determination must also be conducted on any materials used to clean a spill. Manage hazardous waste as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.
- Pursuant to Section 22a-430 of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS), the discharge of pressure washing wastewater to surface waters, a storm sewer, sanitary sewer, or the ground is a regulated activity requiring a permit from CT DEEP.
- Marinas that purchase 855 gallons or more of coatings and cleaning solvents for use in pleasure craft coating during any rolling 12-month period, must control VOC emissions by using: 1) compliant low-VOC coatings, 2) VOC emission control equipment with an overall control efficiency of at least 90%, or 3) a combination of low-VOC coatings and emissions control equipment that achieve the applicable VOC emission rate [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk)(4)]. Other coatings may be used by obtaining a permit or order from DEEP that limits the total potential VOC emissions from all pleasure craft coating operations and

related cleaning to 1,666 pounds or less in any calendar month. [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk)(4)(E)]. Up to 55 gallons of non-compliant coatings may be used in a 12 month period [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk)(3)(C)].

Pleasure Craft Coating VOC Content Limits	
Coating Category	grams VOC/liter coating
Antifouling coating – aluminum substrate	560
Antifouling coating – all other substrates	400
Antifouling sealant or tie coat	420

Pleasure Craft Surface Coating VOC Emission Rate Limits	
Antifouling coating – aluminum substrate	1530
Antifouling coating – all other substrates	764
Antifouling sealer or tie coat	800

- Allowable spray painting methods for VOC-containing coatings are: electrostatic application, HVLP spray application or other method capable of achieving an equivalent transfer efficiency, airless spray application, and air-assisted airless spray application [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk)(5)].
- Store and convey VOC-containing coatings, diluents, and cleaning solvents, and VOC-contaminated absorbent applicators in closed, nonabsorbent, non-leaking containers. Contain, absorb and remove any spills or leaks of VOC-containing coating, diluent or cleaning solvent immediately [RCSA §22a-174-20(kk)(6)].
- Clean spray application equipment within an enclosed gun cleaner, by using only cleaning solvents with a VOC content that does not exceed 50 grams per liter, or by operating air pollution control equipment to reduce emissions by at least 85% [RCSA §22a-174-20(jj)].

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Switch to long-lasting and low-toxicity antifouling paint. Recommend antifouling paints containing the minimum number of toxic materials necessary for the expected condition to your customers. Stock only those in the ships store.
- Stay informed about antifouling products, like Teflon, silicone, polyurethane, and wax that have limited negative impacts. Pass on the information to your customers.
- Discourage the use of antifouling paint on boats kept in fresh water; except where invasive species, like zebra mussels are a problem.
- Recommend that boats that are rack stored or trailered use alternatives to antifouling paint such as polyurethane, bottom wax, or non-metallic epoxies, since antifouling paint is not necessary for boats that are not continuously in the water.
- Use dust-collecting sanders when sanding anti-foul paint.
-



- Sandblasting is not recommended for removal of antifouling paint. If sandblasting is necessary, see “Abrasive Blasting” fact sheet.
- Sweep and collect paint chips (don’t hose) immediately after scraping or sanding.
- Mix paints and solvents away from the water and prevent dripping into the water. Avoid mixing paint or cleaning brushes on open floats or other structures over the water.
- Use drip pans, tarps and sheeting to contain droppings and spilled materials. Drip pans should be used for all paint mixing, solvent transfer, or equipment cleanup operations unless the operations are conducted in controlled areas away from storm drains, surface waters, shorelines, piers, docks or floats. Weight the bottom edges of tarps and plastic sheeting to keep them in place.
- Mix only enough paint necessary for a job.
- Save excess or unused antifouling paint for future uses.
- Reuse solvents and thinners by draining the clean product off the top once solids settle out.
- Prohibit underwater bottom cleaning, hull scraping, or any in-water process that removes paint from the boat bottoms. Although this is a popular practice for racing boats prior to a race to reduce drag; it is impossible to treat what’s cleaned from the boat bottom.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINAS:

✓ Do you recommend less environmentally damaging bottom coating?	YES	NO	NA
✓ Do you disallow in-water hull scraping or cleaning at your facility?	YES	NO	NA
✓ Do you collect and properly manage dust and debris from boat bottom prep work and sanding at your facility?	YES	NO	NA



SCRAPING AND SANDING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Hull paints can contain heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Sanding chips and dust that fall onto the ground can enter a marina basin through stormwater runoff. Paint chips and sanding debris can be particularly dangerous when ingested by shellfish, as other animals, including humans, ingest shellfish.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- You must determine if your sanding dust is hazardous [40 CFR 262.11; RCRA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. If it is hazardous, it must be managed as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Conduct sanding and scraping away from the water's edge. Designate an upland area for debris-producing maintenance such as scraping, sanding, and sandblasting. The boat maintenance area can be a temporary structure or plastic sheeting provided to minimize the spreading of dust and windblown material. The work area should be well marked with signs.
- Place drop cloths or tarps under vessels when sanding or scraping. Weight the bottom edges of tarps and drop cloths to keep them in place.
- Consider installing an impervious pad for conducting debris-producing maintenance.
- Clean up all debris, trash, sanding dust, and paint chips immediately following any maintenance or repair activity. When sanding or grinding hulls over a paved surface, vacuuming or sweeping loose paint particles is the preferred cleanup method. Do not hose the debris away.
- Avoid scraping or sanding on windy days, unless conducting activity in an enclosed maintenance structure.
- Use dustless or vacuum sanders when sanding. These tools can collect over 98% of dust generated instead of releasing it into the air. Workers can use this equipment without full suits or respirators and have less cleanup when the job is done.
- Require customers and contractors to use dustless or vacuum sanders. Rent or loan the equipment to them.
- Post signs indicating the availability of the dustless or vacuum sanders.
- Provide a collection drum for the dust from vacuum sanders and other scraping debris.
- Restrict or prohibit sanding and scraping boats which are in the water, to the greatest extent practicable.
- If sanding, scraping, or grinding must take place while the boat is in the water, use tarps and sheeting installed between the vessel being worked on and the floats or walking surface to prevent dust, paint chips, debris, or other materials from falling or being blown into the water. The sheeting



should have a tight seal to the vessel and adjacent surfaces to prevent leakage of particulates outside the work area. Remove the sheeting carefully to prevent the loss of accumulated waste material into the water.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you put tarps or drop cloths under boats to catch chips and drips while scraping, sanding and painting boats on the upland?

YES

NO

NA

TEAK REFINISHING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Teak cleaners, which contain acids and caustics, can be toxic to marine life when spilled in the water.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- A hazardous waste determination must be conducted for spent teak cleaner, and for any materials used to clean a spill [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. If hazardous, spent teak cleaner must be managed as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Avoid teak cleaners containing acids (such as phosphoric acid or oxalic acid) or those labeled "caustic, corrosive, or acidic." Clean teak with a mild, phosphate-free detergent with bronze wool, if possible.
- If sanding teak, use a dustless or vacuum sander.
- If possible, conduct teak refinishing in upland maintenance area. If not possible, use safer cleaners and avoid flushing excess teak cleaner and teak oil into the marina basin.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to teak refinishing.



VARNISHING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Spills of oil-based varnishes may be detrimental to the marine and aquatic environment. Since they are petroleum-based, spills may have an impact like oil spills. Chemicals in varnishes can be highly flammable and potentially harmful to human health.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Many varnishes are composed of hazardous materials. You must determine if your waste varnish is hazardous [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. A hazardous waste determination must also be conducted for any materials used to clean a spill. Manage hazardous waste as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Avoid the disposal problem of leftover varnish by mixing only as much as is needed for a given job. Consider sharing leftover varnishes with customers or setting up an exchange area for customers to swap unused items.
- Use less hazardous, water-based varnishes which pose less of a threat to human health or the environment.
- In case of spills of varnish on land, use absorbent material to clean it up, and collect any contaminated soils. Spills in waterways should be contained and mopped up with booms or pads that repel water but absorb petroleum.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to varnishing.

3

HAULING AND STORING BOATS



Yacht Yard at Mystic

HAULING & STORING BOATS

Quick Reference Table

Use this table as a quick reference to determine what is legally required if you conduct any of the listed activities or use any of the listed products. We suggest that you read each fact sheet before turning to the referenced legal requirement section because each individual fact sheet provides more detailed information about each activity or product used. If the “Additional Requirements” box is checked, there are additional requirements that are not described in any appendix but are described on the referenced fact sheet.

ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS USED	Fact Sheet Page #	Appendix A: Hazardous Substance Management	Appendix B: Hazardous Waste Management	Appendix C: Used Oil Management	Appendix D: Solid Waste Management	Appendix E: Spills	Appendix F: Stormwater General Permit*	Appendix G: MIU General Permit*	Add'l Requirements
Bilge Cleaning	41		P	✓		P	✓		✓
Boat Disposal	43		P	P	✓				✓
Pressure Washing	44		✓				✓	P	
Pumpouts	46								P
Shrink Wrap	48				✓				
Winterizing Vessels	49		P	P			✓	P	

✓ = applies P = Potentially applies, see fact sheet for more information

***NOTE:** All facilities classified under Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 4493 Marina) or SIC 373 (Ship and Boat Building and Repairing), with portions of the facility involved in vehicle, boat, or equipment maintenance, fueling, and/or vehicle and boat or equipment cleaning operations, that discharge stormwater must register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (“Stormwater General Permit”). See Appendix F for more information.



BILGE CLEANING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Bilge water can commonly contain oil, fuel, antifreeze, and other contaminants. Even small amounts of such materials introduced into the marina environment can cause environmental problems, especially if they persist. Although some oil that spills into the water evaporates, petroleum hydrocarbons can remain suspended in the water column, concentrate on the surface, or settle to the bottom. An oil sheen can block necessary oxygen and light from moving through the surface of the water. According to the EPA, the hydrocarbons in oil harm juvenile fish, upset fish reproduction, and interfere with the growth and reproduction of bottom-dwelling organisms.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Oily bilge water that is discharged to the waters of the state must be reported to the CT DEEP's Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860- 424-3338 or toll-free 1-866-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745) [CGS §22a-450]. See Appendix E for more information on reporting spills.
- If oily bilge water or any petroleum product that is discharged into navigable waters causes a visible sheen, it may also be necessary to report the spill to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 [Section 311 of the Clean Water Act; 33 USC 1321]. See Appendix E for more information on reporting spills.
- If oily bilge water cannot be sufficiently cleaned for legal discharge, plan with a waste hauler to properly dispose of the bilge water. See Appendix C.
- The use of dispersants, such as dishwashing soaps or detergents, on oil or fuel spills or sheen of any size is prohibited in most circumstances [40 CFR 110.4]. Dispersants may only be used with permission from federal or state authorities, and only in rare instances.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Before pumping out a bilge, visually inspect the bilge water to determine whether there is a visible sheen of oil.
- Use oil absorbent materials to remove oil before pumping a bilge.
- Use an oil/water separator to remove oil from bilge water.
- Don't use soaps and detergents to clean up oily bilge water.
- Educate customers to keep their engines properly maintained, to continually check and fix all leaks, and to keep an absorbent pad or pillow in the bilge to absorb small drips and spills.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINAS CERTIFICATION:

✓ Do you provide an oil/water separation service to remove oil from bilge water?	YES	NO	NA
✓ Do you place oil absorbent materials in boat bilges as a standard maintenance practice?	YES	NO	NA
✓ Do you provide staff training in bilge cleaning?	YES	NO	NA

BOAT DISPOSAL

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Sunken or abandoned vessels can pose environmental and safety risks by leaking oil and fuel in a concentrated area. They can also cause navigational and safety hazards. If boats are properly disposed of before they become unseaworthy, the chances that the vessel will become an environmental risk are reduced.

Do you want to get rid of your boat but are unable to trade it in? Cutting it up and burning or incinerating the boat is not a legal option and may be dangerous. Open burning is regulated under Connecticut General Statute 22a-174(f) and incineration is regulated under the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Due to the antifungal and other additives in the paints on the hulls of many boats many hazardous air pollutants would be released during the open burning or incineration of a boat. Illegal burning of materials subjects individuals to fines and/or imprisonment under Connecticut General Statute 23-48.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Disposing of boats at a permitted solid waste landfill or transfer station [CGS § 22a-207b, 208a, 248, 250].
- The burning of vessels, otherwise being disposed of, or their framing is unlawful. Violators of the Connecticut General Statutes or Air Regulations promulgated under Chapter 446c of the Connecticut General Statutes may incur fines and/or imprisonment.



Some non-profit organizations operate tax deductible boat donation programs for boats in good repair. Some organizations to consider include American Lung Association, Connecticut Chapter, (800) LUNGUSA; University of Rhode Island Foundation, (401) 874-5273; Connecticut River Museum, (860) 767-8269.



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Empty the boat's fuel tanks and reuse or dispose of used gasoline as hazardous waste.
- Remove and recycle the following boat parts and fluid:
 - used oil
 - used antifreeze
 - boat engine (recycle as scrap metal)
 - any metal with reuse value, such as lead, zinc, aluminum, brass/bronze.
 - refrigerants
- Remove all mercury containing devices (i.e., some electronic equipment, bilge pump switches, old ship's barometers) and handle as hazardous waste. If removed by the boater, the mercury containing devices can be managed as household hazardous waste. Otherwise, see Appendix B for information on hazardous waste management.

- Reduce the size of the hull into smaller pieces as directed by the solid waste facility. The smaller the pieces, the easier it is for the facility to take. Measures should be taken during this process to control fugitive dust. Many marine products contain toxic materials that may become airborne.
- Abandoned boats may be sold. The procedure is described in CGS §15-140c, and CGS §49-55a and 55b. Call CT -DEEP's Boating Division at 860-434-8638 for more information visit their website www.ct.gov/deep and search for abandoned boats or call CMTA at 860.767-2645.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

There are no Clean Marina certification criteria specific to boat disposal.

PRESSURE WASHING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Pressure washing of boat bottoms to remove marine organisms produces wastewater contaminated with antifouling paints containing copper, tin, lead, zinc, and other heavy metals in concentrations that are harmful to the marine environment. Even in small amounts, untreated pressure washing wastewater can adversely impact water quality. Additionally, sediments contaminated with copper, lead, zinc and other metals can cause problems related to dredged material disposal. Pollutants dissolved in pressure washing wastewater can potentially pollute soil and ground water in upland areas.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Pursuant to Section 22a-430 of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS), the discharge of pressure washing wastewater to surface waters, a storm sewer, sanitary sewer, or the ground is a regulated activity requiring a permit from the CT DEEP.
- Pressure washing wastewater is a “process wastewater.” *The General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (“Stormwater General Permit”) does not cover process wastewaters, including but not limited to, pressure washing wastewater. See Appendix F for more information on the Stormwater General Permit.
- All pressure washing wastewater must be collected and handled in an acceptable manner. Below are several options:
 1. **Untreated Wastewater:** Hire a waste hauler that is permitted by CT DEEP pursuant to CGS Section 22a-454 to transport your untreated pressure washing wastewater to a permitted treatment or disposal facility. In order to do this, you must first test your collected wastewater and any sludge or filtered solids that have been removed from the wastewater to determine if they are hazardous waste or not. [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)] If the wastewater or sludges/solids are determined to be hazardous, manage them in compliance with the hazardous waste requirements described in Appendix B. If the wastewater or sludges/solids are determined to be non-hazardous, manage them as “Connecticut-regulated wastes” as described in Appendix B.
 2. **Treated Wastewater:** Discharge treated pressure washing wastewater to a sanitary sewer pursuant to the *General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users (MIU General Permit)*, or if a sanitary sewer is not available, employ a licensed waste hauler to haul treated wastewater to a Publicly Owned



Pursuant to CGS §22a-430 no person may initiate, create, originate, or maintain any discharge of water, substance, or material into the waters of the state without a permit for such discharge from the CTDEEP.



Treatment Works (POTW). Before pressure washing wastewater can be discharged to the sanitary sewer or hauled to a POTW, the terms and conditions of the MIU General Permit must be met, which require collection and treatment to meet discharge effluent limitations. See Appendix G for more information on the MIU General Permit.

3. **Recycled Wastewater:** Treat and reuse pressure washing wastewater through a closed loop recycle/reclamation system. Any wastewater removed or used during maintenance and cleaning of the system must be handled as described in paragraph one or two above, and any generated solid or hazardous wastes must be handled as described in paragraph one above. See Appendix B for further information on handling solid and hazardous waste.

***Note:** Overspray must be controlled and is included in the wastewater collection and management requirements described above. This is especially important when using recycling equipment where contamination of the ground or surface waters may occur from spraying contaminated water.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Prohibit underwater bottom cleaning, hull scraping, or any in-water process that removes paint from the boat bottoms.
 - Conduct pressure washing of boat bottoms over an impervious surface prepared and maintained to prevent wastewaters and paint particulates from infiltrating into the pavement and to the ground.
 - Prevent overspray using enclosures and windbreaks where feasible and avoidance of pressure washing in windy conditions.
 - Minimize the amount of water used when boats are pressure washed. Use low volume, high pressure washing systems.
 - Contact the CT DEEP Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance Division of Water Permitting and Enforcement at 860-424-3025 for additional information or questions regarding the handling of pressure washing wastewater.
-
- To obtain a list of CT DEEP permitted waste haulers, call the CT DEEP toll-free hazardous waste compliance assistance line at 888-424-4193 or the Hartford office at (860) 424-3023.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Is pressure washing wastewater being handled at your facility consistent with state and federal law?
YES NO NA

PUMPOUTS

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Generally, marina basins are naturally sheltered and semi-enclosed, which usually means they are not flushed as well as more open waters. Bacteria, chemicals, and nutrients contained in untreated and minimally treated human waste from boats can overload small, poorly flushed waterways and may cause local water quality problems. Disease carrying bacteria, viruses, and protozoa can enter waterways through the discharge of untreated or poorly treated boat waste. The nutrients in boat sewage can stimulate algae to grow in such large numbers that their respiration and decomposition uses up oxygen necessary for fish to live. Direct threats to human health can arise through consumption of contaminated water, fish, or shellfish. Scientists have shown there is more bacteria in the untreated waste discharged by one boat than in the treated wastewater discharged by a small city.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- There are no statutes or regulations that specifically require marinas in Connecticut to provide a pumpout facility. However, facilities may be required to provide a pumpout facility for customers and the boating public as a condition of a CT DEEP permit for a new or expanded marina construction. Regardless of possible permit conditions, more and more boaters are starting to demand pumpout facilities, so it makes sense to provide customers with convenient and affordable service.
- All Connecticut coastal waters are designated as No Discharge Areas. When operating a vessel on a body of water where the discharge of treated or untreated sewage is prohibited the operator

must secure the device in a manner that prevents any discharge.

Some acceptable methods are padlocking overboard discharge valves in the closed position, using non releasable wire tie to hold overboard discharge valves in the closed position, closing overboard discharge valves and removing the handle, locking the door, with padlock or keylock, to the space enclosing the toilets (for Type I and Type II only).

- * Additionally, pursuant to federal regulations the discharge of all sewage from vessels is prohibited in all inland waters in Connecticut and the above-described requirement to secure MSDs applies.



Use Clean Vessel Act (CVA) funds to defray costs of installing and operating a coastal pump out. Coastal marinas are eligible for reimbursement for up to 75% of the costs of installation and operation and maintenance of pumpouts through the CVA program. CVA funds may also be available for inland pumpouts. For more information, contact CT DEEP's Office of Long Island Sound Programs (OLISP) at (860) 424-3034



For more information on No Discharge Areas in Connecticut visit the US Environmental Protection Agency's website at www.epa.gov/region1/eco/nodiscrg/ct.html or visit

the CT DEEP website at www.ct.gov/deep, click on the heading "Programs and Services" and click on "No Discharge Area".

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Install a pumpout or portable toilet holding tank waste receptacle. Select the type of pumpout system that meets the needs of your marina, your customers, and transients:
 - Permanently fixed to the dock, or
 - Mobile, hand truck or pumpout boat
- If the pumpout is permanently fixed, choose an appropriate location which is convenient and accessible to the greatest number of boats throughout the tidal cycle:
 - Gas dock
 - T-head
 - Separate bulkhead
- If the marina services mostly smaller boats without holding tanks, provide portable toilet holding tank dump stations near small slips and launch ramps.
- Use Clean Vessel Act funds to defray costs of installing and operating a pumpout. The owners/operators of boating facilities are eligible for reimbursement for up to 75% of the costs of installation and operation and maintenance of pumpouts and dump stations through the federal Clean Vessel Act Program. For more information on this funding program, contact the Office of Long Island Sound Programs at 860-424-3034
- Train staff to operate the pumpout. Boaters rely on functional pumpout facilities.
- Upland waste holding tanks, if above ground, should be secured and have a secondary containment area, including a concrete pad. Inspect the area regularly.
- Provide clean and attractive bathrooms for marina customers. Encourage customers to use them rather than the toilets on their boats.
- Support boaters' compliance with Connecticut's statewide prohibition of vessel sewage discharges. Include in slip and mooring contracts that discharge of sewage in violation of Connecticut's No Discharge Area designation is cause for expulsion from the marina.
- Educate marina customers about the impacts of boat sewage and the proper way to manage it. Post signs in the marina outlining the rules for proper sewage handling.
- Provide and promote biodegradable and non-toxic holding tank deodorant. Sell it in the ship's store.
- Encourage the boaters at your facility with marine heads to install holding tanks.
- Allow pumpout boats to service customers in your facility.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you offer affordable, convenient pumpout facilities to customers and/or the general public?

YES NO NA

- ✓ Does your facility provide clean bathrooms for customers?

YES NO NA



Although reusable boat covers are environmentally preferable to disposable covers, recycling is an environmentally valuable option for dealing with waste material that cannot be reused.

SHRINK WRAP

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Shrink wrap is a low-density polyethylene (LDPE) cocoon used by many boaters to protect their boats during storage and land transport. LDPE is made from petroleum, a limited nonrenewable resource, and is not biodegradable. If disposed of, it takes up disposal capacity at landfills or trash to energy plants.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Shrink wrap must be managed as solid waste [CGS § 22a-207(3)]. See Appendix D for more information.

LDPE boat shrink wrap can be recycled and used to manufacture new products such as: plastic bags, composite lumber (decking, docks, benches, etc.), lawn edging, plastic banners, etc. Recycling shrink wrap instead of disposing it may reduce overall waste disposal costs, and realizes environmental benefits over disposal i.e., saves energy, reduces greenhouse gas emissions; helps conserve natural resources; reduces both air and water pollution and conserves water use.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Use and encourage customers to use reusable covers (such as canvas or reusable plastic tarps);
- If using shrink wrap, explore options to recycle the used plastic covers.
 - There are recycling processors in Connecticut which can aggregate the material; prepare it to market specifications and market the material to manufacturers and other end users. Work with your hauler or self-haul the material hauled to those facilities. Call the CT DEEP Office of Source Reduction and Recycling at 860 424-3366 if you need more information; or
 - Check if your shrink wrap manufacturer will recycle their used product. Some companies recycle used shrink wrap. The following list is not an endorsement of the companies, but offered for your information:
 - Dockside Boat Reconditioning, 401-351-7130
 -



Vessel storage may be subject to local building codes, zoning ordinances, and fire codes. Check with municipal building department for requirements

➤ Dr. Shrink, 1606 State Street, Manistee, MI 49660-1855, 800- 968-5147 drshrink@drshrink.com, or: drshrink.com,

Coordinate a regional recycling pickup of used shrink wrap with your waste hauler.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

✓ Do you recycle used shrink wrap or encourage customers to cover their boats with reusable canvas?

YES NO NA

WINTERIZING VESSELS

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The activity of preparing a vessel for winter storage may contribute to nonpoint source pollution through the use of heavy equipment (forklifts, cranes, and travel lifts) as well as through various storage procedures (use of antifreeze and battery storage).

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Please see referenced fact sheets for legal requirements for specific winterizing activities.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

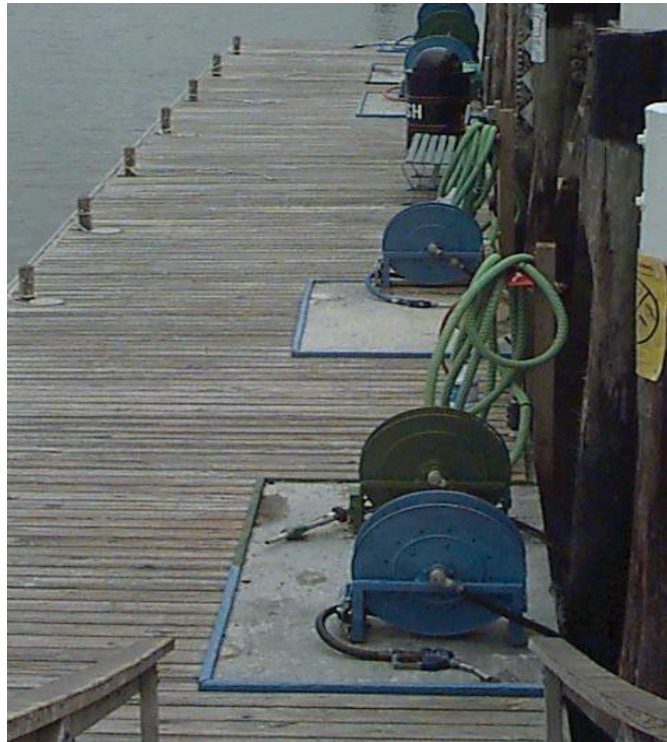
- Use propylene glycol antifreeze (usually pink) which is less toxic than ethylene glycol (usually green)
- To winterize all systems except “closed” or freshwater cooling systems. See “Antifreeze” fact sheet for more information.
- Inspect and clean bilges prior to extended vessel storage. Clean all water, oil, or foreign materials from the bilge using absorbent material. See “Bilge Cleaning” fact sheet for more information.
- Promote reusable or recyclable boat covers. See “Shrink Wrap” fact sheet for more information.
- See also “Pressure Washing,” “Decommissioning Engines,” “Oil Changes,” and “Battery Replacement” fact sheets for more information on these activities.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to winterizing vessels.

4

Fueling



FUELING

Quick Reference Table

Use this table as a quick reference to determine what is legally required if you conduct any of the listed activities or use any of the listed products. We suggest that you read each fact sheet before turning to the referenced legal requirement section because each individual fact sheet provides more detailed information about each activity or product used. If the "Additional Requirements" box is checked, there are additional requirements that are not described in any appendix but are described on the referenced fact sheet.

ACTIVITIES	Fact Sheet Page #	Appendix A: Hazardous Substance Management	Appendix B: Hazardous Waste Management	Appendix C: Used Oil Management	Appendix D: Solid Waste Management	Appendix E: Spills	Appendix F: Stormwater General Permit*	Appendix G: MIU General Permit*	Add'l Requirements
Fuel Storage	51	P	✓			P	✓		✓
Fuel Tank Disposal	53		✓		✓		✓		✓
Fueling Station Operation	54		✓			P	✓		✓

✓ = applies P = potentially applies, see fact sheet for more information

***NOTE:** All facilities classified under Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 4493 (Marina) or SIC 373 (Ship and Boat Building and Repairing), with portions of the facility involved in vehicle, boat, or equipment maintenance, fueling, and/or vehicle and boat or equipment cleaning operations, that discharge stormwater must register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.



FUEL STORAGE

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Fuel spills are very damaging to the marina environment. According to the EPA, the complex hydrocarbon compounds in oil and gasoline are toxic to marine life, upset fish reproduction and interfere with growth and reproduction of bottom dwelling organisms.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- If your facility stores 10,000 pounds or more of gasoline, diesel fuel, and/or fuel oil, either above- or underground for dispensing or for on-site use, you must report storage of that substance under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 [42 U.S.C. 11001, et seq.]. For specific reporting requirements, see Appendix A.
- Both aboveground and underground storage tanks and their piping systems are subject to the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) *Automotive and Marine Service Station Code* (NFPA 30A). These requirements are adopted locally. Check with your municipal fire marshal for local requirements or contact the State Fire Marshal's Office at 860-685-8380.
- Underground Petroleum Storage: Tanks with ten percent or more of total volume below grade (including the volume of connected underground pipes) are considered Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) and must meet certain requirements [RCSA §22a-449(d)-1 and §22a-449(d)-101-113]. The general requirements are that:
 1. The tank and piping are constructed of noncorrosive materials or externally coated cathodically protected steel or be a composite or jacketed tank and installed according to manufacturer's specifications.
 2. All new tanks and piping must be double-walled and have continuous interstitial monitoring.
 3. The facility has an approved method of leak detection which includes the maintenance of all activity records for 5 years (on or after October 1, 2003, the UST system release detection must include continuous interstitial monitoring).
 4. Fill-pipes on tanks have a liquid tight means to collect spills from delivery hoses.
 5. The tanks have over fill protection, such as automatic shutoff devices, which activate at 90% UST capacity and restrict flow during deliveries or automatically shut off the flow into the tank when the tank is no more than 95% full monitoring).
 6. Register tanks annually with CT DEEP (<http://filings.deep.ct.gov>);
 7. All UST owners/operators must designate at least one certified Class A, B and C Operator for each UST facility.
 8. If a facility has a total underground buried storage capacity of more than 42,000 gallons of petroleum product, it may require a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan [40



CFR 112.1]. See Appendix E for more information; and

9. UST facilities must be able to meet Financial Responsibility requirements.

**There are additional requirements for facility owners or operators when they are closing USTs through removal or in-place abandonment [RCSA §22a-449(d)-107]. Contact the CTDEEP Storage Tank Enforcement Unit at 860-424-3374 for more information or visit www.ct.gov/deep/ust.*

- **Aboveground Petroleum Storage:** If your facility stores more than 1,320 gallons of gas or oil in aboveground tanks, it may require an SPCC Plan [40 CFR 112.1], which outlines a facility-wide plan to prevent spills and contingency plans in case of spills. The aboveground storage tank should be located within a dike or over an impervious storage area with containment volumes equal to 110% of the capacity of the storage tank. See Appendix E for more information.
- **Stage I vapor recovery:** Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of 250 gallons or more located at a facility with a throughput of 10,000 gallons or more must be equipped with a CARB-certified fill adapter, a pressure-vacuum vent valve and a two-point Stage I vapor recovery system [RCSA §22a-174-20(b)(6) & (7) and §22a-174-30(c)(6) & (7)]. Facilities must perform a pressure decay test annually [Public Act No. 13-120]. Additional Stage I requirements apply to facilities with monthly gasoline throughputs of 100,000 gallons or more [40 CFR 63 subpart CCCCCC].
- **Submerged fill pipe:** Gasoline Storage tanks with a capacity of 250 gallons (950 liter) or more located at a facility with a throughput of 10,000 gallons or more must have a permanent submerged fill pipe with a discharge point twelve inches or less from the bottom of the tank if the fill pipe was installed on or before November 9, 2006, and 6 inches or less if the fill pipe was installed after November 9, 2006. [40 CFR 63.11117]. For facilities with lower monthly throughputs, the submerged fill pipe must be no more than 18 inches from the bottom of the tank if installed on or before March 7, 2014, and six inches if installed after that date [RCSA §22a-174-20(a)(5)].
- The external surfaces of a gasoline storage tank with a maximum capacity of 2,000 gallons or greater that is exposed to the sun must be either mill-finished aluminum or painted white upon the next painting of the tank (words and logograms that cover no more than 20 percent of the external surface area of the tank are allowed) [RCSA §22a-174-20(a)(7)].
- Any fuel spill to the waters of the State must be reported to the DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or toll-free 866-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745) [CGS §22a-450]. See Appendix E for state and federal spill reporting requirements.
- If the fuel that is discharged into navigable waters causes a visible sheen, it may also be necessary to report a spill to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802 [Section 311 of the Clean Water Act; 33 U.S.C. 1321]. See Appendix E for the state and federal spill reporting requirements.
- A hazardous waste determination must be conducted on any materials used to clean a spill to determine whether disposal of the materials is subject to hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. Manage hazardous waste as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Keep all information about registered underground storage tanks and subsequent updates from CT DEEP and maintenance records filed in a central location, including the results of requisite monthly UST system inspections which are certified by Class A or Class B trained operators.
- Regularly inspect aboveground fuel storage tanks and associated piping for leaks.
- If possible, cover the tank with a roof to prevent rainwater from filling the containment area.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you regularly inspect and repair fuel transfer and storage equipment?

YES

NO

NA

FUEL TANK DISPOSAL

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

According to the EPA, the complex hydrocarbon compounds in petroleum products are toxic to marine life, upset fish reproduction, and interfere with the growth and reproduction of bottom dwelling organisms. Improperly disposed fuel tanks can also impact groundwater supplies and pose a serious fire safety risk.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- If a portable or fixed tank for gasoline or an oil and gasoline mixture is empty, meaning drained of all material that can be removed from the container by normal methods like pouring or pumping, AND no more than one inch (or 3% by weight) of residue remains in the container, it can be disposed of as regular solid waste or can be recycled as scrap metal [40 CFR 261.7]. If a tank is not empty, it must be disposed of as hazardous waste [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA Section 22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. See Appendix B for more information.
- Prior to closing underground storage tanks (UST) through removal or in-place abandonment,

you must notify CT DEEP. You can either remove USTs and dispose of them as scrap metal, or you can remove the product and fill the tank with inert solid material and leave it in place following the provisions specified in the National Fire Protection Association Code 30. You are required to perform representative soil sampling, which includes sampling each of the four sidewalls of the tank grave and the bottom of the tank grave along the centerline of the excavated UST. Samples need to be taken



from soils below the level of the bottom of the UST. Owners and/or operators must maintain records of the sample results [RCSA Section 22a-449(d)-107] for no less than five (5) years from the date of permanent closure and at the UST site. Releases to the environment must be reported to CT DEEP at 860 424-3338. For more information on UST closure, contact CT DEEP's Storage Tank Enforcement Unit at 860-424-3374.

- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Use, recondition, or recycle all usable fuel before disposing of the tank.
- Store tanks awaiting disposal away from ignition sources like heat or sparks.
- Clearly label tanks "Waste Gasoline."

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to fuel tank disposal.

FUELING STATION OPERATION

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The small spills that occur during boat fueling can accumulate and become a much larger problem. According to the EPA, complex hydrocarbon compounds in oil and gasoline are toxic to marine life, upset fish reproduction, and interfere with the growth and reproduction of bottom dwelling organisms. Oil and gas that are ingested by one animal can be passed to the next animal that eats it. In a marina, petroleum will also deteriorate the white Styrofoam in floats and docks, and discolor boat hulls, woodwork, and paint. Gasoline spills are also a safety problem because of the product's flammability. A single pint of petroleum product released into the water can cover one acre of water surface area and can seriously damage aquatic habitat.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- All marine service stations are subject to the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) Automotive and Marine Service Station Code (NFPA 30A). These requirements are adopted locally. Check with your municipal fire marshal for local requirements or contact the State Fire Marshal's Office at 860-685-8380.
- The following requirements are listed in NFPA 30A as pertaining to marine service stations. It is not intended to be a complete list of requirements:
 - Dispensing nozzles must be of the automatic-closing type without a latch-open device [NFPA 30A, Section 11-4.2].



- All marine service stations must be attended by an employee responsible for supervising, observing, and controlling the dispensing of liquids whenever the station is open for business [NFPA 30A, Section 11-4.7].
- Each marine motor fuel dispensing facility shall be provided with fire extinguishers installed, inspected, and maintained as required by NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*. Extinguishers for marine motor fuel dispensing areas shall be provided according to the extra (high) hazard requirements for Class B hazards, except that the maximum travel distance to an 80 B:C extinguisher shall be permitted to be 31 m (100 feet) [NFPA 30A, Section 11-7.1].
- Signs with the following legends printed in 2-inch (5cm), red letters on a white background must be posted in the dispensing area of all marine service stations [NFPA 30A, Section 11-10.8]:

BEFORE FUELING:

- (a) Stop all engines and auxiliaries
- (b) Shut off all electricity, open flames, and heat sources
- (c) Check all bilges for fuel vapors
- (d) Extinguish all smoking materials
- (e) Close access fittings and openings that could allow fuel vapors to enter enclosed spaces of the vessel

DURING FUELING:

- (a) Maintain nozzle contact with fill pipe
- (b) Wipe up spills immediately
- (c) Avoid overfilling
- (d) Fuel filling nozzle must be attended at all times

AFTER FUELING:

- (a) Inspect bilges for leakage and fuel odors
- (b) Ventilate until odors are removed

- If your facility stores a certain amount of gas or oil, it may require a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan [40 CFR 112]. See Appendix E for more information.
- Any fuel spill to the waters of the state must be reported to the CT DEEP's Oil and Chemical Spill Response Division at (860) 424-3338 [CGS §22a-450]. See Appendix E for state and federal spill reporting requirements.
- If the fuel that is discharged into navigable waters causes a visible sheen, it may also be necessary to report that spill to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 [Section 311 of the Clean Water Act; 33 USC 1321]. See Appendix E for the state and federal spill reporting requirements.
- A hazardous waste determination must be conducted for any materials used to clean a spill to establish whether disposal of the materials is subject to hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 262.11; RCRA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. See Appendix B for more information.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Locate fuel docks in protected areas to reduce potential for accidents due to passing boat traffic, and design them so that spill containment equipment can be easily deployed to surround a spill and any boats that may be tied to the fuel dock.
- Store spill containment and control materials in a clearly marked and easily accessible location, attached or adjacent to the fuel dock.
- Keep oil absorbent pads and pillows available at the fuel dock for staff and customers to mop up drips and small spills.
- Carry vent line whistles, vent cups, oil absorbent fuel collars, and other fuel spill preventative devices in your ships store.
- Provide a stable platform for fueling personal watercraft, if your facility services significant numbers of them.
- Routinely inspect and repair fuel transfer equipment, such as hoses and pipes.
- Place plastic or nonferrous drip trays lined with oil absorbent materials beneath fuel connections.
- Train fuel dock staff to handle and dispense fuel properly. Many drips and small spills originate at the fuel dock. Fuel dock staff should be trained to:
 - Fill tanks slowly and carefully
 - Prevent overfilling of gas tanks by listening to or keeping a hand at the air vent, if possible. a pronounced flow of air is emitted when the tank is nearly full.
 - Remember that fuel expands in warm weather and to leave at least 5% of space in a fuel tank to allow for that expansion.
 - Attach a container to the external vent fitting to collect overflow, as a precautionary measure. Several products attach to the boat with suction cups.
 - Keep an absorbent pad or pillow ready to catch spills, drips, or overflow.
 - Put a drip pan under portable fuel tanks. If possible, fill portable fuel tanks ashore.
 - Prevent spills as well as respond to spills
 - Give information and direction to customers.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

✓ Do you train fuel dock staff to prevent drips and spills at the dock?

YES NO NA

✓ Do you have oil absorbent material available for fuel dock staff and customers to clean up drips and small spills?

YES NO NA

✓ Do you carry vent line whistles, vent cups, absorbent fuel collars, or other fuel spill preventative devices in your ships store?

YES NO NA

5

FACILITY MANAGEMENT



Petzold's Chester Boat Basin, Chester

FACILITY MANAGEMENT

Quick Reference Table

Use this table as a quick reference to determine what is legally required if you conduct any of the listed activities or use any of the listed products. We suggest that you read each fact sheet before turning to the referenced legal requirement section because each individual fact sheet provides more detailed information about each activity or product used. If the “Additional Requirements” box is checked, there are additional requirements that are not described in any appendix but are described on the referenced fact sheet.

ACTIVITIES/PRODUCT USED	Fact Sheet Page #	Appendix A: Hazardous Substance Management	Appendix B: Hazardous Waste Management	Appendix C: Used Oil Management	Appendix D: Solid Waste Management	Appendix E: Spills	Appendix F: Stormwater General Permit*	Appendix G: MIU General Permit*	Add'l Requirements
Coastal Permits	57								✓
Compressor Blowdowns	59			P				P	
Facility Cleaning	60		✓						
Fish Waste	62				P				P
Floor Drains	63		P	P				P	✓
Landscaping	64		P		✓				✓
Litter and Recycling	66				✓				✓
Pet Waste	68								P
Stormwater Runoff Mngmt. Practices	69					✓	✓		
Control of Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions	71								✓
Swimming Pool Wastewater	73								✓

✓= applies

P = potentially applies, see fact sheet for more information



*NOTE: All facilities classified under Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 4493 (Marina) or SIC 373 (Ship and Boat Building and Repairing), with portions of the facility involved in vehicle, boat, or equipment maintenance, fueling, and/or vehicle and boat or equipment cleaning operations, that discharge stormwater must register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (“Stormwater General Permit”). See Appendix F for more information.

COASTAL PERMITS

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS:

The placement of structures on or over coastal waters and resources, dredging of marina basins, and filling of coastal waters and wetlands can degrade or eliminate coastal resources, which have economic, aesthetic, recreational and environmental value. CTDEEP’s Office of Long Island Sound Programs (OLISP) coastal regulatory programs are designed to balance the protection of coastal resources with the wise use of the coastal area.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Dredging, the erection of structures and the placement of fill, and work incidental thereto, in the tidal, coastal or navigable waters of the State waterward of the coastal jurisdiction line (CJL) are regulated by the CTDEEP [CGS §22a-359(a)]. It is necessary to obtain all required authorizations from CTDEEP prior to conducting work such as dredging (including maintenance dredging), construction or placement of new docks, pilings, ramps, floats, piers, travel-lift wells, seawalls, bulkheads, riprap, stormwater outfall pipes and/or mooring fields waterward of the CJL in the tidal, coastal or navigable waters of the State.
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) has jurisdiction over the above-listed activities in tidal, coastal or navigable waters as well, pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 [33 USC §401 et seq.], and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act [33 USC §1344 et seq.]. Call the ACOE on 800 343-4789 for more information.
- Installation, upgrade or repair of a fixed pumpout station, if it or any part of it is waterward of the coastal jurisdiction line (CJL), requires registration with CTDEEP under a *General Permit for Pumpout Facilities* [CGS §22a-361(d)]. If the facility receives Clean Vessel Act funding, no registration is required.
- Floating homes or houses on barges not capable of self-navigation are considered non-water-dependent structures, obstructions or encroachments and are subject to regulation by the CTDEEP [CGS §22a-359(a)]. As such, floating homes should not be allowed at any marina facility.



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Design all marina expansions to minimize adverse impacts on basin flushing, water quality and adjacent coastal resources including shellfish beds, wetlands and submerged aquatic vegetation.
- Keep copies of all coastal permits in an easily accessible file. As management changes, pass on the information about coastal permits to the incoming marina manager.
- Keep all docks, floats and bulkheads in good working order by conducting routine maintenance. Certain activities such as rebuilding, reconstructing or reestablishing to a preexisting condition and dimension any structure, fill, obstruction or encroachment, including maintenance dredging are considered “substantial maintenance” and may be eligible for a Certificate of Permission, an abbreviated authorization process allowed under CGS §22a-363b.
- Before doing ANY work that you think might be in the state’s permitting jurisdiction, contact OLISP at (860) 424-3034 to discuss the work that you would like to do or to schedule a pre-application meeting. Some of the maintenance work you want to do may not require any prior authorization or may be eligible for a shortened permit process.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

✓ Do you keep your pumpout facility in good working order?

YES

NO

NA



Municipal permits may be needed to discharge to sanitary sewer.

COMPRESSOR BLOWDOWNS

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Air compressor blowdown water commonly contains lubricating oil or other potential pollutants. These hydrocarbons can contaminate surface and groundwater when improperly managed.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Compressor blowdown wastewater may not be discharged onto the ground or into surface waters without a permit [CGS §22a-430].
- Discharge air compressor blowdown wastewater to either the sanitary sewer or contain it in a holding tank. You may not discharge this wastewater into a septic system. Before compressor blowdown wastewater can be discharged to the sanitary sewer or hauled to a Publicly Owned Treatment Facility (POTW), the terms and conditions of the *General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users (MIU General Permit)* must be met, which will require collection and treatment to meet discharge effluent limitations. See Appendix G for more information on the MIU General Permit.
- Waste compressor oil, filters, and oil/water separator waste must be managed as used oil [40 CFR 279; RCSA §22a-449(c)-119]. See Appendix C for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Evaluate the need for installing a dehumidifying system in the air compressor which would reduce the moisture content of the compressed air and therefore the volume of wastewater generated. This practice may also prolong the life of the compressor by reducing loss of lubrication and rusting.
- Visually inspect the exterior of air compressor equipment for the presence of oil leaks on a regular basis.
- Establish a preventative maintenance program which includes, but is not limited to, a schedule for cleaning parts, replacing oil, and replacing filters for the air compressor equipment as recommended in the manufacturer's specifications.
- Remove or retain any floating layer of oil prior to discharge.
- Investigate the purchase of an oil-free air compressor that would eliminate oil from the blowdown.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina Certification criteria specific to compressor blowdowns.

FACILITY CLEANING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Many common cleaning products contain hazardous chemicals that with repeated or excessive contact may lead to lung problems, brain and nerve damage, cancer, and even death. Hazardous chemicals can often be found in drain cleaners, floor-care products, window sprays, and bathroom cleaners. Those labeled “DANGER” or “POISON” are typically the most hazardous. Others may be labeled “CAUTION” or “WARNING” because they are skin or eye irritants. Less hazardous alternatives for common cleaning products are often labeled “non-toxic.”

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- There are no legal requirements to use environmentally preferable products. Note that waste cleaning products must be disposed of in accordance with the hazardous waste disposal requirement. See Appendix B.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Use cleaning products which may have less of an impact on the environment because they are less toxic and contain lower concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), ozone depleting chemicals (ODCs), and/or carcinogens.
- Read product labels. Avoid cleaning products with:

X alcohol	X formaldehyde	X perchloroethylene
X ammonia	X glycols	X petroleum distillates
X bleach	X hydrochloric acid	X phenol
X butyl cellosolve	X hydrofluoric acid	X phosphoric acid
X cresol	X lye	X propellants
X dye	X naphthalene	X sulfuric acid
X ethanol	X PDCBs (paradichlorobenzenes)	X TCE (trichloroethylene)

- Depending on the cleaning job, always try cleaning with water and a coarse cloth first. Clean more often with fresh water only. If you must use a cleaner, use the product sparingly.
- Consider non-toxic alternatives for cleaning products. Even non-toxic substances can cause temporary harm to the environment and should therefore be used sparingly. Some non-toxic alternatives to typical cleaning products are:

ALL PURPOSE CLEANER	Mix one cup white vinegar with two gallons water.
AIR FRESHENER	Leave out an open box of baking soda.
AMMONIA-BASED CLEANERS	Vinegar, salt, and water.
BRASS CLEANER	Worcestershire sauce. Or paste made with equal amounts of salt, vinegar, and water.
COPPER CLEANER	Lemon juice and water. Or paste of lemon juice, salt, and flour.
CHLORINE BLEACH	Baking soda and water. Or borax.
CHROME CLEANER/POLISH	Apple cider vinegar to clean; baby oil to polish.
DISINFECTANTS	One half a cup borax in one gallon of water.
DRAIN OPENER	Dissemble and use a plumber's snake. Or flush with boiling water mixed with one quarter cup baking soda and one quarter cup vinegar.
FIBERGLASS STAIN	Baking soda paste.
FLOOR CLEANER	One-cup vinegar plus two gallons of water.
STAINLESS STEEL CLEANER	Baking soda or mineral oil for polishing, vinegar to remove spots.
TOILET BOWL CLEANER	Use toilet brush and baking soda.
WOOD POLISH	Olive or almond oil (interior walls only).
WINDOW CLEANER	Mix two tablespoons vinegar in one quart of water or rub glass with newspaper.

Sources: Buller (1995) and MA Department of Environmental Management, Environmental Hazards Management Institute

Checklist for Clean Marina Certification:

- ✓ Do you reduce the use of toxic cleaners for cleaning your facility by changing practices or products?

YES

NO

NA

FISH WASTE

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Too much fish waste in a poorly circulated marina basin can lower oxygen levels in the water. As the waste decomposes; it can lead to foul odor and fish kills. Floating fish parts are also an unsightly addition to marina waters.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Local harbor management ordinances might prohibit the discharge of fish waste within the jurisdiction of the harbor management plan. Check with local harbor management commission, if applicable.
- Disposal of fish waste into an enclosed water body may be a violation of the local health code. Check with your municipal or regional director of health.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Prohibit disposal of fish waste in the marina basin. Post signs displaying the rules.
- Do not permit fish cleaning on docks and floats.
- Install a fish cleaning station at your marina.
- Clearly identify the fish cleaning stations with signs that list the rules and regulations for their use.
- Direct rinse water from fish cleaning areas to a sand filter or sanitary sewer. It should be free of solids.
- Use one of the following disposal methods:
 - Compost fish waste where appropriate and use compost on landscaping. See “Landscaping” fact sheet for more information.
 - Encourage boaters to freeze fish parts and reuse them as bait or chum on the next fishing trip. Use a grinder to make chum out of fish carcasses. Freeze and sell chum at marina store.
 - If composting or freezing is not an option, encourage boaters to double-bag their fish parts and throw out in their regular trash.
- Encourage boaters to clean fish offshore where the fish are caught and discard the fish in unrestricted waters, unless there are length limits for the type of fish caught.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you prohibit disposal of fish waste in the marina basin, and/or provide for proper disposal of fish waste?

YES

NO

NA



Municipal permits may be required to discharge to the sanitary sewer.



Municipal permits may be required to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

FLOOR DRAINS

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Repair shop wastewater typically contains chemicals such as oils, degreasers, gasoline, diesel, detergents, heavy metals, and antifreeze. In some instances it may contain solvents. If discharged through a dry well or septic system to the ground, these chemicals may render drinking water supplies unfit for human consumption. If discharged directly or indirectly to surface water these chemicals can be toxic to fish and other aquatic life.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Floor drains from mechanical shops must be connected either to a holding tank (1,000-gallon minimum capacity) which meets the standards of tanks installed in accordance with RCSA §22a-449(d)-1, or to the sanitary sewer. You may not discharge this wastewater into an aseptic system. Before floor drain wastewater can be discharged to the sanitary sewer or hauled to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), the terms and conditions of the *General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users (MIU General Permit)* must be met including the discharge effluent limitations. See Appendix G for more information on the MIU General Permit.
- Waste oil generated from oil/water separators must be tested for hazardous components and properly disposed [40 CFR 279 and RCSA §22a-449(c)-119; 40 CFR 262.11 and RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. See Appendix B and Appendix C for more information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Avoid or minimize the use of any ammoniated, petroleum, or chlorinated solvent-based cleaning agents.
- Sweep or vacuum floors often and immediately before floor washing.
- Clean up fluid spills quickly with absorbent material (See Appendix B and C for disposal information). Cover floor drains if there is a spill. There are inexpensive covers available for this purpose.
- Permanently seal floor drains with concrete if they do not connect to a sanitary sewer or holding tank.

Checklist for Clean Marina Certification:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to floor drains.

LANDSCAPING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Excess pesticides and fertilizer that you put on your lawn and plantings can eventually run off into the marina basin and harm marine and aquatic life. Landscaping techniques can be used to reduce environmental impacts on marina basins and can save money by requiring less water and maintenance, while creating an attractive location for customers.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Grass clippings may not be disposed of with regular trash [CGS §22a-208v(c)].
Leave the clippings to decompose on the ground or compost them.
- Before disposing of old or unused lawn additives, particularly pesticides, conduct a hazardous waste determination to establish whether their disposal is subject to hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. Manage hazardous waste as described in Appendix B.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Use native plants for landscaping. Plants that are native to the region and climate compete well with weeds and other pests. They also require less fertilizer and pest control than non-native plants. Native plants can be purchased at your local nursery.
- Avoid planting invasive species. Invasive species multiply rapidly and take over areas very quickly. The list of invasive species in Connecticut is available at <http://www.hort.uconn.edu/cipwg> (click on “invasive lists”) or by calling CT DEEP’s Geologic and Natural History Survey at 860-424- 3583, or the UCONN Department of Plant Science at 860-486-6448.
- Save water by watering in the early morning or late afternoon. Oscillating sprinklers can lose up to 50% of water to evaporation on hot days.
- Use composted fish waste as fertilizer for your plants. See “Fish Waste” fact sheet for more information.
- Plant a vegetated filter strip or buffer between impervious areas and the marina basin. A vegetated filter strip is a densely vegetated strip of land engineered to accept runoff from upstream development as overland sheet flow.
- Minimize fertilizer use. When it comes to fertilizer, *more is not better!* The excess nutrients from unused fertilizer will run off into the marina basin and potentially cause an algal bloom. Plus, the more you fertilize, the more frequently you must mow. Leave grass clippings on the lawn areas since they act as a natural organic fertilizer.



Using the best management practices listed below can reduce or eliminate the need for pesticides in a marina’s landscaping.



- If you must use fertilizer, apply it in late April and again in September. If a third treatment is needed, apply in late May. Apply only a half pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of lawn at each application. To figure this out, divide 100 by twice the percentage of nitrogen (N) in the fertilizer.
- This will give you the application rate in pounds of fertilizer per 1,000 square feet of lawn.

CLEANLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you use native plants in landscaping?

YES NO NA

- ✓ Do you minimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides or use compost on landscaping?

YES NO NA

- ✓ Do you have a vegetated buffer between impervious surface (like pavement) and the marina basin, where practical, or limit paved areas?

YES NO NA

LITTER AND RECYCLING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Routine marina and boating activities produce a variety of non-hazardous solid wastes. These include bottles, plastic bags, aluminum cans, coffee cups, six-pack rings, disposable diapers, wrapping paper, cigarette filters, and fishing line. This type of debris harms living organisms and their habitats after it enters the water. A litter-free facility is more attractive to present and potential customers. Diverting reusable materials out of the waste stream through recycling conserves natural resources and reduces the amount of waste that must be disposed of.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Marina operators must provide areas to collect solid waste from their customers [33 USC 1905(a)(2), 33 CFR 151.05]. For more specific information, see Appendix D.
- Marina facilities must provide for the separation from other solid waste of items designated for recycling [CGS §22a-241b(d)]. The following items are required to be recycled [RCSA §22a-241b-2]:
 - corrugated cardboard and boxboard
 - glass and metal food and beverage containers
 - plastic containers marked “1” or “2”
 - leaves
 - newspapers and magazines
 - white & colored office paper
 - scrap metal
 - waste oil
 - spent lead acid storage batteries
 - nickel-cadmium rechargeable batteries [CGS §22a-256a]

For more specific information, see Appendix D.

- Grass clippings may not be disposed of with regular trash [CGS §22a-208v(c)]. Leave the clippings to decompose on the ground or compost them.



State statute prohibits individuals from littering on public property, on private property they don't own, or in the waters of the state [CGS §22a-250(a)]. Do your part to prevent your customers from littering by providing easily accessible, clearly marked, and frequently emptied litter and recycling receptacles.



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Place covered trash receptacles in convenient locations away from the water for use by marina patrons.
- Do not put trash or recycling containers on docks, as waste can easily blow into the water.
- If practical, lock trash receptacles at night to prevent “midnight dumping” since marina operators are responsible for the content of dumpsters.
- Train employees to pick up stray trash as a daily practice.
- Provide clearly marked, conveniently located recycling containers for customers and staff to use, particularly for plastic, glass and metal food/beverage containers, and other recyclables generated at your facility.
- Purchase products made with recycled contents to close the recycling loop (i.e., create a market for the materials you recycle). Buy recycled printing and writing paper, towels, tissue, re-refined motor oil and antifreeze.
- Educate employees about separation requirements and your recycling program.
- Encourage boaters to exchange excess paints, thinners, and varnishes rather than dispose. Provide a bulletin board where boaters can post notices if they have or need a particular substance or establish a paint and maintenance chemical swap area for customers.
- Consider cooperating with other nearby businesses to simplify recycling and reduce costs. Your municipal recycling coordinator may be able to help you find or establish a cooperative business-recycling program.
- Use reusable or recyclable boat covers for boat storage. Recycle used plastic boat covers. See “Shrink Wrap” fact sheet.
- Require patrons to clean up after their pets. See “Pet Waste” fact sheet.
- For information on recycling antifreeze, see “Antifreeze” fact sheet.
- For information on recycling batteries, see “Battery Replacement” fact sheet.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

✓ Do you keep trash containers, bins or dumpsters covered and in convenient locations away from the water?	YES	NO	NA
✓ Do you provide clearly marked recycling containers for customers and staff to use, particularly for plastic, glass and metal food/beverage containers?	YES	NO	NA



PET WASTE

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Pet waste can contain harmful bacteria. If left on marina grounds, it will eventually enter the marina basin and contaminate the water and shellfish beds. The nutrients in pet waste may also encourage weed or algae growth in the marina basin, which may eventually lead to lower oxygen levels in water. Pet waste is also unsightly and may be a source of customer complaints.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Mismanaged pet waste may be considered public nuisance by a local health director if it is allowed to accumulate on-site [CT Public Health Code, Section 19-13(B)(1)].
- Local ordinances may prohibit the leaving of pet waste on private property. Check with your municipality.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Provide a dog walking area that is identifiable by signs.
- Require customers to clean up after their pets. Provide bags for boaters to scoop up waste and dispose of trash.
- Specify pet waste rules in marina slip contract.
- Encourage cat owners to maintain a litter box on their boat.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you encourage customers to clean up after their pets by posting signs and/or providing bags to scoop up waste?

YES

NO

NA

STORMWATER RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Stormwater runoff from parking lots and other developed surfaces represents a significant mode of pollutant transport from land-based activities to receiving waterbodies. The runoff from parking areas, buildings, repair yards, and access roads can carry nutrients, metals, suspended solids, hydrocarbons, and other potential pollutants into marina basins. The highest concentration of these surface pollutants occurs in the runoff associated with the first half to one inch of rainfall depending on storm intensity. Stormwater that is treated in some way to remove pollutants before it reaches the marina basin minimizes impact to aquatic and marine life.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.

NON-STRUCTURAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, "GOOD HOUSEKEEPING" PRACTICES:

- Perform as much boat repair and maintenance as practicable inside work buildings.
- Where an inside workspace is not available, perform abrasive blasting and sanding within spray booths or tarp enclosures.
- Where buildings or enclosed areas are not available, provide clearly designated land areas as far from the water's edge as possible for debris-producing maintenance. Collect as much maintenance debris on tarps, filter fabric, or paved surface.
- Use vacuum sanders to collect dust and chips while removing paint from hulls.
- Establish a list of "yard rules" which do-it-yourselfers and contractors must follow when performing debris-producing boat maintenance.
- Clean hull maintenance areas immediately after any maintenance is done to remove debris and dispose of collected material properly.
- Capture pollutants out of runoff water with permeable tarps, screens, and filter cloths.
- Sweep or vacuum around hull maintenance areas, parking lots, and



BMPs for stormwater control are often required as conditions for state and local permits with the goal of implementing effective runoff control strategies.

Stormwater runoff management goals are to reduce the average annual loading of total suspended solids (TSS) in runoff from hull maintenance areas by 80%, based on an average of all storms in magnitude less than or equal to a 2 year - 24-hour storm.



- driveways frequently, where appropriate.
- Store all potential pollutants such as pesticides, used oil containers, detergents, etc. under cover.

STRUCTURAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Plant a vegetated filter strip or buffer between impervious areas and the marina basin. A vegetated filter strip is a densely vegetated strip of land engineered to accept runoff from upstream development as overland sheet flow.
- Construct new or restore former wetlands where feasible and practical.
- Constructed stormwater wetlands are manmade shallow pools that create growing conditions suitable for wetland vegetation.
- Minimize impervious areas on marina sites by paving only where necessary. Use porous pavement for parking lots and lightly traveled access roads, or other pervious materials such as gravel or crushed concrete.
- Direct roof runoff to drywells or position downspouts so that they drain to vegetated areas. Avoid draining to concrete or asphalt.
- Install oil/grit separators to capture pollutants in runoff. Water from parking lots and other areas likely to have hydrocarbons should be directed through oil/grit separators before entering any other management structure (Note: this practice requires a lot of maintenance).
- Install sand filters. Intermittent sand filter facilities are underground vault-like facilities which capture, pre-treat, and filter the first flush of stormwater runoff. In some cases, these facilities can include an above- ground storage facility to store the excess volume of runoff from larger storms.
- Use catches basins with deep sumps where stormwater flows to the marina basin in large pulses.
- Maintain catch basins regularly. Typical maintenance of catch basins includes trash removal if a screen or other debris-capturing device is used, and removal of sediment by a hired contractor or on-site wet-vacuum system. At a minimum, catch basins should be cleaned at the beginning and end of each boating season.
- Add filters to storm drains that are located near work areas to screen solid materials out of runoff.
- Place absorbent materials in drain inlets to capture oil and grease.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

✓ Do you follow “good housekeeping” techniques to keep potential pollutants from entering stormwater runoff?	YES	NO	N/A
✓ Do you maintain catch basins, as necessary?	YES	NO	N/A



Control of Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Particulate matter and visible emissions are emitted from fuel combustion in diesel and gasoline engines and as airborne dust from operations such as materials handling, transportation, and storage; construction and demolished; road use; and the clearing or grading of land. Particulate matter air pollution may aggravate existing heart and lung disease and asthma; decrease lung function; and increase respiratory symptoms, such as irritation of the airways, coughing or difficulty breathing.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Mobile sources, such automobiles, buses, trucks, tractors, earth moving equipment, hoists, cranes, boats, and lawnmowers:
 - Gasoline powered - No visible emissions for longer than five consecutive seconds.
 - Diesel powered - No visible emissions with a shade or density equal to or darker than 20% opacity for more than 10 consecutive seconds, with a maximum shade or density no darker than 40% opacity.
 - Do not operate a mobile source for more than three consecutive minutes when the mobile source is not in motion, except when forced to because of traffic conditions or mechanical difficulties, when heating or cooling is required, when needed to operate auxiliary equipment, and when the vehicle is undergoing maintenance that requires it be operated [[RSCA Section 22a-174-18\(b\)\(3\)](#)].
- Minimize fugitive emissions during materials handling, transportation, and storage or during the use, construction, alteration, repair or demolition of a building, its appurtenances, or a road by taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Reasonable precautions include, but are not be limited to: application of asphalt, water, suitable materials or covers; use of hoods, fans, fabric filters or other devices to enclose and contain materials; and prompt removal of earth and other material deposited onto paved streets [[RSCA Section 22a-174-18\(c\)\(1\)](#)].
- No visible particulate matter emissions are allowed near ground level beyond the legal boundary of the property nor are any that cause a nuisance or diminish the health, safety or enjoyment of people using a building or structure located beyond the property boundary [[RSCA Section 22a-174-18\(c\)\(2\) & \(3\)](#)].

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Conduct industrial activities that may produce particulate matter inside of an enclosed area.
- Avoid conducting debris-producing activities on windy days.
- Ensure all employees, subcontractors, and delivery services are made aware of the above air regulations.
- Do as much debris produce work as possible away from property lines as well as the water.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

There are no Clean Marina certification criteria specific to the control of Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions.

SWIMMING POOL WASTEWATER

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Chlorine and other chemicals (bromine) used in maintaining pools and spas often include acidic or alkaline cleaning compounds that can have a negative impact on marine and aquatic life if mismanaged. Even at extremely low levels, chlorine can be toxic to life in lakes, ponds, and coastal basins. Swimming pool wastewater can also contain solids and harmful bacteria.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Marinas which initiate, create, originate, or maintain a discharge of swimming pool wastewater to a dedicated subsurface disposal system, ground surface or surface water body, must register with CTDEEP for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Swimming Pool Wastewater* [CGS §22a-430b].
- Marinas which initiate, create, originate, or maintain a discharge of swimming pool wastewater to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW or sewage treatment plant) must comply with the DEEP *General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users (MIU General Permit)* [CGS §22a-430b].
- For both General Permits, swimming pool wastewater includes:
 - **Filtration Backwash Wastewater:** wastewater generated by backwashing a swimming pool filtration system.
 - **Pool Draining Water:** wastewater generated by draining a swimming pool.
 - **Pool Maintenance Wastewater:** wastewater generated by the acid cleaning, pressure washing, resurfacing, grouting, painting or any other maintenance of swimming pools of their associated equipment such as pool filters, pool covers, etc.
- The requirements for treatment of swimming pool wastewater before discharge depend on the type of wastewater and where it is intended to be discharged. Contact the DEEP Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance at 860-424-3025 for more information and a copy of the general permits which list all the legal requirements for discharge.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEANMARINA CERTIFICATION:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to swimming pool wastewater.



Pool cleaning contractors must register with the CT DEEP. Before you hire one, ask to see a copy of their registration.

6

EMERGENCY PLANNING



Emergency Spill Kit

Chris Stone

EMERGENCY PLANNING

Quick Reference Table

Use this table as a quick reference to determine what is legally required if you conduct any of the listed activities or use any of the listed products.

We suggest that you read each fact sheet before turning to the referenced legal requirement section because each individual fact sheet provides more detailed information about each activity or product used.

If the “Additional Requirements” box is checked, there are additional requirements that are not described in any appendix but are described on the referenced fact sheet.

ACTIVITIES

	Fact Sheet Page #	Appendix A: Hazardous Substance Management	Appendix B: Hazardous Waste Management	Appendix C: Used Oil Management	Appendix D: Solid Waste Management	Appendix E: Spills	Appendix F: Stormwater General Permit*	Appendix G: MIU General Permit*	Add'l Requirements
Emergency Planning	75	P	P			P			✓

✓= applies **P** = potentially applies, see fact sheet for more information

*NOTE: All facilities classified under Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 4493 Marina) or SIC 373 (Ship and Boat Building and Repairing), with portions of the facility involved in vehicle, boat, or equipment maintenance, fueling, and/or vehicle and boat or equipment cleaning operations, that discharge stormwater must register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.

EMERGENCY PLANNING

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Being adequately prepared for emergency action can potentially reduce the overall environmental impact of a spill, fire, or other event.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- If your facility stores gas or oil: 1) aboveground in any size tank(s) with a total aggregate volume over 1,320 gallons (containers of less than 55 gallons and/or permanently closed storage tanks are exempt from the total); or 2) in underground storage tanks with total capacity greater than 42,000 gallons (unless the tanks are compliant with the state requirements for USTs), you need to prepare a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, which outlines a facility-wide plan to prevent and clean up oil and gasoline spills [Clean Water Act, 40 CFR 112]. See Appendix E for more information.
- If your facility is a Large Quantity Generator of hazardous waste, you must prepare a hazardous waste contingency plan [40 CFR 262.34(a)(4); RCSA 22a-449(c)-102(a)]. See Appendix B for more information.
- If you have a marine service station, you must design and manage it to prevent spills, fire, and other dangers as required in the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) *Automotive and Marine Service Station Code* (NFPA 30A). These requirements are adopted locally. Check with your municipal fire marshal for local requirements or contact the State Fire Marshal's Office at (860) 685-8380.
- If you store hazardous materials in quantities above certain threshold amounts, you must report storage of that substance under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 [42 USC 11001, and 42CFR 355]. See Appendix A for more information.
- Keep copies of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all hazardous substances used at your facility [Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 29 USC Section 657].
- If you use stationary emergency engines to power emergency generators, water pumps, etc., no air emission permit is required from CTDEEP if you maintain records for the past 5 years demonstrating that you have purchased no more than the following for your facility in any calendar year:
 - 41 million cubic feet of gaseous fuel (natural gas), or
 - 21,000 gallons of distillate fuel (diesel/#2 oil), or
 - 100,000 gallons of propane [RCSA §22a-174-3c].

*NOTE: This requirement applies only to stationary engines with the potential to emit more than 15 tons per year of any individual air pollutants [RCSA §22a-174-3a(1)(D)] and does not



Having a licensed spill cleanup contractor on retainer avoids the added expense of CT DEEP hiring one for you. Having an emergency response plan assures you more control during emergency response.



apply to portable engines that are relocated at least once every 12 months [40 CFR 89.2]. If you have questions about these requirements, contact the CTDEEP's Bureau of Air Management at 860-424-3027.

- In case of a spill of oil, petroleum, chemical liquids or solids, liquid, gaseous products or hazardous waste, report the spill to CTDEEP's Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or toll-free 866-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745) [CGS §22a-450]. See Appendix E for state and federal spill reporting requirements.
- If any fuel that is spilled into navigable waters causes a visible sheen, it may be necessary to report that spill to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 [Section 311 of the Clean Water Act; 33 USC 1321]. See Appendix E or the state and federal spill reporting requirements.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Assess potential hazards at your facility, both manmade (fuel spill or fire) and natural (nor'easter or hurricane).
- Develop an oil spill contingency plan, even if you are not required by law to prepare an SPCC Plan. Such plans should identify potential spill sources, oil and hazardous materials used or stored in the area, spill prevention measures (e.g., security, inspection, containment, training, equipment), and spill emergency procedures, including contact information of marina personnel qualified to lead spill response efforts, notification, and spill containment measures.
- Store spill containment and control materials in a clearly marked location, readily accessible to work and storage areas. These spill response kits should include absorbent pads and booms, empty sandbags, sewer pipe plugs, drain covers, fire extinguishers, and a copy of the facility's spill contingency plan.
- Develop emergency response plans that include written procedures for action addressing potential emergency situations. Keep the plan in an accessible location. A spill contingency plan and emergency response plan can be combined into one document. Emergency response plans should:
 - Include a site plan of the facility, showing valves, pipes, tanks, structures, roads, hydrants, docks, power and fuel shutoffs, hazardous material storage locations, telephones, and location of emergency response materials.
 - Describe the type, amount, and location of hazardous and potentially hazardous materials stored on-site.
 - Identify which staff member will take what action in the event of an emergency.
 - Designate one person as the spokesperson for the marina.
 - Include a list of emergency phone numbers for:
 - USCG National Response Center 800-424-8802

CT DEEP's Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or toll-free 866-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745)



- Local fire and police
- Facility owner
- Local harbormaster
- Neighboring marinas that have emergency response equipment
- Spill response contractors
- List and describe actions to be taken during an emergency and based on likely threats, what equipment should be deployed.
- Indicate when additional resources should be called for assistance.
- Update the emergency response plan as necessary each year.
- Review the emergency response plan with employees and train them on proper use of containment material.
- Contact local emergency response providers or local U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office (New Haven: 800-774-8724, or New London: 860-442-4471) to obtain basic information about how to handle emergencies and/or for training opportunities.
- Inform the local fire department and harbormaster of your emergency response plan.
- Develop an action checklist for severe weather. Preparations to reduce environmental risks include securing all dumpsters, removing or securing all objects which could potentially blow or wash away, and securing waterside sewage pumpouts and/or dump stations.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

✓ Do you have a spill contingency plan, if you are not required to have a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan?	YES	NO	N/A
✓ Do you have an emergency response plan for potential accidents or emergencies? [this may be part of the spill contingency plan]	YES	NO	N/A
✓ Do you train employees in emergency response every year?	YES	NO	N/A
✓ Do you keep emergency response equipment accessible and near potential sources of accidents?	YES	NO	N/A

7

BOATER EDUCATION



Cedar Island Marina, Clinton

BOATER EDUCATION & SIGNAGE

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The environmental choices that marina customers make can improve the water quality in your marina basin, and the appearance of your facility.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:

- There are no legal requirements to educate customers about clean boating practices.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- Photocopy and distribute Clean Boater Fact Sheets to your customers.
- The Clean Boater Fact Sheets can be found on this page.
- Contact CT-DEEP's Boating Division at 860-434-8638 for additional boater education materials to



- distribute to marina customers. Ask about the Clean Boater Program.
- Provide clear signage at your marina. Sample signs are shown on the next pages.
- Train employees in clean boating practices. Let them know what information is available to distribute to customers.
- Host an environmental workshop for customers.
- Include environmental information in facility newsletters.
- Include environmental boating practices in slip contracts.
- Provide a list of “yard rules” to your customers who do their own boat maintenance.

CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN MARINA CERTIFICATION:

- ✓ Do you pass on information about environmentally responsible boating practices to your customers?

YES

NO

N/A



SAMPLE SIGNS

NOTICE

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act prohibits the discharge of oil or oily waste into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or the waters of the contiguous zone if such discharge causes a film or sheen upon,
or discoloration of the surface water. Violators are subject to a penalty of \$5,000.
The use of soaps to disperse oil is illegal. Violators may be fined up to \$25,000 per incident.

Report Oil Spills to
USCG at (800) 424-8802

OIL SPILL RESPONSE KIT

[Name & Number of people to contact in marina in case of a spill]
[Include name and number of people to contact at the marina in case of a spill.]

Pumpout Station

[Instructions for use]

[Hours of operation]

[Fee]

[Name and number of people to call in case of malfunction]

Vessel Maintenance Area

- Perform all major repairs in this area.
- Do all blasting and spray painting within an enclosed booth or under tarps.
- Use tarps or filter fabric to collect paint chips and other debris.
- Use vacuum sander [include rental information if appropriate].
- Use high-volume low-pressure spray guns [include rental information if appropriate].
- Use drip pans with all liquids.
- Reuse solvents.
- Store waste solvents, rags, and paints in covered containers.

No Discharge Area Do Not Discharge Sewage

Please use our clean, comfortable restrooms while you are in port.

Nutrients and pathogens in sewage impair water quality.

Keep Fuel Out of the Water

- Do Not Top Off Tank.
- Listen to Anticipate When Tank is full.
- Wipe-up Spills Immediately

Recycle Antifreeze

THIS CONTAINER IS FOR:

- Ethylene glycol antifreeze
- Propylene glycol antifreeze

Tailor to fit your hauler's requirements. Gasoline, diesel, kerosene, and all other

materials are **STRICTLY PROHIBITED**

If container is kept locked, include information about where to find the key or leave the antifreeze.

RECYCLE

Used Crankcase Oil
Office Paper
Magazines
Lead Acid Storage batteries
Solvents
Glass Food Containers
Steel
Corrugated cardboard
Boxboard
Ni-Cd
Plastic
Antifreeze
Newspaper
Tires

Rechargeable batteries
Containers (HDPE & PET)
Glass Food Containers
Tin
Tires
Metal fuel filter Canisters
Scrap Metal

*** *Leave Grass Clippings
on the lawn***

*** *Compost Leaves***

*** *Indicate which items you
recycle and where the
collection sites are located***

*** *Include information about
Local recycling services for
Materials that you do not collect***



Recycle Oil

THIS CONTAINER IS FOR:

Engine oil
Transmission fluid
Hydraulic fluid
Gear oil
#2 Diesel
Kerosene

Gasoline is STRICTLY PROHIBITED

[Tailor to fit your hauler's requirements.]

[If container is kept locked, include information about where to find the key or leave the oil]

Think Before You Throw Away

The following items may not be placed in this dumpster:

- Oil
- Antifreeze
- Paint or varnish
- Solvents
- Pesticides
- Lead batteries
- Transmission fluid
- Distress flares
- Hazardous wastes

Ask marina staff about proper disposal of these items.

No Fish Scraps

Please do not discard fish scraps within the marina basin.

- Use our fish cleaning station.
- Bag the scraps and dispose in dumpster or at home.
- Freeze and reuse as chum or bait.
- Save and dispose over deep water.

Keep it Clean!

This marina provides food and shelter for young fish

- Prevent oil spills!
- Keep bilge clean!
- Use oil sorb pads!
- Help by recycling or properly disposing of used oil, antifreeze, solvents, cleaners, plastics, and other wastes.



**Thank you for
Keeping the
[Sound/ Lake/ River]
clean and safe!**

Environmental Policy

It is the policy of this marina to protect the health of our patrons, staff, and the environment by minimizing the discharge of pollutants to the water and air.

BILGE WATER, BOAT SEWAGE AND GRAY WATER

All boats generate wastewater. Sources include bilge water, marine toilets, and laundry/dishwashing facilities. Please follow the tips listed below to make sure that you dispose of this wastewater properly.

BILGE WATER

Oil and gasoline can collect in your bilge and mix with bilge water. Discharging your bilge to the water exposes marine and aquatic organisms to these toxic substances.

1. Avoid pumping any bilge water that is oily or has a sheen.
2. Keep your engine well-tuned, to prevent leaks, and clean; to spot oil and gas leaks more easily.
3. Regularly check fuel lines and hoses for leaks to prevent oil from entering the bilge.
4. Place an oil-absorbent pad in your bilge. Change the oil-absorbent pad regularly. If the pad is saturated with gas, allow it to air dry and reuse. If the pad is saturated with diesel or oil, double-bag and discard it in the trash.
5. Consider installing a bilge oil filter or oil/water separator in your bilge discharge line to allow you to directly discharge bilge water while protecting the environment. Check with your marina staff to see if the marina offers services to install such systems or if they can refer you to an installer.
6. Ask your marina if they provide bilge water removal services. If they do not, maybe they know where such a service is provided nearby.



BOAT SEWAGE

Boat sewage contains disease-causing bacteria that can make people sick either through direct contact in the water, or through consumption of affected shellfish. Sewage also disrupts the chemical balance of the natural environment, degrading fish and shellfish habitat.

1. Use pumpouts! For a list of pumpouts in Connecticut, call the nearest marina or harbormaster, or contact the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection's Boating Division at 860-434-8638, www.ct.gov/deep/cva.
2. Always use shore side restrooms when docked.
3. All Connecticut coastal waters are designated as No Discharge Areas.
4. When operating a vessel on a body of water where the discharge of treated or untreated sewage is prohibited the operator must secure the device in a manner that prevents any discharge. Some acceptable methods are padlocking overboard discharge valves in the closed position, using non releasable wire tie to hold overboard discharge valves in the closed position, closing overboard discharge valves and removing the handle, locking the door, with padlock or key lock, to the space enclosing the toilets (for Type I and Type II only). Additionally, pursuant to federal regulations the discharge of all sewage from vessels is prohibited in all inland waters in Connecticut and the above-described requirement to secure MSDs applies. For more information on No Discharge
5. Areas in Connecticut visit the US Environmental Protection Agency's website at www.epa.gov/region1/eco/nodiscrg/ct.html or visit the CT DEEP website at www.ct.gov/deep, click on the heading "Programs and Services" and click on "No Discharge Area".
6. Maintain your Marine Sanitation Device (MSD). Keep the disinfectant tank full, use biodegradable treatment chemicals, and follow the manufacturer's suggested maintenance program.
7. Never discharge your holding tank soon after adding deodorants since some deodorants contain toxic formaldehyde that can kill fish.
8. Have your MSD inspected regularly to ensure that it is functioning properly.
9. Do not dispose of fats and solvents. Oils, emulsifiers disinfectants, paints, poisons, phosphates, diapers and other similar products in your MSD.



GRAY WATER

Gray water includes soaps and detergents from boat showers, dishwashing, and laundry facilities. These soaps, even those labeled as “biodegradable,” contain substances that might be harmful to marine life.

1. Use shore side showers, dishwashing stations, and laundry facilities whenever they are available.
2. Check product labels and use low nitrogen and phosphorous detergents for on-board laundry, dish washing and general cleaning.
3. Use all soaps and cleaners sparingly.

BOAT MAINTENANCE

Do you routinely work on your boat rather than hire others to do the work for you? Do you clean the deck, repaint the hull, and change the oil? If so, here are some important tips to help you protect the waters wherever you boat.

BOAT CLEANING

Soaps and solvents are toxic to marine life. Take care when using harmful products near the water.

1. Minimize the need for soaps and solvents by washing your boat frequently with a coarse cloth and some water.
2. If washing with water does not work, try natural cleaners, such as lime juice, borax, and baking soda. See the list of non-toxic cleaning alternatives.
3. When you need to use detergents, always use biodegradable, non-toxic, phosphate-free soaps, and keep the caps on bottles when cleaning to avoid spills. Biodegradable soaps are comprised of natural compounds that breakdown more rapidly in the environment. Even these soaps can negatively affect marine life so always use as little as possible.
4. Try cleaning teak with a mild soap and abrasive pad, nylon brush, or bronze wool.
5. Do not use cleaning solvents on your boat when it is in the water.



HULL MAINTENANCE

Boat paints contain harmful components including metals, solvents, and dyes. Precautions must be taken to prevent paint and paint chips from ending up in the water.

1. Check with marina staff to find out where hull maintenance is allowed at the marina.
2. Do not work on your hull near the water or on the mudflats at low tide.
3. Never clean your boat's bottom when it is in the water because toxic paint may be removed.
4. Use a dust-free sander if possible. It will reduce cleanup time and is more enjoyable to use because you won't be breathing in paint dust. Ask your marine professional if they are provided through the marina.
5. If you are not using a dust-free sander, use tarps and filter cloth to help collect your scraps.
6. Keep your work area clean.
7. Let emptied paint cans and brushes dry before disposing them.
8. Share your leftover paint with a friend or marina staff rather than throwing it away. Dispose of old paint at a household hazardous waste facility in your municipality or check with your marine professional.
9. Ask if your facility has a collection area for boat maintenance waste from boaters. If not, take it home and dispose of it as household hazardous waste.
10. Use water-based paints and solvents. You can find them at most stores that sell marine paints.

ENGINE MAINTENANCE

Routine engine servicing requires the handling of toxic substances such as oil and solvents. Care must be taken while the cleaning is done.

1. Check with marina staff to find out where engine maintenance is allowed at the marina.
2. Clean up the work area with absorbent materials and a broom, instead of hosing.
3. Ask if your facility has a collection area for boat maintenance waste from boaters. (used oil filters, waste oil, lead-acid batteries, etc.). If not, take home and dispose of as household hazardous waste.
4. Pre-clean engine parts with a wire brush to eliminate the need for solvents.
5. Keep your engine well-tuned to prevent leaks and keep it clean to spot oil and gas leaks more easily.
6. If you must use solvents, use Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) free solvents.
7. Use the orange-pink colored propylene antifreeze, which is nontoxic, rather than the blue-green colored ethylene glycol, which is toxic to marine life.



8. Keep fuel tanks at 90% capacity during winter storage to prevent deterioration of the stored fuel. You should never fill the tank all the way because gasoline expands as it warms, causing a potentially explosive condition.
9. Never pour oil or oily liquids into the water – it is illegal.



NON-TOXIC CLEANING

The following list provides non-toxic alternatives to typical cleaning products. It should be noted that even non-toxic substances can cause temporary harm to the environment and should therefore be used sparingly.

When cleaning, always try water and a little elbow grease first

ALL PURPOSE CLEANER	Mix one cup white vinegar with two gallons water.
AIR FRESHENER	Leave out an open box of baking soda.
AMMONIA-BASED CLEANERS	Vinegar, salt, and water.
BRASS CLEANER	Worcestershire sauce. Or paste made with equal amounts of salt, vinegar, and water.
COPPER CLEANER	Lemon juice and water. Or paste of lemon juice, salt, and flour.
CHLORINE BLEACH	Baking soda and water. Or borax.
CHROME CLEANER/POLISH	Apple cider vinegar to clean; baby oil to polish.
DISINFECTANTS	One half a cup borax in one gallon of water.
DRAIN OPENER	Dissemble and use a plumber's snake. Or flush with boiling water mixed with one quarter cup baking soda and one quarter cup vinegar.
FIBERGLASS STAIN REMOVER	Baking soda paste.
FLOOR CLEANER	One-cup vinegar plus two gallons of water.
PAINTS	Use latex or water-based paints.
PAINT REMOVER / STRIPPER	Use heat gun to peel off paint.
PAINT THINNERS	Use water (effective for water-based paints).
STAINLESS STEEL CLEANER	Baking soda or mineral oil for polishing, vinegar to remove spots.
TOILET BOWL CLEANER	Use toilet brush and baking soda.
WOOD POLISH	Olive or almond oil (interior walls only)
WINDOW CLEANER	Mix two tablespoons vinegar in one quart of water or rub glass with newspaper.

Sources: Buller (1995) and MA Department of Environmental Management, Environmental Hazards Management Institute



BOAT OPERATION & FUELING

The way that you operate your boat or personal watercraft can have a direct effect on public safety and the environment. When not operated properly, boats can result in injuries to people and animals, and can cause pollution. Specific considerations should be given when fueling your boat. Consider the following tips to make sure your boating activities are safe and protect the environment.

BOAT OPERATION

1. Observe all rules and regulations including “no wake” zones.
2. Avoid operating through shallow areas (<3 feet). You risk causing damage to your boat and you may be harming sensitive habitats, such as eelgrass. If you are not familiar with the waters near the shore, proceed cautiously and refer to the most current local charts.
3. Watch your wake when boating near marshes and eroded banks. Your wake could cause erosion of marsh or shoreline.
4. Unless traveling to and from a port of entry or through a navigational channel, don't regularly operate your personal watercraft within 200 feet of shore.
5. Take a free boating safety course. Call CT-DEEP's Boating Division at 860-434-8638.
6. When your outboard motor needs replacing, consider a highly efficient 4-stroke or direct fuel injection 2-stroke engine. These higher efficiency engines will save you money on fuel and reduce the amount of unspent fuel that is released into the environment.

FUELING:

1. Attend to fuel hose when fueling
2. Always use an absorbent cloth or pad when fueling to catch small drips, particularly when you remove the fuel nozzle from the boat's fuel line.
3. Prevent spills by not topping off fuel tank, and listening to the filler pipe to anticipate when the tank is full.
4. To prevent spills from the tank vent of a built-in fuel tank, install a fuel/air separator or an air whistle in your tank line, or use a vent cup to capture overspill. Ask marina staff if they know who can provide this service.
5. Avoid overfilling tanks; remember that fuel expands as it warms up in the tank after being pumped from cooler storage tanks.
6. Fill portable tanks on shore.
7. Add a stabilizer to your fuel if you use your boat infrequently. This will help preserve the fuel



and make sure it burns efficiently.

8. If you see a leak or spill of any fuel, stop the spill at the source and contact the marina staff immediately.
9. You must report a spill of any size to CT- DEEP's Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or toll-free 866-DEP-SPIIL (866-337-7745). If the spill causes a "sheen" on the water, it must also be reported to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.
10. Understand that squirting any detergent or emulsifier on an oil slick is not good for the environment, against the law and can bring heavy fines.

GARBAGE AND FISHING WASTE

Everyone generates trash and garbage. When not handled properly, trash, fish waste, fishing line, hazardous waste, and pet waste can injure marine life and people, and can ruin your boating experience. Consider the following tips.

GARBAGE

1. Don't toss trash, including cigarette butts overboard. Never discard plastics into the water.
2. Always store your trash on board your boat and dispose of it when you return to land. Store it securely so it does not fly away while boating.
3. Use the appropriately marked trash receptacles. If a trash can is full, find another that has room for your trash.
4. Separate recyclable materials, like cans and bottles and certain types of paper, from regular trash for recycling. Recycle these items at the marina, at home or for depositing bottles and cans, at a local redemption center.
5. If you are not sure how to dispose of a certain waste, ask your marine professional.
6. Never leave used oil or fuel filters unattended near a dumpster after hours. Store it in a safe and secure place (on board your boat for example) and contact the marina office during normal business hours.
7. Be a good neighbor and pick up trash that you come across, either floating in the water or on land.
8. Always pick up after your pet and dispose of pet waste in the marina's trash receptacles.



FISH WASTE

1. Fish waste should be discarded offshore unless there are length limits for the type of fish caught. If fish are cleaned at the marina, they should be cleaned at a designated location and the waste should be disposed of as directed by the marina staff.
2. Take particular care to properly dispose of nylon fishing line. In the water, it can entangle fish, wildlife, swimmers, and boat propellers. Recycle fishing line at your tackle shop.



APPENDIX

A:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE MANAGEMENT



Noank Shipyard, Noank



Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) or Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Sara Title III)

EPCRA [40 CFR 355] is a federal law, enforced by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) managed by the state and local emergency planning commissions. EPCRA applies to storage of hazardous materials before they are used. EPCRA requires that facilities report storage of certain chemicals above a certain amount to the state and local authorities. This law is called both “EPCRA” and “SARA Title III”. In this fact sheet, it will be referred to as “EPCRA”.

The principal reason for EPCRA is to provide citizens with information on the manufacture, use and environmental release of potentially toxic chemicals in their communities. EPCRA has four major sections that require reporting to state and local authorities:

- Hazardous chemical storage reporting or the “community right-to know” requirements (Sections 311-312)
- Emergency planning (Section 301-303)
- Emergency release notification (Section 304)
- Toxic chemical release inventory (Section 313)

This fact sheet provides a summary of EPCRA and is designed to guide you to determine whether you might be required to comply. More information is available by contacting the Connecticut State Emergency Response Commission (CTSERC), 79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT 06106 and 860-424-3373. (www.ct.gov/serc)

Reporting Hazardous Chemicals (EPCRA Section 311-312, or “Community Right-To-Know Requirements”) *EPCRA Section 311—List of Chemicals Form*

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires employers to keep copies of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) now known as Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each hazardous chemical available for employees. Distributors are required to provide MSDSs for hazardous substances [29 CFR 1910.1200]. You must complete a “Section 311—List of Chemicals Form” if you have chemicals on site that are required under OSHA to have SDSs and you meet one of the following two conditions:



1. you store one or more substance listed as an “extremely hazardous substance” in quantities equal to or greater than the listed “threshold planning quantities” or 500 pounds, whichever is less [The list of extremely hazardous substances and their threshold planning quantities is available in EPA’s List of Lists.] **OR**
2. you store 10,000 pounds or more of any hazardous substance requiring a SDS’s. Although the law states that you may submit copies of the SDS or a list of chemicals, Connecticut prefers the list of chemicals as provided in the form “Section 311-List of Chemicals”. You must send the completed form to the CTSERC, 79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT 06106-5127 AND the Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC) (contact CTSERC or local fire department for LEPC contact) AND your local fire department. You must file the “Section 311—List of Chemicals Form” within 3 months of first having reportable quantities of hazardous chemicals at your facility, and it must be updated when new hazardous chemicals are stored in reportable quantities at a facility.

Annual Tier II Reporting (EPCRA Section 312)

If you are subject to the Section 311 reporting requirements described above, you must also submit an annual “Tier II Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory”. The “Tier II Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory” requires you to inventory your facility’s hazardous chemicals and identify their storage locations. Information about electronic filing for a Tier II is available at www.ct.gov/serc.

You must submit a completed Tier II report to the CTSERC AND the LEPC AND your local fire department each year by March 1.

What are marinas likely to report under the Section 311 and Tier II reporting requirements?

You must report storage of gasoline, diesel fuel, propane or fuel oil (all of which require SDSs) in excess of 10,000 pounds. This does not include the fuel in boats dockside. Gasoline weighs roughly 6.19 pounds per gallon, diesel weighs roughly 7.05 pounds per gallon, and propane weighs roughly 4.23 pounds per gallon at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

You must also report the sulfuric acid in lead acid batteries in excess of 500 pounds. The average small boat battery contains approximately 5 pounds of sulfuric acid. You must also report the lead in lead acid batteries in excess of 10,000 pounds. The average small boat battery contains approximately 30 to 40 pounds of lead per battery. Note that these reporting requirements apply to the batteries that you store before or after use on your facility, but not the ones that boaters can physically move on and off their boats.



Reporting Storage of Extremely Hazardous Substances Storage (EPCRA Section 302)

Section 302—Emergency Planning Notification Form

If you store any of 356 listed “Extremely Hazardous Substances” in excess of the listed Threshold Planning Quantity, you are required to complete a “Section 302-Emergency Planning Notification Form” and submit it to the CT-SERC AND the LEPC within 60 days of when the substance becomes present at the facility. The list is available in EPA’s List of Lists.

If you are required to file a “Section 302-Emergency Planning Notification Form,” you must also designate a facility emergency coordinator who will be the emergency contact person for your facility.

What are marinas likely to report under the Section 302 reporting requirements?

You must report the sulfuric acid in lead acid batteries in excess of 1,000 pounds. The average small boat battery contains approximately 5 pounds of sulfuric acid. Unlike Section 311 and 312 requirements, this requirement **DOES** apply to the batteries on your customers’ boats. In the unlikely event that you store chlorine in liquid or granular form (not tablets or powder), you must report storage of 100 pounds or more.

Accidental Release Notification (EPCRA Section 304)

NOTE: Any spill of a chemical substance into Connecticut’s waters must be reported to the CT-DEEP. In Connecticut, an accidental release, or spill, of any chemical substance is reportable under CGS Section 22a-450 to the CT-DEEP, Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or toll-free 866-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745).

Although any size spill must be reported to the State, you only need to report a chemical spill to the federal government under certain circumstances. If the spilled substance is a listed “Extremely Hazardous Substance” or a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) listed hazardous substance released in amounts greater than the listed Reportable Quantity, then you must notify the CT-SERC by calling 860-424-3338, CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or toll-free 866-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745), AND your LEPC, AND the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

Under EPCRA, you are not required to report a chemical spill to the federal government above the Reportable Quantity if the release:



- does not affect persons off-property.
- is federally permitted.
- is a continuous release, except when statistically significant.
- is of certain nuclear material.
- results from pesticide or fertilizer applications; and
- is petroleum, unless “extremely hazardous substance” present

Initial notification can be made by telephone, radio or in person. Emergency notification Requirements involving transportation incidents can be met by dialing 911, or in the absence of a 911 emergency number, calling the operator. This emergency notification needs to include:

The chemical name;

- An indication of whether the substance is extremely hazardous.
- An estimate of the quantity released into the environment.
- The time and duration of the release.
- Whether the release occurred into air, water and/or land.
- Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency, and where necessary, advice regarding medical attention for exposed individuals.
- Proper precautions, such as evacuation or sheltering in place; and
- Name and telephone number of contact person.

The facility owner or operator is also required to provide a written follow-up emergency notice as soon as practicable after the release. The follow-up notice or notices must:

- Update information included in the initial notice, and
- Provide information on actual response actions taken and advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

***NOTE:** If you are unsure about whether to report a chemical spill to the National response Center,

It is better to report than not. Not reporting can result in a costly error.



Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)

TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE INVENTORY FORM

While it is unlikely that any marina in Connecticut will be subject to these reporting requirements, EPCRA Section 313 (commonly referred to as the Toxics Release Inventory or TRI) requires certain facilities to complete a Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form annually for specified chemicals.

You are required to submit a “Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form” each year by July 1 to the US EPA’s EPCRA Reporting Center (address below) and the CT SERC for each potentially toxic chemical that is stored in quantities above a certain amount if your facility:

1. Is classified in major group 37 under Standard Industrial Classification code (primary classification), **AND**
2. Has 10 or more full-time employees, **AND**
3. Stores, uses or otherwise processes a toxic chemical in an amount above the listed threshold quantity

If your facility meets these three criteria, you must file a Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form, either a “Form R” or “Form A,” annually by July 1 for each toxic chemical. The reports must be sent to the CT SERC and EPCRA Reporting Center, P.O. Box 3348, Merrifield, VA 22116-3348, ATTN: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory. Copies of both forms can be obtained by calling the EPCRA hotline at 800-424-9346, or at <http://www.epa.gov/tri>.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Contact the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline at 800-424-9346, or 703-412-9810, or TDD 800535-7672. Monday through Friday, 9:00 am to 6:00 PM, Eastern Time

Or contact, CT State Emergency Response Commission, 79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT 06106-5127 860-424-3373 or visit SERC’s website at <http://www.ct.gov/serc>.

APPENDIX B: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT



Milford Boat Works, Milford



Hazardous Waste Management in Connecticut

Hazardous waste is a group of wastes that are subject to special handling requirements because their mismanagement may lead to serious hazards to human health and the environment. The mismanagement of these wastes can also bring about loss of property value or legal action against persons that mismanage them. Many types of waste can be classified as hazardous waste, including some materials commonly generated at marinas. This section takes you through a step-by-step process to make sure that you are in compliance with hazardous waste requirements. Proper management of hazardous waste depends on several factors: determining which waste is hazardous, determining your hazardous waste generator status, and then applying the correct requirements based on your hazardous waste generator status. Note that you are responsible for your hazardous waste from the point of generation to its final disposal. If you already know that your waste is hazardous and know your generator status, then turn to Step Three for information on how to handle your hazardous waste.

Step One:

Determine Which of Your Wastes are Hazardous

Anyone who generates a waste is required by law to determine whether that waste is hazardous [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA § 22a-449(c)-1029(a)(2)(A)]. Some general knowledge about the basic characteristics of the waste may be helpful in making this determination, but some laboratory testing is usually required. For more guidance on hazardous waste testing, see the list of CT DEEP documents at the end of this section, or call CT-DEEP's Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division at 860-424-3023 for assistance. There are two ways a waste may be considered a hazardous waste: (1) if it is *Characteristically Hazardous*, or (2) if it is *Listed* as a hazardous waste.

Characteristically Hazardous Wastes are wastes that exhibit any one of the four characteristics listed below. An abbreviated definition is given for each one here. They are fully defined in the federal hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 261.21 through 261.24]. Copies of these regulations may be obtained by contacting CT-DEEP or through U.S. EPA's web site at www.epa.gov.

Listed Hazardous Wastes are wastes that are specifically identified in one of four lists developed by U.S. EPA in the federal hazardous waste regulations [40CFR 261.31 through 261.33]. Each hazardous waste listing includes a description of a specific type of waste that EPA considers hazardous enough to warrant regulation. Hazardous waste listings describe wastes that are generated by certain industries come from common industrial processes or include specific chemical compounds as their main active ingredient. Several hundred specific solvents, metal finishing waste streams and sludges, pesticides, various organic and inorganic chemicals and discarded commercial chemical products are included in these lists.



CHARACTERISTICALLY HAZARDOUS WASTES

CHARACTERISTIC	DEFINITION	TESTING	MARINA EXAMPLES
IGNITABILITY	Liquid wastes with a flash point lower than 140°F, ignitable solids, and materials that are designated by the U.S. DOT as oxidizers.	Laboratory certified by the CT Dept. of Public Health	• Used solvents • Waste gasoline • Old signal flares • Waste nitric acid
CORROSIVITY	Liquid wastes with a pH less than or equal to 2.0, or greater than or equal to 12.5	The most accurate way to determine pH is with a laboratory test.	• Lead-acid batteries • Waste muriatic acid • Caustic paint strippers • Old drain cleaners
REACTIVITY	Materials that are: normally unstable; react violently, explode, or emit toxic fumes when mixed with water; or can explode at room temperature and pressure or when heated under confinement.	Laboratory certified by the CT Dept. of Public Health	Cyanide compounds • Non-empty aerosol cans • Blasting caps • Dynamite • Other explosives
TOXICITY	Materials containing greater than the regulated concentration of any of 40 contaminants listed in the federal hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 261.24].	Determined in a certified lab by a test called the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)	• Lead-based paint chips • Spent methyl ethyl ketone solvent • Waste gasoline (contains benzene) • Old containers of chlordane pesticide



The four groups of listed hazardous wastes are easily identified by the letter that begins their 4-digit EPA waste code (i.e., “F,” “K,” “U,” or “P”). The four groups are classified as follows:

LIMITED HAZARDOUS WASTES

LISTED WASTE	DEFINITION	MARINA EXAMPLES
“F” Wastes	Wastes from certain common nonspecific industrial activities	Spent chlorinated solvents (e.g., methylene chloride, 1,1,1- trichloroethane, perchloroethylene) Waste paint solvents (e.g., acetone methyl alcohol butyl alcohol, xylene, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), ethyl acetate
“K” Wastes	Wastes from certain specific industrial processes	Rarely, if ever generated by marinas
“U” AND “P” WASTES	Discarded commercial chemical products, off-spec products, container residues, and spill residues of such products	Not commonly generated by marinas: • Certain old pesticides, solvents and other unused chemical products

Non-RCRA-Hazardous “Connecticut-Regulated” Wastes.

If a waste is neither characteristically hazardous nor listed, then it is not subject to Connecticut’s hazardous waste requirements. However, under separate state law [CGS §22a-454], certain wastes may not be disposed of at regular solid waste (i.e., trash) disposal facilities, but must instead be sent to specially permitted facilities that are equipped to handle industrial wastes. In general, the kinds of wastes that are subject to these special requirements include waste oils, petroleum or chemical liquids, and chemical solids (generally referred to collectively as “Connecticut-Regulated Wastes”).

Some examples of Connecticut-Regulated Waste that might be generated at marinas may include:



- Non-hazardous paint-related wastes (e.g., sandblasting grit, bottom sanding dust, paints, solvents, cleanup residues, etc.)
- Non-hazardous rags/wipers contaminated with oil, grease, cleaners, paints, solvents, etc.
- Non-hazardous antifreeze
- Waste diesel fuel
- Used oil

These wastes cannot be placed in an on-site dumpster but must instead be segregated and picked up by a hauler that is permitted to transport Connecticut-Regulated Wastes. However, there is an exemption from transporter permit requirements for “waste chemical solids” (e.g., dried latex paint or paint chips). Such wastes do not have to be hauled by a permitted transporter, but they must still be sent to a permitted storage treatment or disposal facility. If sent to a facility in Connecticut for treatment or disposal, this facility must be permitted to take Connecticut-Regulated Wastes. There are no requirements for generators of these materials, other than that they ensure that they are properly disposed. However, as a best management practice, store these materials in a manner similar to that for hazardous waste (i.e., in secure, closed containers, in a storage area with an impervious base and secondary containment, etc.). When the material is shipped, the law does not require that the generator prepare a waste manifest. However, as a practical matter, generators will often find that their haulers will ask for one (either for their recordkeeping purposes, or because it is required under the receiving facility’s operating permit).

For more information on Connecticut Regulated Wastes, contact CT-DEEP’s Waste Engineering & Enforcement Division and ask for the free fact sheet entitled “Non-RCRA Hazardous Wastes (Connecticut-Regulated Wastes).” This document is among several helpful documents listed at the end of this section.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATIONS

Q: I’m pretty sure that my waste is hazardous. Do I still have to test it?

A: There are two “tools” that may be used to determine if a waste is hazardous. The first of these is analytical testing. The second is to use information about the source, nature and contaminants of the waste (i.e., so-called “knowledge of process” information). Common sources of knowledge of process information include Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), product specification sheets, or analytical results from the testing of an identical waste stream



generated at another site. Although knowledge of process information can be very useful (especially in identifying hazardous constituents that are known to be present), it typically is not adequate to fully and properly characterize a waste. Knowledge of process cannot account for factors such as trace contaminants that may not be listed on a SDS, contaminants introduced during use, and cross-contamination from other wastes. As a result, some sampling is typically required to properly characterize a waste.

Q: Where can I get my waste tested?

A: The Connecticut Department of Public Health licenses analytical laboratories in Connecticut, and several dozens of these labs can do hazardous waste testing. To get a list of these labs, call CTDEEP's Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division at 860-424-32023 or toll-free 888-424-4193. Many of these labs are also listed in the Yellow Pages under "Laboratories – Analytical."

Q: How often do I have to test my waste?

A: Connecticut's hazardous waste rules require that generators test their waste annually, or whenever there is a raw material or process change that could affect the waste. However, if a generator can document that a waste has not changed over time (such as by having several previous years' analyses showing consistent testing results), this may constitute a valid basis on which to make a "knowledge of process" claim (see first question above).

Q: What if my waste is hazardous for more than one thing?

A: Some wastes can be hazardous for more than one characteristic or can be both listed and characteristically hazardous. For example, waste gasoline might be hazardous for the ignitability characteristic AND exhibit the toxicity characteristic for benzene. Hazardous waste rules require generators to determine *all* the applicable waste codes that apply to a waste, and list them on the manifest when the waste is shipped off-site.

Q: If my hauler tests the waste, do I have to test it, too?

A: Often transporters and/or receiving facilities will test waste that they accept (either to confirm information provided by the generator, or because their operating permit requires them to perform certain testing for quality control purposes). If the transporter or receiving facility is willing to provide this information, the generator may use it in complying with



hazardous waste determination requirements. However, it must be stressed that this kind of test data may not be adequate to fully characterize a waste, and additional testing or “knowledge of process” information may be needed to round out the waste determination.

Step Two:

Determine Your Hazardous Waste Generator Status

If, at the end of Step One, you have determined that you do not generate any hazardous waste, then congratulations! You’re done! If none of the waste that you generate is hazardous (or if you can eliminate any hazardous waste you *do* generate), then you do not have to comply with any hazardous waste requirements. You just need to keep records of your test results documenting that your waste is non-hazardous.

However, if any of your waste is hazardous, you must take some additional steps to determine the requirements that apply to your handling of this waste. Generators of hazardous waste are subject to different requirements, depending on the amount of waste they generate and store on-site. There are three types of hazardous waste generators:

1. Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG):

- generate 220 pounds (about 26 gallons) or less of hazardous waste per month; and
- do not accumulate more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste on-site at any one time; and,
- do not generate more than 2.2 pounds per month of acutely hazardous waste*; and,
- do not accumulate more than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste* at any one time.

2. Small Quantity Generators (SQG):

- generate between 220 and 2,200 pounds (about 26 to 260 gallons) of hazardous waste per month; and
- do not accumulate more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste on-site at any one time; and
- do not generate more than 2.2 pounds per month of acutely hazardous waste*; and,
- do not accumulate more than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste* at any one time.

3. Large Quantity Generators (LQG):

- generate 2,200 pounds or more of hazardous waste per month; or,
- Accumulate more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste on-site at any one time: or
- Generate 2.2 pounds or more per month of acutely hazardous waste*; or
- Accumulate more than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste* at any one time.

*Acutely hazardous wastes are a subset of hazardous wastes that are particularly hazardous and



are therefore regulated in much smaller amounts than regular hazardous wastes. Typically, the waste generated by marinas will not fall into this category, although certain wastes may (for example, certain pesticides which are “P” listed wastes).

For more detailed information, call the CT-DEEP’s fact sheet, *Determining Hazardous Waste Generator Category*, listed at the end of this section, which will help you determine what set of requirements you are subject to.

Step Three:

Properly Store and Dispose of Your Hazardous

Once you have determined your generator status, the next step is to determine the requirements that apply and ensure that your facility is following them. Table 1 on page 104 provides an overview of the various requirements that apply based on generator status. Details on these requirements are provided below.

1. Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG)

Many marinas will qualify as CESQGs, which have the fewest requirements of the three hazardous waste generators. The requirements and best management practices (BMPs) for CESQGs are listed below. If you would like more information on these requirements and BMPs, contact the CT-DEEP’s Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division at 860-424-3023 and ask for the free booklet entitled *Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Handbook*. Several other helpful documents which are available are also listed at the end of this section.

In general, if you are a CESQG, then you must do the following:

[RCSA §22a-449(c)-101(b), 40 CFR 261.5]

- Ensure that your waste is disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility, or at a household hazardous waste facility (or one-day collection event that is permitted to take CESQG waste).
- If you hire a waste hauler to take away your waste, be sure that the hauler has a valid EPA Identification number and transporter’s permit to haul waste in Connecticut.
- Perform a hazardous waste determination on all the wastes you generate and keep records of all test results and other information used to make these determinations for at least three (3) years from the date that the waste was last sent off-site for disposal.
- Comply with Universal Waste requirements for any Universal Wastes that you generate. Universal Wastes are wastes that are subject to a special, reduced set of requirements in 40 CFR 273, and include batteries, recalled pesticides, mercury thermostats, and other mercury-



- containing equipment, fluorescent lamps and used electronics. (For more information on Universal Wastes, call the CT DEEP's Engineering & Enforcement Division at 860-424-3023 and request the fact sheet entitled "Universal Waste Rule.")
- Remember: if at any time your waste generation or storage amounts increase beyond CESQG levels, you must comply with the requirements for the higher generator category.

Best Management Practices for CESQGs:

- Look for ways to reduce or eliminate the generation of hazardous waste (see page 108 for "Hazardous Waste Minimization Tips"). If possible, eliminate the generation of hazardous waste, and avoid having to comply with hazardous waste requirements altogether.
- If you store waste in containers, keep it in an area which has an impervious base and secondary containment to capture any leaks or spills. Use containers that are compatible with the waste you are putting in them, and store waste containers away from other wastes or raw materials with which they may be incompatible. In addition, ensure that the containers are kept closed and in good condition, and immediately replace or overpack any damaged or leaking containers. Do not store hazardous waste within 50 feet of the facility property line, or immediately adjacent to rivers, streams, or shorelines.
- If you store waste in tanks, provide the tank with an impervious base and secondary containment to capture any leaks or spills (or, as an alternative, use double-walled tanks). Maintain the tanks to ensure they remain in good condition. Ensure that the fill opening for the tank is properly equipped to prevent spillage down the outside of the tank, and keep this opening always closed except when filling the tank. Be sure that the waste(s) that you place in the tank are compatible with the tank, and do not store waste that are incompatible with one another in the same tank.
- Inspect all waste storage areas on a regular basis (e.g., weekly), looking for leaks, spills, damaged containers, and other hazardous conditions. Correct any problems as quickly as possible. Document your inspections in a written inspection log.
- If you discontinue the use of a tank or container storage area, remove all waste, thoroughly clean and decontaminate the area, and perform post-decontamination testing to confirm that no waste residues remain.
- Develop written emergency procedures to respond to leaks, spills, fires, storms, floods, etc.
- Provide training for all personnel involved in waste management. Include, at a minimum, training in proper waste handling and emergency response procedures. Retain documentation of all training that is provided.



2. Small Quantity Generators (SQG)

Many marinas will qualify as SQGs, which have more requirements than CESQGs, but fewer than LQGs. The requirements and best management practices for SQGs are listed below. If you would like more information on these requirements and BMPs, contact the CT-DEEP's Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division at 860-424-3023 and ask for the free booklet entitled *A Road Map to RCRA: Small Quantity Generator (SQG) Requirements*.

In general, if you are a SQG, then you must do the following:

[RCSA §§22a-449(c)-102(b) and -102(c), 40 CFR 262.34(d)]

- If you have not done so already, apply for and obtain an EPA Identification Number. To do this, you will need to contact CT-DEEP's Waste Engineering & Enforcement Division and request EPA Form 8700-12, *Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity*. Once you have filled out this form and sent it to CT DEEP, you will be provided with the EPA ID Number.
- Be sure your waste hauler has a valid EPA Identification number and transporter's permit to haul waste in Connecticut.
- Ensure that your waste is disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility.
- Perform a hazardous waste determination on all the waste you generate and keep records of all test results and other information used to make these determinations for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent off-site for disposal.

TABLE 1:

OVERVIEW OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REQUIREMENTS BASED ON GENERATOR CATEGORY

	Large Quantity Generator (LQG)	Small Quantity Generator (SQG)	Conditionally Exempt SQG (CESQG)
Hazardous waste generation rate (per calendar month)	2200 lbs or more of hazardous waste OR more than 2.2 lbs. of acutely hazardous waste	Between 220 and 2200 lbs. of hazardous waste AND no more than 2.2 lbs of acutely hazardous waste.	No more than 220 lbs of hazardous waste AND no more than 2.2 lbs of acutely hazardous waste
Maximum, Amount of Hazardous Waste On site	NO LIMIT	2200 lbs of hazardous waste 2.2 lbs of acutely hazardous waste	2200 lbs of hazardous waste
Maximum Storage Time	90 days	180 days	No limit
Waste Determination Required?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Generator EPA ID	Yes	Yes	No



Number Required?			
Manifest Required for Shipment Off Site	Yes	Yes	No
Permitted Transporter Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
Allowed Disposal Facilities	Permitted Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities	Permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities	Permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; authorized household hazardous waste collection facilities
Storage Requirements	See text	See text	None. However, see BMPs for CESQGs.
Emergency Procedures/Plans	Full written contingency plan. See text for details	Emergency coordinator and post information near on-site telephone. See text for details.	None. However, see BMPs for CESQGs.
Inspection Requirements	Written inspection schedule and log. See Section 3 for details	Written inspection schedule and log. See text for details	None. However, see BMPs for CESQGs.
Personnel Training Requirements	Written training plan and formal classroom training. See text for details.	Employees must be familiar with waste handling & emergency procedures. See text for details.	None. However, see BMPs for CESQGs.
Recording Requirements	Must retain manifests, biennial reports, waste determination (w/test Results), inspection logs, and records of incidents requiring implementation of the contingency plan	Must retain manifests, biennial reports, waste determination (with test results), and inspection logs.	Record of waste determinations (with test results)
Biennial Report	Yes	No	No



- Prepare a hazardous waste manifest for each shipment of waste off-site and retain a copy of the manifest for each shipment. Ensure that the required Land Disposal Restriction (“LDR”) Notices accompany each manifested shipment and retain copies of these notices on-site.
- Ensure that you do not store waste for more than 180 days.
- If you store waste in containers, mark each container with the words “hazardous waste,” a description of the contents, such as the chemical name, and the date of initial accumulation. Store containers in an area which has an impervious base, and secondary containment that can contain the volume of the largest container stored in the area, or ten percent of the total volume of waste stored in the area (whichever is greater). Use only containers that are compatible with the waste you are putting in them, and store waste containers away from other wastes or raw materials with which they may be incompatible. In addition, ensure that containers are kept closed and in good condition, and immediately replace or overpack any damaged or leaking containers. And, when shipping containers of hazardous waste off-site, ensure that they are properly packaged, marked and labeled in accordance with U.S. DOT shipping requirements for hazardous materials.
- If you store waste in tanks, mark each tank with the words “hazardous waste,” and a description of the contents, such as the chemical name. Ensure that the waste is compatible with the tank (e.g., don’t put corrosive waste in an unlined steel tank) and do not store waste that is incompatible with one another in the same tank. Do not use uncovered tanks. Ensure that ignitable and reactive wastes that are stored in tanks are separated from sources of ignition or reaction (e.g., open flames, smoking, welding, sparks, etc.).
- If you discontinue the use of a tank or container storage area, remove all waste, thoroughly clean and decontaminate the area, and perform post- decontamination testing to confirm that no waste residues remain.
- Develop a written inspection schedule which lists the areas of the facility to be inspected and describes procedures to be followed during inspections. Perform inspections of all hazardous waste storage areas (weekly for containers, daily for tanks), looking for leaks, spills, damaged containers, and other hazardous conditions. Correct any problems as quickly as possible. Document your inspections (and any corrective actions taken to address noted problems) in a written inspection log and keep these records for at least three (3) years.
- Designate an emergency coordinator and post the name and telephone number of this coordinator next to the on-site telephone along with the locations of fire extinguishers and spill control material, the fire alarm (if you have one), and the telephone number of the local fire department (i.e., 911). Plan with local emergency response authorities to coordinate emergency services in the event of an emergency.



- Ensure that whenever waste is being handled, personnel have access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device.
- In the event of an emergency (e.g., fire, explosion, waste spill, severe storm, flood, etc.), take appropriate steps to ensure that hazardous waste is not released into the environment. Notify local emergency response authorities (i.e., local fire and/or police departments). If a spill has occurred, report it to the CT-DEEP's Emergency Response and Spill Prevention via its 24-hour spill reporting hotline at 860-424-3338 or toll-free 866-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745). If there is a release of hazardous waste that could threaten human health outside your facility, you must also contact the National Response Center at 800-424-8802. Contain and properly dispose of any spilled or leaked waste (or hire a permitted spill cleanup contractor to perform this work)
- Train all personnel involved in hazardous waste management in proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their specific job duties.
- Comply with Universal Waste requirements for any Universal Wastes that you generate. Universal Wastes are wastes that are subject to a special, reduced set of requirements in 40 CFR 273, and include batteries, recalled pesticides, mercury thermostats, and other mercury-containing equipment, fluorescent lamps and used electronics. (For more information on Universal Wastes, contact the CT DEEP's Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division at 860-424-3023 and request the fact sheet entitled "Universal Waste Rule.")
- Remember: if at any time your waste generation or storage amounts increase beyond SQG levels, you must comply with Large Quantity Generator Requirements.

Best Management Practices for SQGs:

- Look for ways to reduce or eliminate the generation of hazardous waste (see page 108 for "Hazardous Waste Minimization Tips"). For some SQGs, eliminating even a small amount of waste generation will be enough to allow them to reduce to CESQG status.
- Do not store hazardous waste within 50 feet of the facility property line, or immediately adjacent to rivers, streams, or shorelines.
- If you store waste in tanks, provide the tank with an impervious base and secondary containment to capture any leaks or spills (or, as an alternative, use double-walled tanks). Ensure that the fill opening for the tank is properly equipped to prevent spillage down the outside of the tank.
- Develop written emergency procedures to respond to leaks, spills, fires, storms, floods, etc.
- Document the hazardous waste training that you provide to your employees.



3. Large Quantity Generators (LQG)

Few marinas are likely to fall into this generation category. However, for those that do, the applicable requirements for LQGs are listed below. All the requirements and BMPs for LQGs are described in detail in a series of free fact sheets which are available free from CT-DEEP (see list at the end of this section).

In general, LQGs must comply with the requirements listed in Section 2 above for Small Quantity Generators, as well as the following, additional requirements: [RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(b), 40 CFR 262.34(a) and (b)]

- LQGs may not store waste for more than 90 days.
- LQGs may not store containers of hazardous waste within 50 feet of the facility property line.
- LQGs that store hazardous waste in tanks must comply with numerous additional requirements. These tanks must be designed in accordance with special design and installation requirements and must be tested for tightness prior to use. LQG tanks must also be provided with special secondary containment and leak detection systems, and spill prevention and overfill controls. LQGs are subject to special requirements in the event of a spill or leak, or if the tank becomes unfit for use. When LQGs permanently cease using a tank, they must perform special cleanup and decontamination activities, and, if the former tank storage area cannot be fully cleaned up, then the area must be closed in accordance with requirements for hazardous waste landfills. LQGs must have their tanks inspected by an independent, registered, professional engineer, and certified as to their integrity and compliance with the above requirements.
- LQGs must comply with special air emission standards for their tanks and containers (i.e., 40 CFR Subparts AA, BB, and CC).
- LQGs must comply with special air emission standards for their tanks and containers (i.e., 40 CFR Subparts AA, BB, and CC).
- LQGs must have a written contingency plan that includes emergency procedures in the event of a fire, explosion, spill, or other emergency. This plan must include the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator, a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (including the locations and brief descriptions of each item on the list), and a facility evacuation plan. The plan must also describe arrangements with local emergency authorities to coordinate emergency services.
- LQGs must have a formal personnel training program that provides both initial training and annual refresher training. The training program must include a written description of the training, a list of names, job titles, and descriptions for all personnel involved in hazardous waste management, and records documenting that all required training has been provided. These records must be retained
-



- until closure of the facility (or for at least three (3) years after an employee last worked at the facility).
- LQGs must submit biennial hazardous waste reports to CT DEEP and keep copies of these reports for at least three years.

Best Management Practice for LQGs:

- Look for ways to reduce or eliminate the generation of hazardous waste (see page 108 for “Hazardous Waste Minimization Tips”). As is clear from Table 1 and the above bullets, there are many advantages to reducing your generator status (e.g., longer storage times, fewer requirements to comply with, etc.).

HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION TIPS

Waste minimization means finding ways to reduce or eliminate the generation of hazardous waste. Some general ways to do this include:

- *Eliminate activities that generate hazardous waste (e.g., by discontinuing certain services, or sub-contracting them out to off-site companies).*
- *Alter work practices and/or equipment so that you use less virgin material. Obviously, using less virgin material means generating less waste.*
- *Recycle or reuse materials on-site*
- *Switch from hazardous products to non-hazardous ones.*

Some specific waste minimization options for the marina industry include:

- **Used Oil:** *Keep hazardous waste and other contaminants out of your used oil so that it does not have to be handled as hazardous waste.*
- **Waste Fuel (gasoline, diesel):** *Send the waste fuel that you generate for recycling (fuel blending) rather than for disposal or incineration. Waste fuels that are recycled in this way are exempt from regulation as hazardous waste.*
- **Parts Washing:** *Switch from a hazardous parts washing solvent (low-flash mineral spirits, chlorinated solvents) to a non-hazardous one (high-flash mineral spirits or water-based cleaners).*
- **Paint Stripping:** *Instead of sandblasting or using hazardous paint strippers (methylene chloride) to remove paint, use non-hazardous strippers or dustless sanders.*



- **Paints/Solvents:** Investigate painting done by off-site contractors. If you must paint on-site, use as little paint and as little solvent as possible to get the job done. Look into non-hazardous solvents for cleaning up, etc. Reuse solvents by settling out the paint solids or recycle them in an on-site solvent recycling still.
- **Engine Coolant (Antifreeze):** Reuse or recycle antifreeze on-site.
- **Rags/Wipers:** Use only non-hazardous cleaning agents/solvents for cleanup. Send your rags to an industrial laundry instead of disposing of them.
- **Batteries (Lead-Acid and Household Types):** Send batteries for recycling rather than disposing of them. Manage batteries under reduced “Universal Waste Rule” requirements [40 CFR 273]. In CT, vehicle batteries are also managed through a deposit system CGS Sec22a-256h.
- **Old Virgin Products:** Marinas that stock products for their customers (e.g., paints, solvents, cleaners) often find that they must dispose of old or damaged products as hazardous wastes. To avoid this, try not to stock items which are hazardous. If this is not possible, see if the manufacturer will take the material back, or if there is someone else who can legitimately use the product.

Hazardous Waste Management Documents Available from DEEP’s Waste Engineering & Enforcement Division

Telephone number: 860-424-3023 (or toll-free at 1-888-424-4193).

TITLE	DATE	GENERAL TOPIC
Hazardous Waste Management Regulations	9/10/02	CT’s hazardous waste rules, which incorporate the federal hazardous waste rules with certain additions and modifications.
Fact Sheet: “DEEP Issues New Hazardous Waste Regulations”	6/18/03	Summary of new provisions in DEEP hazardous waste regulations issued on 10/31/2001.
Fact Sheet: “DEEP Revises Hazardous Waste Regulations”	6/18/03	Summary of new provisions in DEEP hazardous waste regulations issued on 6/27/02 and 9/10/02.
Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Handbook	3/2009	Handbook that explains the requirements for Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators of hazardous waste.
A Road Map to RCRA: Small Quantity Generator Requirements	2/2005	Handbook that explains the requirements for Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste.
Determining Hazardous Waste Generator Category	2/20/13	Fact sheet that helps generators determine which set of hazardous waste requirements they must follow.
Hazardous Waste Generator Category Worksheet	7/28/09	A worksheet that helps generators of hazardous waste determine what category of generator that they are.



Hazardous Waste Determinations/ Knowledge of Process	1/31/13	Fact sheet that describes how to determine if a waste is hazardous.
Hazardous Waste Determinations Summary Sheet	7/28/09	A worksheet that generators of hazardous waste may use to organize and document hazardous waste determinations.
Hazardous Waste Container Management	1/31/13	Fact sheet that describes container management requirements for Large Quantity Generators of hazardous waste.
Hazardous Waste Personnel Training	2/1/13	Fact sheet that describes personnel training requirements for Large Quantity Generators of hazardous waste.
Hazardous Waste Inspections	2/20/13	Describes inspection requirements for Large Quantity Generators of hazardous waste.
Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan	1/31/13	Describes emergency planning and response for Large Quantity Generators of hazardous waste.
Draft RCRA Closure Guidance for Generators Who Store Less Than 90 Days, Container Storage Areas and tank Systems	2005	Fact sheet that provides guidance on the steps that Small and Large Quantity Generators must take when they discontinue using a hazardous waste container or tank storage area.
Guidance For Implementing and Documenting Closure (Waste Removal and Decontamination) For Indoor RCRA Hazardous Waste Storage Areas	5/1/13	Fact sheet that provides specific guidance for Small and Large Quantity Generators that are discontinuing the use of a well-managed, indoor hazardous waste storage area.
Permitted Waste Transporter's List	10/8/13	List of companies who are permitted to haul hazardous waste and Connecticut-Regulated waste in CT.
List of Commercial Hazardous Waste and Connecticut Regulated Waste Facilities in CT.	10/9/13	List of facilities in CT that are permitted to store, treat, or dispose of hazardous wastes or Connecticut-Regulated Wastes.
Non-RCRA Hazardous Wastes (Connecticut Regulated Wastes)	2/20/13	List of non-hazardous wastes which are subject to special requirements in CT.
Used Oil Fact Sheet #7: Used Oil Generated from Motor Vehicle Servicing Operations	8/17/09	Comprehensive fact sheet on the management of used oil for motor vehicle servicing, including crank case oil, transmission fluid, and oily wastewaters.
Used Oil Fact Sheet #10: Used Oil from Boats, Ships, and Other Watercraft	12/30/05	Brief, four-page fact sheet intended for marinas and individual boat owners that generate used oil.
Management of Aerosol Cans	2/8/11	Two-page fact sheet on the proper management and disposal of aerosol cans.
Universal Waste Rule	2/1/13	Fact sheet that describes special hazardous waste requirements for batteries, mercury thermostats and other mercury-containing equipment, recalled pesticides, fluorescent lamps, and used electronics.
Collection of Household Hazardous Waste and Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Hazardous Waste	2/6/13	Describes collection programs in Connecticut for household hazardous waste and waste generated by CESQGs.



Hazardous Waste Management Documents Available from DEEP's Pollution Prevention and Solid Waste Programs

Telephone numbers: (860) 424-3297 (Pollution Prevention*); (860) 424-3366 (Solid Waste**).

TITLE	DATE	GENERAL TOPIC
Water Based Paints — A Pollution Prevention Case Study*	12/8/06	Case study of an autobody shop that reduced air emissions and waste generation by switching to water-based paints.
New Parts Cleaning Systems Eliminate Hazardous Waste — A Pollution Prevention Case Study*	12/8/06	Case study of efforts by the USPS to reduce hazardous waste generation at its vehicle maintenance facilities.
Pit Stops Fact Sheets*	5/2012	A collection of fact sheets regarding various wastes generated from vehicle maintenance and painting operations.
Antifreeze*	8/2013	One-page fact sheet aimed at do-it-yourselfers.
Degreasers*	8/2013	One-page fact sheet aimed at do-it-yourselfers.
Managing Household Hazards: Managing Household Batteries*	5/1/13	Information on the proper disposal of a variety of small household batteries.
Recycling Rechargeable Batteries*	2/8/12	A fact sheet on the proper management of spent rechargeable batteries.
Recycling – It's the Law! **	9-11-13	Describes which items must be recycled in CT and how to properly recycle them.
Business Recycling Assistance**	3-12-14	Provides comprehensive guidance to help businesses comply with the law and save money by recycling.

NOTE: All the documents listed in the two tables above can be found on the Connecticut

DEEP website, www.ct.gov/DEEP. To find a particular document, enter the document title in the search box at the top of the page. Also, much more information is available on the following DEEP web pages:

www.ct.gov/deep/hazardouswaste (hazardous waste information)

www.ct.gov/deep/p2 (pollution prevention information)

www.ct.gov/deep/recycle (recycling information)

NOTE: The “Profile of the Shipbuilding and Repair Industry” can be found by searching the EPA website, www.epa.gov.

NOTE: The “Used Oil Regulations – A quick Guide for Auto Repair Shops” is available from the Northeast Waste Management Officials Association (NEWMOA); through their website www.newmoa.org and searching for Connecticut Used Oil Regulations – A quick Guide for Auto Repair Shops.

APPENDIX C: USED OIL MANAGEMENT



Chrisholm Marina, Chester

USED OIL MANAGEMENT IN CONNECTICUT

What is Used Oil?

Used oil includes used crankcase (engine) oil, used liquid and semi-solid gear, chain, and ball bearing lubricants, and used hydraulic fluid. Materials that contain or are contaminated with used oil can also fall under the definition of used oil, such as used oil filters, oily rags and wipers, used absorbents, and oily wastewater.

What State and Federal Requirements Apply?

Used oil is a regulated waste in Connecticut [RCSA §22a-449(c)-119 and 40 CFR 279] and must be recycled [RCSA §22a-241b-2(a)(1)(0)].



Is it Hazardous?

Used oil is not considered hazardous waste unless it is mixed with a hazardous waste such as a chlorinated solvent. If used oil has been mixed with hazardous waste, see Appendix B for management requirements.

How Should a Marina Manage the Used Oil it Generates?

Note that used crankcase oil, automatic transmission fluid, power steering fluid, and hydraulic fluid are all considered used oil and can be mixed and managed together.

There are a few options for managing used oil. Two of the most common are collecting it, testing it and having it hauled away for recycling, or collecting it, testing it and burning it in on-site space heaters. If the used oil tests positive for hazardous constituents, it must be treated as hazardous waste (see Appendix B). If the used oil does not test positive for hazardous waste, the options for management are:

COLLECT, TEST, HAUL

1. Collect and store used oil in a secure collection tank or drum, separate from other wastes (proper storage described on page 112).
2. Test the used oil for total halogen content (see sidebar on next page). Maintain records on site.
3. Contract with a permitted waste oil transporter to haul your used oil to a permitted recycling facility. Commercial haulers of such used oil must be permitted to transport used oil in Connecticut. Contact CT-DEEP's Waste Bureau at 860-424-4193 for a list of permitted commercial transporters.

OR. COLLECT, TEST BURN

1. Collect and store used oil in a secure collection tank or drum, separate from other wastes (proper storage described on page 112).
2. Test the used oil for total halogen content (see sidebar on next page). Maintain records on site.
3. Burn the used oil in space heaters for energy recovery, i.e., to heat your shop, providing the heater burns only used oil generated on-site or received from "do-it-yourself" oil changers.



When testing used oil for hazardous constituents, four steps must be taken in this order: 1) determine if it is mixed with any listed hazardous waste. 2) determine if it has been mixed with any characteristic hazardous waste; 3) test for total halogens (if the oil contains total halogens of greater than 1,000 parts per million (ppm), it must be managed as hazardous waste); 4) if the oil tested at over 1,000 ppm, you could rebut the presumption of mixing by having the oil tested for the presence of chlorinated solvents. If no listed hazardous waste solvent is present over 100 ppm, the oil does not have to be managed as hazardous waste.



NOTE: Used oil heaters must:

- a. have a maximum design capacity of not more than 0.5 million BTUs per hour; and
- b. vent combustion gases outside the building; and
- c. burn only used oil that you generate or that you have collected from your do-it-yourself customers.

For more information on burning used oil at your marina, contact the CT DEEP Waste Engineering & Enforcement Division at 860-424-4193 and Air Bureau at 860-424-4152.

What are the Requirements for Used Oil Storage in Tanks or Containers?

- Place the tank or container on an impervious base. If the tank or container is outdoors, you must provide secondary containment equal in volume to the capacity of the storage tank. If the tank or container is indoors, no secondary containment, device or structure is required [RCSA§22a-449(c)-119(b)(2)].
- Label the tank or container “Used Oil” [40 CFR 279.22(c)].
- Keep results of used oil testing [RCSA §22a-449(c)-119(b)(1)(C)].
- Prepare a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan if you store more than 1,320 gallons of used (or new) oil aboveground (containers of less than 55 gallons are exempt from the total) [40 CFR 112.1]. See Appendix E for more information.

What are Recommended Practices for Used Oil Storage in Tanks or Containers?

- Locate the tank or container in an aboveground area, preferably roofed, that will prevent unauthorized access or vandalism, minimize possibility of fire or explosion and accidental release of oil to the environment.
- Lock the tank or container’s fill spout when not in use.
- Visually inspect the tank or container on a regular basis for leaks or malfunctions. Maintain written inspection records.
- Instruct all employees who handle used oil on the proper operation and management of the oil storage area. Assign one person the responsibility for monitoring oil storage.



Used oil testing Can be conducted in a laboratory, or marina personnel can test for total halogens using inexpensive, EPA- approved total halogen field testing kits. These total halogen test kits are available from numerous sources, including industrial supply or health and safety supply companies. The following product is offered for your information, and is not an endorsement of the company or their product; CHLOR-D-TECT 1000 or CHLOR-D-TECT Q4000 (available from Dexsil Corp, Hamden, CT, www.dexsil.com).

- Use kitty litter, saw dust, or a commercially available product to absorb oil from minor spills.
- If providing a collection tank or container for used oil from your customers who do their own engine maintenance, clearly label the tanks or containers to indicate the importance that ONLY used oil be placed in the tank. Remember that you'll be responsible for paying for the disposal of used oil that is contaminated with hazardous waste.
- Keep records of used oil collection.

If only used oil generated on-site is stored in the tank or container, no state permits are needed to install an above ground collection tank but check with your municipality because local permits might be needed.

CT-DEEP discourages installation of new underground storage tanks (UST). Since November 1985, it has been illegal to install any nonresidential UST component which is neither fiberglass-reinforced plastic (i.e., noncorrosive) nor which has a manufacturer-applied anti-corrosive coating and cathodic protection. Registration with CT-DEEP is required. Contact CT-DEEP's UST Program at 860-424-3374 for more information.

If a Marina Accepts Used Oil That Boaters Generate, How Should it be Managed?

Many marinas collect used oil from customers as a client service. Manage this oil in the same way as oil generated by the marina itself.

It may make sense to separate the waste area where you are collecting waste from boaters from those generated by the marina, since you have more control over the waste generated by your staff than by your clients. Used oil contaminated with a hazardous substance is much more costly to dispose of than unadulterated used oil. Educate your staff about the importance of keeping used oil from being contaminated with hazardous substances.

If you collect customers' oil, remind boaters not to:

- mix used oil with antifreeze or hazardous waste, i.e., waste gasoline.
- burn used oil in residential boilers or space heaters.
- dump used oil overboard.
- pour used oil into sewers or storm drains.
- dump used oil on the ground, use it for weed control, or to keep dust down.



How Do Used Oil Rules Apply When a Vessel is at the Dock?

Used oils which are generated on board boats and personal watercraft become subject to CT-DEEP's used oil regulations at the time that the used oil is transferred ashore. Depending on the relationship between the owner/operator of the vessel and the dock at which used oil is being off-loaded, the used oil regulations may apply differently, as outlined in the following three examples:

- (1) *The owner/operator of the vessel is the same as the owner/operator of the facility receiving and storing the used oil.* In this case, the marina is simply acting as a generator of used oil and is not required to have a permit to transfer this used oil ashore or store it prior to shipping it off-site for proper disposal.
- (2) *The owner/operator of the vessel is different from the owner/operator of the facility, but the used oil is generated as the result of maintenance performed by the facility.* In this case, the used oil is generated as part of maintenance activities performed by the port or dock facility. Therefore, the owner/operator of the vessel and marina are considered "co- generators" of the used oil. Although the marina usually assumes this responsibility for compliance with the generator requirements for this used oil, both are considered equally responsible for ensuring that the used oil is properly managed.
- (3) *The marina collects used oil from do-it-yourselfers.* In this case, the dock facility is acting as a "do-it-yourselfer used oil collection center" which is subject to the same rules as used oil generators. No permit is required for this activity if all used oil that is collected was generated on-site.

Can Used Oil Be Mixed with Diesel Fuel, as Recommended by the Manufacturers of Some Diesel Engines?

The manufacturers of certain diesel engines recommend that you add used oil to your diesel fuel. If you have a diesel engine of this type, you may mix your used oil with virgin diesel fuel according to the manufacturer's instructions. However, up until the point that the used oil is mixed with the diesel fuel, it must be handled the same as any other used oil.

Please note that this exemption applies only to your used oil and only if it is used in your own diesel engines. You may not add your used oil to diesel fuel that will be used in someone else's diesel engines. You may also not accept used oil from someone else to put into your diesel fuel.



How Should Used Oil Absorbent Material Be Disposed of?

Materials that *contain* or are *contaminated with* used oil can also fall under the definition of used oil. The most common of these materials are used oil *absorbent pads, rags and wipers*, and *absorbents* (such as kitty litter, speedi-dri, and absorbent pigs). Boaters or marina staff doing work on customers' boats dockside can dispose of oil absorbent materials generated while conducting

maintenance by double-bagging the absorbent material and disposing in the regular trash. Boaters can also take their waste oil absorbents to a household hazardous waste collection facility for disposal or to a collection area provided by the marina.

Marina staff that produce waste oil absorbent material as a result of maintenance of marina-owned or customer's vessels in the marina's maintenance shop, must collect all used oil absorbent material, test for hazardous constituents, and transport either as hazardous waste or used oil, depending on the test results. However, if the absorbents do not have free-draining oil and are not going to be burned for energy recovery, they are no longer subject to regulation as used oil. In this case, these soaked absorbents must have a hazardous waste determination and be disposed of as hazardous or CT-Regulated waste. See Appendix B for more information.

Are There Any Other Requirements?

On-board air conditioning systems may also generate used oils which are contaminated with refrigerants (such as freon). This type of used oil must be recycled for its freon content. See fact sheet on "Refrigerants" for more information.

Spills of used oil (or any other petroleum liquids, chemicals, or hazardous waste) must immediately be reported via CT-DEEP's Emergency Response and Spill Prevention 24-hour spill reporting number: 860-424-3338 or toll free 866-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745).

APPENDIX D: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT



Chrisholm Marina, Chester

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CONNECTICUT

Marina operators must make provisions for the proper disposal of solid waste on their site [33 USC 1905(a)(2)]. In addition, marina facilities are also required to make provisions for separating designated (i.e., mandatory) recyclables from other solid waste using one or more collection containers for designated recyclable items that are separate from the collection containers for other solid waste. [CGS Section 22a-241(b)(d)].

What is Solid Waste?

Solid waste means unwanted or discarded solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material, including, but not limited to, demolition debris, material burned or otherwise processed at a



resource's recovery facility or incinerator, material processed at a recycling facility and sludges or other residue from a water pollution abatement facility, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility [CGS §22a-207(3)].

Municipal solid waste (MSW) means solid waste from residential, commercial, and industrial sources, excluding solid waste consisting of significant quantities of hazardous waste, land-clearing debris, demolition debris, biomedical waste, sewage sludge, and scrap metal [CGS §22a-207(23)]. The solid waste in your dumpster is considered MSW.

How Must a Marina Manage its Solid Waste and the Waste of Customers?

Under federal law, marinas are required to provide adequate collection for garbage from customers and transients [33 USC 1905(a)(2)]. For stormwater management purposes, the dumpster should be covered with intact drain plugs or be positioned in a roofed area which does not allow dumpster leakage to enter any stormwater drainage system.

Marinas must recycle certain waste. State law requires that every resident living in a single or multifamily house or building, every business including non-profits, and all public and private agencies and institutions such as colleges, hospitals, local and state government agencies to recycle [CGS §22a-241b(b)-(d)].

Items that must be recycled are:

- **Glass and Metal Food/Beverage Containers.** The small number of containers generated by the employees who work at your facility can be taken home for recycling, to a grocery store to reclaim the deposit or taken to your town's recycling drop-off center or transfer station. Remember that boaters tend to generate a lot of these recyclables.
- **HDPE and PET(PETE) Plastic Containers.** These are containers that are marked with the number "1" or "2". If the number of these containers is small, these containers can be taken home for recycling. Alternatively, they can be taken to your town's recycling drop-off center or transfer station.
- **Corrugated Cardboard and Boxboard.** Corrugated cardboard has three (3) layers with a wavy layer between two (2) flat paper layers. Keep the corrugated cardboard separate from your other waste. Remove any contaminants from corrugated boxes (e.g., plastic, foam, wood), open and flatten the boxes and place them in a dumpster or compactor used only for corrugated cardboard. Boxboard is flat (non-corrugated), brown cardboard is used in packaging such as cereal and pasta boxes. Check with your solid waste hauler or local transfer station to find out if you can place boxboard corrugated, or if it should be stored separately.
- **White and Colored Office Paper, Newspapers and Magazines.** The simplest way to recycle office paper is by taking it to your municipal recycling center/transfer station or by joining with other small businesses to develop a cooperative office paper collection program (some



businesses share a dumpster and hauling arrangements). Because most small businesses generate very few newspapers or magazines, one easy way to recycle them is to have employees take them home for collection with their residential program.

- **Leaves and Grass Clippings.** Small businesses can rake leaves into a wooded area on their site, or compost leaves on site in a small, contained pile (provide water and turn periodically to provide oxygen for the microorganisms). In some towns you may be able to place leaves at the curb for municipal collection or take them to a municipal leaf composting pile. It is recommended that grass clippings be left on the lawn areas since they act as a natural organic fertilizer.
- **Scrap Metal.** Items consisting predominantly of ferrous metals (steels), aluminum, brass, copper, lead, chromium, tin, nickel or alloys must be recycled. You can store metal separate from other waste or share storage containers with other small businesses in your area.
- **Used Oil.** See fact sheet on “Used Oil” for more information.
- **Lead Acid Batteries.** See fact sheet on “Battery Replacement” for more information.
- **Nickel-cadmium Batteries and other Rechargeable Batteries.** Call (800-8BATTERY to find the nearest participating retail outlet that collects these batteries for recycling.

Specific questions about recycling options can be answered by your municipality, or call the CT DEEP Recycling Program at 860-424-3366 for more information.

In addition to the items listed above, many municipalities have ordinances which require additional items to be recycled, such as drink boxes, and mini-juice cartons, and discarded mail. To find out about those additional items, contact your municipal recycling contact or refer to your local solid waste and recycling ordinance.

Bottles, cans and plastics and paper can be collected, but try to keep bottles and cans empty so that they do not contaminate paper and cardboard. If you generate larger quantities of specific recyclables such as cardboard, it might be better to collect that item separately.

Management of hazardous waste is described in Appendix B.

What Should and Should Not be Placed in a Dumpster?

Any waste that must be recycled (see above) or is a hazardous waste should not be placed in a dumpster. Waste like used oil, antifreeze, liquid paints or varnishes, pesticides, or lead acid batteries should not be placed in a dumpster. Check with your solid waste hauler for more specific requirements.



What Are Some of the State Requirements for Solid Waste Haulers?

In Connecticut, solid waste haulers:

- **Are required** provide a warning notice to customers suspected of violating separation requirements [CGS §22a-220c].
- **Are required** assist the municipality in identifying persons responsible for creating solid waste loads containing significant amounts of recyclables detected by the receiving resource recovery or solid waste facility [CGS §22a-220c].
- May not knowingly mix other solid waste with items [designated](#) for recycling pursuant to 22a-241b, or pursuant to municipal ordinance (CGS Sec 22a-220a(f))
- Must assure that each contract between them (the hauler) and a business for the collection of solid waste makes provision for collection of designated recyclable items – either by the same collector (i.e., hauler) or by a different collector (i.e., hauler) as identified by the customer. CGS 2a-241/ (b)
- Are required to provide customers with clear instructions on how to separate [designated recyclable items](#) (CGS 2a-241/ (b))

Be advised that designated recyclables must be kept separate from trash at your marina. Marinas which collect designated recyclables in the same containers or dumpsters as trash are in violation of state and local recycling requirements.

What Are the Laws about Littering?

According to CGS §22a-250(a), no person shall throw, scatter, spill or place or cause to be blown, scattered, spilled, thrown or placed, or otherwise dispose of any litter up on any public property in the state or upon private property in the state not owned by him or in the waters of this state.

State statute defines “litter” as “any discarded used or unconsumed substance or waste material whether made of aluminum, glass, plastic, rubber, paper, or other natural or synthetic material or any combination thereof, including, but not limited to, any bottle, jar or can, or any top, cap or detachable tab of any bottle, jar or can, any unlighted cigarette, cigar match or any flaming or glowing material or any garbage, trash, refuse, debris, rubbish, grass clippings or other lawn or garden waste, newspaper, magazines, glass, metal, plastic or paper containers or other packaging or construction material which has not been deposited in a litter receptacle” [CGS§22a-248(4)].



What Are the Laws about Disposal of Solid Waste from Boats?

The Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987 [33 USC 1901-1909, 33 CFR 151](MPPRCA) implements the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of Ships (MARPOL). The MPPRCA makes it illegal for any vessel to dump plastic trash anywhere in the ocean or navigable waters of the state, and makes the following restrictions on disposal of non-plastic trash:

- Within U.S. lakes, rivers, bays, sounds and within 3 nautical miles from shore, it is illegal to dump plastic, paper, rags, glass, food, garbage, metal, crockery, or dunnage (lining and packing material that float).
- Between 3 and 12 nautical miles from shore, it is illegal to dump plastic and dunnage, paper, rags, glass, crockery, metal, or food (unless ground to less than one inch in size).
- Between 3 and 12 nautical miles from shore, it is illegal to dump plastic and dunnage, paper, rags, glass, crockery, metal, or food (unless ground to less than one inch in size).
- Between 12 and 25 nautical miles from shore, it is illegal to dump plastic and dunnage.
- Outside 25 nautical miles from shore, it is illegal to dump plastic.

***NOTE: MPPRCA does not apply to fish waste [33 CFR 151.05].**

APPENDIX E: SPILLS



Yacht Yard at Mystic

Spill, Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans

The federal Clean Water Act requires facilities that store any kind of oil in certain volumes to prepare and implement Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans to prevent the discharge of oil from a facility into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. SPCC Plans require that your facility have adequate containment, such as berms and dikes around oil tanks to protect the soil and water in the event of a spill [40 CFR 112.1].

A SPCC Plan is a federal requirement, administered by the EPA.



Does Your Marina Require an SPCC Plan?

Your facility needs to develop a SPCC plan if it does any of the following:

- Stores oil above ground in any size tank(s) with a total aggregate volume over 1,320 gallons (containers of less than 55 gallons and/or permanently closed storage tanks are exempt from the total); **or**
- Stores oil below ground in any size tank(s) with a total aggregate volume of 42,000 gallons (except for tanks that are compliant with the state requirement for USTs, see page 51)

AND

- Could reasonably be expected to discharge oil to a “navigable water of the United States” or “adjoining shorelines” considering a possible worst-case scenario. (This criterion applies to just about every marina in the state, since a facility cannot take into consideration any man-made impediments to the flow of oil.)

NOTE: “Oil” is defined in Section 311(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act as “oil of any kind or in any form including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.” EPA interprets this definition to include crude oil, petroleum and petroleum-refined products, as well as non-petroleum oils such as vegetable and animal oils.

NOTE: “Navigable waters” are broadly defined under the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act to include all waters that are used in interstate or foreign commerce, all interstate waters including wetlands, and all intrastate waters including wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds. Essentially, the term navigable waters refer to any natural surface water in the United States.

What is an SPCC Plan?

An SPCC Plan outlines a facility’s oil containment systems and procedures to prevent an oil spill. It also outlines oil spill response and clean up protocols. Each SPCC Plan is site specific, but must address the following:

- Operating procedures that prevent oil spills.
- Control measures installed to prevent a spill from reaching the environment; and
- Countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill that reaches the environment.



Who Writes an SPCC Plan?

The facility can prepare the plan, but the plan must be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer.

Is There a Particular Form or Format for the SPCC Plan?

EPA does not expect any two plans to look alike. However, at a minimum, all plans must include:

- Facility layout and drainage patterns
- List of all oil storage tanks and areas
- Quantities of oil that could be released, with predicted path of flow, and flow rate.
- Procedures for receiving oil from supplier, transfer of oil within the facility, end point uses of the oil, and waste oil disposal.
- Effects of a spill at the facility, fire hazards, employee evacuation, customer/neighbor considerations, and press relations
- Capacity of required secondary containment devices. If it is not practicable to install secondary containment (i.e., a fuel dock), the owner/operator must explain why and provide a strong spill contingency plan, describing commitment to manpower, equipment, and materials to control and remove any harmful quantity of oil discharged.
- Clean-up procedures, use of in-house staff versus contractors
- Notification list. Name(s) and phone numbers of in-house management, remote management, fire and police, municipal, state, and federal agencies requiring notification.
- Facility security for prevention of internal sabotage, external vandalism
- Employee training for spill prevention, oil handling, and spill clean-up.
- Only oil handling personnel must be trained in operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent oil discharge. Discharge prevention briefings for oil handling personnel must occur at least once a year.
- OSHA considerations



Where Should the SPCC Plan Be Located?

REQUIRED: A copy of the SPCC plan must be maintained at any facility manned at least 4 hours per day. For remote locations, the SPCC plan should be filed at the nearest field office. A copy does not have to be filed with EPA or any other agency, unless it is a condition of a permit or license held by the facility. However, the SPCC plan must be available during normal business hours for review by an EPA inspector. EPA requires that facilities submit a copy of the SPCC plan to EPA Region 1 if a single spill of greater than 1,000 gallons occurs, OR if two discharges of 42 gallons or more occur within one year. All employees must be made aware of the SPCC plan.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED: Copies should be made for posting in plain view at oil storage locations.

Does an SPCC Plan Need to be Reviewed and/or Updated?

- The plan must be reviewed at least once every five (5) years. You must keep records of these reviews. An example of such documentation is “I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC plan for (name of facility) on (date) and will/will not amend the plan as a result (signature).”
- The plan must be amended when there are changes in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which materially affect the facility’s potential for the discharge of oil; or there are two or more spills in 12 months, or one spill of 1,000 gallons.
- Only technical changes to the SPCC plan must be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer. Non-technical amendments include personnel or contact information changes.

Who Cares if My Facility Does Not Have a Plan?

- Company management. Having measures in place to prevent spills is cost effective, since spill cleanup can be costly. However, when a plan is in place, spill cleanup can be more efficient, more effective and less costly than if there is no course of action.
- The U.S. EPA. The penalty of failure to have a SPCC Plan can be up to \$27,500 per day of violation, up to a maximum of \$137,500, if an administrative action is filed. The EPA performs random, unannounced inspections of facilities suspected of needing a SPCC Plan.



If There is a Spill, What Could You Be Held Responsible for?

- Removing the material from public property. Cleaning of highways, waterways, storm drains, bridge abutments, etc.
- Removing material from private property, such as boat hulls and parking lots.
- Paying for natural resources damages (lost parking receipts at public beaches; lost revenues from fishing licenses; replacing killed fish, shellfish, and waterfowl).
- Paying for lost livelihood wages of fisherman and shell fisherman, devaluation of property for sale.
- Private lawsuits.
- Civil penalty for spilling into a water of the U.S.
- Criminal penalty if you fail to notify the federal authorities. State agencies and contractors have no responsibility to notify you.

For questions or information about the federal SPCC program, call Joe Canzano, Oil Spill-SPCC Enforcement Coordinator for EPA-Region One at 617-918-1763 or view the EPA's "A Facility Owner/Operator's Guide to Oil Pollution Prevention" at <http://www.epa.gov/oilspill/pdfs/spccbluebroch2002.pdf> .

State and Federal Reporting Requirements: Oil, Gas and Chemical Spills

What Constitutes a Spill?

In Connecticut, any oil or petroleum product, chemical or waste that is released in any manner constitutes a spill [CGS §22a-452c]. Spills also include leaks from underground and above ground tanks. Any size spill must be reported to the CT-DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division.

What Immediate Actions Should Be Taken?

In case of a spill, stop the flow, contain the spill, call 911 or the local emergency response, report the spill to CTDEEP (see below), then report to the National Response Center if necessary (see below).



When Should a Spill Be Reported to the Connecticut Department Of Environmental Protection?

In Connecticut, any size spill of oil or petroleum product, any chemical, or waste, must be reported to the CT DEEP. The party causing the spill or pollution and the property owner are responsible for immediately reporting the spill to the CTDEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or toll free 866-337-DEP-SPIL (866-337-7745), and beginning the appropriate containment and cleanup efforts, which must be performed by a licensed contractor [CGS §22a-454]. The telephone number is staffed 24-hours/seven days a week.

Connecticut law establishes what is called “strict liability” for spills of most pollutants into the environment. This means that the person or business causing the spill and the owner of the property where the pollution occurred are financially responsible for cleanup, regardless of fault. All spills must be reported and dealt with quickly.

When Should an Oil Spill Be Reported to the Federal Government? Section 311 of the Clean Water Act disallows the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or where natural resources may be affected [33 USC 1321, 40 CFR 110].

- You must report an *oil spill* to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802 if:
- the spill is to navigable waters or the adjoining shoreline, or
- water quality standards could be violated, or
- the spill is to navigable waters or the adjoining shoreline, or
- the spill causes a sheen or discoloration, or
- the spill causes sludge or emulsion.



Note that if you do not have a CT DEEP approved spill contractor spill contractor on retainer, the CT DEEP will assess a surcharge and hire one for you in the event of a spill. See the “Emergency Planning” fact sheet for more information.

When you call the National Response Center to report an oil spill or release, the staff person will ask you the following questions:

- Name, location, and telephone number
- Name and address of the party responsible for the incident
- Date and time of the incident
- Location of the incident
- Source and cause of the release or spill
- Types of materials released or spilled.
- Quantity of material released or spilled.
- Danger or threat posed by the release or spill.
- Number and type of injuries (if any)
- Weather conditions at the incident location
- Any other information that may help emergency personnel to respond to the incident.

When Should a Hazardous Chemical Spill Be Reported to the Federal Government?

You must report a *hazardous chemical spill* to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802 if:

- The release could threaten human health off the property.

When you call the National Response Center to report a hazardous chemical spill, the staff person will ask you the following questions:

- The chemical name
- An indication of whether the substance is extremely hazardous.
- An estimate of the quantity released into the environment.
- The time and duration of the release
- Whether the release occurred into air, water, and/or land.
- Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency, and



where necessary, advice regarding medical attention for exposed individuals.

- Proper precautions, such as evacuation or sheltering in place.
- Name and telephone number of contact person

The facility owner or operator is also required to provide a written follow-up emergency notice as soon as practicable after the release. The follow-up notice or notices must:

- update information includes in the initial notice, and
- provide information on actual response actions taken and advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

APPENDIX F: STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT



Port Niantic Marina, Niantic



Stormwater General Permit

Pollutants carried in stormwater drainage systems make up between 50% and 90% of all pollutants reach Connecticut's surface waters. Some examples of potential sources of stormwater runoff pollution from industrial activities include:

- Outdoor boat maintenance,
- Dumpster leakage,
- Open topped dumpsters,
- Dumping of materials into storm drains,
- Internal floor drains or trenches connected to storm drains, and
- Outdoor storage including drums or other containers.

The 1987 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act, provide the authority for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program to control pollutant discharges to the nation's waters, including those from stormwater runoff.

Section 22a-430 of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) requires **all** discharges, including stormwater runoff, to Connecticut's surface waters be permitted.

The CT DEEP developed the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity ("Stormwater General Permit") to make compliance with this requirement easier and less expensive for facilities.

Who Must Register for the Stormwater General Permit?

- A permit is required for stormwater discharges from eleven categories of industrial activity defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) which includes Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 4493 (marinas), yacht clubs (within SIC 7997) or boat dealers (SIC 5551) that have onsite engine service or repair, vehicle or equipment cleaning, painting operations, hull maintenance and repair (including, but not limited to, sanding, chemical stripping and painting) or fueling operations.



What Is a Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity?

The discharge of stormwater runoff from any conveyance, such as a pipe, ditch, channel, swale, or other discrete discharge (including boat launch ramps and marine railways) used for collecting and conveying stormwater from manufacturing, processing, maintenance, waste disposal or material storage areas at an industrial facility. “Industrial activities” typically performed at marinas include boat bottom pressure washing and sanding, painting, engine maintenance and disposal of paints, solvents, engine fluids and other waste materials.

What is Required for Industrial Sites?

- 1.Registration of the facility includes submission of a fully completed Registration Form with a registration fee and all necessary supporting documents.
- 2.Develop and maintain compliance with your site-specific/sector specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must be completed and certified at the time of registration.
- 3.Conduct stormwater monitoring (see details below).
- 4.Conduct semi-annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations, monthly routine inspections and quarterly sector-specific inspections.
- 5.Train staff annually on the contents of the SWPPP.



What is SWPPP?

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is a document outlining the facility's potential pollutant sources, training, good housekeeping and other best management practices to prevent pollutants from getting into stormwater runoff and as further described in Section 5(c) of the Stormwater General Permit.

A SWPPP must:

- identify the individual(s) designated as the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team to develop and implement the plan.
 1. SITE MAP
 2. NARRATIVE SITE DESCRIPTION
 3. MEASURES AND CONTROLS including sector specific.
 4. Preventive maintenance.
 5. Spill prevention and response procedures.
 6. Non-stormwater discharges.
 7. Management of runoff
- describe all potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect stormwater quality at the site or that may result in the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, or a storm drain during dry weather.
- include an inventory of exposed materials.
- include a discussion of the need for stormwater management or treatment practices and provide consideration of a variety of measures to minimize pollution.
- provide a schedule for monitoring, inspections and training; include copies of records.
- be maintained onsite; and
- be certified by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in Connecticut or a certified Hazardous Materials Manager

What are the Stormwater Monitoring Requirements?

All facilities must conduct quarterly visual monitoring. Facilities must also conduct semi-annual stormwater monitoring once between October 1 and March 31 and once between April 1 and September 30 of each year for the parameters specified in the Stormwater General Permit. Sampling must be conducted on time and at least 30 days apart to be considered for an exemption. Sampling may be waived for each parameter if the average of 4 sets of results (except copper which must be done on a semiannual basis for the term of the permit) does not exceed the benchmark value for that parameter. Facilities must also collect one sample per year for the first two years of the permit for laboratory



analysis of aquatic toxicity. Facilities must also conduct additional site-specific and sector-specific monitoring as outlined in the Stormwater General Permit. Results must be submitted within 90 days of sampling to the DEEP on a Stormwater Monitoring Report Form. Records and information from monitoring activities must be retained for a minimum of five (5) years beyond expiration of the permit.

For more information:

A copy of the Stormwater General Permit can be obtained from the Department or the CT DEEP website. For specific questions regarding the requirements of the Stormwater General Permit, contact the CTDEEP's Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance at 860-424-3018. The General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity expires on September 30, 2024. Changes or modifications to the requirements of the Stormwater General Permit may occur.

APPENDIX G: MISCELLANEOUS



Mystic Shipyard



General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users (MIU General Permit)

- The discharge of wastewater to a storm sewer, sanitary sewer, surface waters, or the ground is a regulated activity requiring a permit from the Department of Energy & Environmental Protection.
- Marine facilities in Connecticut must manage the process of wastewaters associated with pressure washing, outboard service tanks, and other activities to prevent the wastewater from contaminating soils, groundwater, and the surface waters of Connecticut. One option for dealing with these process wastewaters is to collect, treat and discharge to sanitary sewer, or haul the wastewater to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).
MIU

Who must register under the General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users?

Any person or municipality who currently has or wishes to initiate, create, or maintain a discharge of MIU wastewater to sanitary sewer of 1,000 gallons or more a day or hauls any quantity of wastewater to POTW.

When is a facility not required to register under General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users?

A facility does not have to register for this General Permit if it discharges less than 1,000 gallons a day of MIU GP-covered process wastewater to a POTW by means of a municipal sanitary sewerage system. A discharge is authorized under this general permit without the filing of a registration, provided such discharge is consistent with the provisions of Sections (3), (5), and (6) of this general permit. The discharge must meet all effluent limitations established in the general permit and comply with all conditions of the permit.

What is required for Registration?

A *MIU Discharge Notification Form to POTW Authority* and all supporting documents (refer to section 4 of the MIU General Permit) must be submitted to the POTW. *CT DEEP does not get notified.*

For more information:

Visit the CT DEEP website to view and download the MIU GP and registration forms at <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Permits-and-Licenses/Water-Discharge-Permits-and-General-Permits>.



Select References

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection. 1999. *Florida Clean Marina Program: Marina Environmental Measures*. Tallahassee, FL: Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

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Maine Department of Environmental Protection. 1999. *Best Management Practices for Marinas and Boatyards: An Environmental Guide to Controlling Nonpoint Pollution in Maine*. Augusta, ME: Maine Department of Environmental Protection.

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Smith, Neil and Phil Troy. 1997. *Shopping for Safer Boat Care: 97 Health and Environmental Ratings*. Camden, ME: International Marine/Ragged Mountain Press.



United States Environmental Protection Agency. 1996. *Clean Marinas—Clear Value: Environmental and Business Success Stories*. Washington, DC: EPA-841-R-96-003.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2001. *National Management Measures Guidance to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Marinas and Recreational Boating*. Washington, DC: PA-841-B-01-005.

CONTACT INFORMATION – CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

General Number	(860) 424-3000
Boating Division (Clean Boater Program)	(860) 434-8638
Clean Marina Program	(860) 424-3034
Bureau of Air Management, Planning & Standards	(860) 424-4152
Bureau of Material Managements and Compliance Assurance Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division	(860) 424-3023
Inland Fisheries	(860) 424-3474
Hazardous Waste Compliance Assistance	(888) 424-4193
Long Island Sound and Nonpoint Source Program	(860) 424-3020
Marine Fisheries	(860) 434-6043
Office of Long Island Sound Programs	(860) 424-3034
Office of Pollution Prevention	(860) 424-3297
State Emergency Response Commission	(860) 424-3373
Stormwater Permitting	(860) 424-3025
Source Reduction and Recycling	(860) 424-3366
Underground Storage Tank Enforcement Program	(860) 424-3374



OTHER NUMBERS

Connecticut Marine Trades Association	(860) 767-2645
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP & Oil Information Ctr	(800) 424-9346, or TDD (800) 535-7672
State Fire Marshall's Office	(860) 685-8380
US Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Branch	(800) 343-4789
US Environmental Protection Agency, New England Region (Toll Free)	(617) 918-1111 888-372-7341

Attachment H

Employee Training Sign-Off Sheet



Employee Training Record

[illegible]

Attachment I

Copy of Registration





General Permit Registration Form for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity

Part I: Registration Types

Registration Types	
☒	New Registration Are you on a site where industrial activity has been previously located? ☒ Yes ☐ No Are you proposing a new industrial activity on a site where industrial activity has not been previously located? ☐ Yes ☒ No
☐	Replacement of NPDES If selected, please provide on the line below permit #'s for the previously authorized discharge(s) _____

Part II: Fee Information

- ☐ A fee of \$312.50 applies to:
Municipalities (50% discount of \$625 fee per CGS 22a-6)
- ☒ A fee of \$625.00 applies to:
Companies that employ fewer than fifty (50) employees statewide (excluding seasonal employees employed no more than 120 days in a year) **or** have gross annual sales of less than five (5) million dollars.
Federal or state operated industrial activities.
- ☐ A fee of \$1,250.00 applies to:
Companies that employ fifty (50) or more employees statewide (excluding seasonal employees employed no more than 120 days in a year) **and** have gross annual sales of greater than five (5) million dollars.

The registration will not be processed without the fee. The registration fee is non-refundable and shall be paid by check or money order payable to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

Part III: Registrant Information

1. Registrant /Client Name: THE POOTATUCK YACHT CLUB
Registrant Type: Registrant
Secretary of the State business ID #: 0058840
Mailing Address: 100 HOUSATONIC AVE
City/Town: STRATFORD State: CT Zip Code: 06615
Business Phone: (203) 377-9068 ext.: _____
Example: (xxx) xxx-xxxx
Contact Person: BRUCE JACKSON Title : _____
E-Mail: bdj@jlgct.com
Additional Phone Number (if applicable): _____ ext. _____
2. Verify that the Registrant is the **operator** of the proposed activity: ☒ Yes

Part III: Registrant Information (continued)

3. Billing Contact

Contact Person: BRUCE JACKSON Title: _____
Mailing Address: 100 HOUSATONIC AVE
City/Town: STRATFORD State: CT Zip Code: 06615
Business Phone: (203) 647-3300 ext. _____
Email: bdj@jlgct.com

4a. Primary contact for departmental correspondence and inquiries.

Contact Person: BRUCE JACKSON Title: _____
Mailing Address: 100 HOUSATONIC AVE
City/Town: STRATFORD State: CT Zip Code: 06615
Business Phone: (203) 647-3300 ext. _____
Email: bdj@jlgct.com

4b. Site contact if registrant is out of state.

☐ Not applicable

Contact Person: BRUCE JACKSON Title: _____
Mailing Address: 100 HOUSATONIC AVE
City/Town: STRATFORD State: CT Zip Code: 06615
Business Phone: (203) 647-3300 ext. _____
Email: bdj@jlgct.com

5. List engineering consultant, attorney or other representative employed or retained to assist in preparing the registration or maintaining permit compliance.

Consultant/Firm Name: RACE COASTAL ENGINEERING, L Consultant Type: Professional Engineer
Contact Person: JEFFREY ASELIN Title: _____
Mailing Address: 611 Access Rd
City/Town: Stratford State: CT Zip Code: 06615
Business Phone: (203) 377-0663 ext. _____
Email: jaselin@racecoastal.com
Secretary of the State business ID #: _____

6. Select the ownership type of the facility.

Privately Owned Facility

Part IV: Site Information

1.

Site Name: Pootatuck Yacht Club

Street Address or Location Description: 100 Housatonic Ave

City/Town: Stratford

State: CT

Zip Code: 06615

2. Primary Sector: Q - Water Transportation

Primary SIC Code: 7997 - Membership Sports and Recreation Clubs (Yacht Clubs)

Primary NAICS Code: 713990 - All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries

2.a Is there a Co-Located Sector?

☐ Yes ☒ No

3. a. Are you proposing to authorize a stormwater discharge from a **new** road salt de-icing materials storage facilities at the site in question?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Note: If "**yes**", proceed to 3b. If "**no**", proceed to question 4.

b. Is the site within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply or within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Connecticut General Statutes?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA

Note: If you answered "**yes**" to both the questions 3a and 3b, you are **NOT** eligible to register under this permit. Contact DEEP.StormwaterStaff@ct.gov for further guidance.

4. Is there an existing road salt or deicing materials storage unit that is or will be in place for more than 180 days a year at the site?

☐ Yes ☒ No

5. a. Is there exposure or the potential for exposure of your stormwater to mercury?

☐ Yes ☒ No

b. Is there exposure or the potential for exposure of your stormwater discharge to Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)?

☐ Yes ☒ No

6. **INDIAN LANDS:**

a. Does the facility discharge to federally recognized Indian Country Lands?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Note: If you answered "**yes**" to question 6a, you are **NOT** eligible to register under this permit. Contact DEEP.StormwaterStaff@ct.gov for further guidance.

Part IV: Sector Related Additional Questions

If you selected either your Primary Regulated Sector or Co-Located Sector as **"A"**

1. Does this discharge point receive discharge resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA

If you selected either your Primary Regulated Sector or Co-Located Sector as **"J"**

1. Does this discharge point receive mine dewatering discharges from crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, or industrial sand mines? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA

If you selected your Primary Regulated Sector as **"A"**

1. Does your facility manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA

If you selected your Primary Regulated Sector as **"J"**

1. Does your facility conduct blasting? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA

If you selected your Primary Regulated Sector as **"S"**

1. Does the facility conduct aircraft de-icing utilizing area? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
2. Does the facility conduct aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
3. Does the facility conduct aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA

If you selected your Primary Regulated Sector as **"AF"**

1. Does the facility store solid de-icing materials, even in small quantities? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
2. Is the facility used exclusively for solid de-icing material storage (e.g., a satellite station)? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
3. Are vehicle repair or maintenance activities conducted on-site at the facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA

Part IV: Site Information (continued)

7. COASTAL BOUNDARY:

The site is located in a coastal boundary.

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES:

The site is located in an area identified as a habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species.

☒ Yes ☐ No

NDDB Determination number: 202603171

9. AQUIFER PROTECTION AREAS:

The site is within a level A aquifer protection area.

☐ Yes ☒ No

10. CONSERVATION OR PRESERVATION RESTRICTION:

Is the property subject to a conservation or preservation restriction?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Part V: Stormwater Discharge Information

Table 1

1. Identify the type, material, size and location of conveyances, outfalls, or channelized flows that convey your discharges:							
Outfall #	a) Type	b) Pipe Material	c) Pipe Size	d)		e) What method was used to obtain your latitude /longitude information?	f) Is Substantially Identical to another outfall?
				Longitude (-xx.xxxxxx)	Latitude (xx.xxxxxx)		
001	Other Boat Ramp	Select One	Select One	-73.121389	41.190332	ezFile Portal Map	No
	Select One	Select One	Select One			Select One	
	Select One	Select One	Select One			Select One	
	Select One	Select One	Select One			Select One	
	Select One	Select One	Select One			Select One	

Part V: Stormwater Discharge Information (continued)

Table 2

2. Provide the following information about the receiving water(s)/wetland(s) that receive stormwater runoff from your site, either directly or through the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4):				
Outfall #	a) To what system or receiving water does your stormwater runoff discharge? either "Surface Waterbody" or "Wetland" or "Publicly or privately owned".(If you select Wetland or Publicly or privately owned, columns c.1&2 of this table are not required to be completed)	b) What is your watershed ID (freshwater) or 305b ID (estuary)?	c.1) Is your receiving water identified as an impaired water?	<i>If you answered yes to question c.1, then answer the question below.</i> c.2) Has any Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) been approved for your receiving waterbody?
001	Surface Waterbody (i.e. stream, brook, river etc.)		☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
	Select One		☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NA	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NA
	Select One		☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NA	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NA
	Select One		☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NA	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NA
	Select One		☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NA	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NA

3. TMDL Records:										
Outfall #	Name	Year	Name	Year	Name	Year	Name	Year	Name	Year
001										

Part VI: Pollution Prevention Plan Availability

All applicants must submit a completed and approvable Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Part VII: Confidential Information in the Pollution Prevention Plan

If the registrant claims that certain elements of the Plan constitute a trade secret or are otherwise exempt from the disclosure requirements of the state Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), they shall follow the procedure below regarding information subject to FOIA requirements.

Does your plan withhold certain confidential information from the public?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please see directions below regarding withholding information.

Instructions for plan confidentiality:

Under the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), a Registrant may have reason to withhold from public disclosure certain information in a plan or document prepared and maintained pursuant to a requirement of the general permit. Such information in a plan or document may be redacted provided the Registrant makes specific notation on the registration form filed with the Department: (1) that such claim is being made with a brief explanation of the type of information being withheld or redacted and the reason(s) therefore; and (2) of the location within the plan or document where such information has been redacted review either or removed. A plan or document that is being made available for public on a website or provided directly to a member of the public as a hardcopy may be in its redacted form. However, when the Department requests such plan or document be submitted for Department review, the Department will require that it be submitted in its unredacted form, in which case the Registrant must specify the information within such plan or document that is claimed to be confidential with the specific notations described above. The Department will not release any such information to the public which the Registrant claims must be withheld unless a determination has been made by the Department and any subsequent appeal of such determination filed with the Connecticut Freedom of Information Commission results in a determination that such information shall not be withheld from the public. If the Registrant seeks a determination regarding such claim of confidentiality from the Connecticut Freedom of Information Commission without obtaining a prior determination from the Department, the Registrant shall notify the Department in writing of such pending determination, at which time the Department will not release such information to the public unless otherwise determined by the Connecticut Freedom of Information Commission.

Part VIII: Registrant Certification

The registrant *and* the individual(s) responsible for actually preparing the registration must sign this part. A registration will be considered incomplete unless all required signatures are provided.

"I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, submitted to the Commissioner for an activity located on this application and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been created, initiated, or maintained, and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site. I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 2.2.16.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 2.2.16.2 of this general permit. I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Conn. Gen. Stat. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and any other applicable law."

This signed certification is included in the SWPPP.

Signature of Registrant and Date	
BRUCE JACKSON	
Name of Registrant (print or type)	Title (if applicable)
Signature of Preparer and Date	
Name of Preparer (print or type)	Title (if applicable)

Attachment J

Copy of Authorization Letter

will attached after registered



Attachment K

Coastal Consistency Review





State Coastal Consistency Review Form

This form is designed to help applicants of projects in the coastal area who are applying to a regulatory program administered by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). See Appendix A for coastal area/boundary definitions. Proposed projects in the coastal area must be consistent with all applicable policies and standards in Connecticut's Coastal Management Act (CCMA)¹. Please check the category applicable to the proposed activity:

☐ **State Agency Actions, CGS Section 22a-100**

Please submit the completed form directly to LWRD Planning Section staff at
DEEP.LWRDPlanning@ct.gov

☒ **Other DEEP Regulatory Programs, CGS Section 22a-98**

DEEP staff receiving this completed form as an attachment to their program's application may determine consistency or forward to LWRD Planning staff for assistance at
DEEP.LWRDPlanning@ct.gov

This form has been designed so that it may be completed using the "Reference Guide to Coastal Policies and Definitions." [Reference Guide to Coastal Policies and Definitions \(ct.gov\)](http://www.ct.gov/deep/landwater/ReferenceGuide.htm)

Part I: Project Information

1. Applicant Name: Pootatuck Yacht Club

Mailing Address: **100 Housatonic Ave**

City/Town: **Stratford**

State: **CT** Zip Code: **06615**

Business Phone: **203-377-9068**

ext.:

Contact Person: **Bruce Jackson**

Phone: **203-257-5848** ext.

E-mail: : bdj@jlgct.com

2. Preparer Name: RACE Coastal Engineering

Mailing Address: **611 Access Road**

City/Town: **Stratford**

State: **CT** Zip Code: **06615**

Business Phone: **203-377-0663**

ext.:

Contact Person: **Jeffrey Aselin, PE**

Phone: **203-377-0663** ext.

E-mail: jaseelin@racecoastal.com

3. Street Address or Description of Location of the Project Site:

100 Housatonic Ave

City or Town: **Stratford**

¹ [Coastal Management Manual Chapter 1 \(ct.gov\)](http://www.ct.gov/deep/landwater/CoastalManagementManualChapter1.htm)

4. Brief Project Description:

Renewal of industrial stormwater permit for yacht club operations.

5. Is the project located within the coastal boundary as defined in CGS section 22a-94(b)? See Appendix A, below.

☒ Yes ☐ No

If you answered **Yes** to this question, complete the entire form.

If you answered **No** to this question, and your project is located in a coastal area, skip Parts II through V and complete Parts VI, VII and VIII.

6. NATURAL DIVERSITY DATA BASE (NDDB): According to the most current "[Natural Diversity Data Base Areas Maps](#)", will the activity which is the subject of this form, including all impacted areas, be located within an area identified as, or otherwise known to be, a habitat for state listed endangered, threatened or special concern species?

☒ Yes ☐ No Date of Map: **3/9/2026**

- a. If Yes and the review has been completed as part of another DEEP license application, provide the NDDB Determination #: **202603171**
- b. If Yes and the review has not been completed, submit an NDDB Review Request using the DEEP's ezFile portal (filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPPortal/). To get started, create a user account and start a new NDDB filing. Additional information about this new filing process can be found on the NDDB [website](#). ***All requests for review must go through the new NDDB portal. Email deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov if you need help.***

Please note if NDDB biologist review is required, it may take 6 to 8 weeks and may require the applicant to produce additional documentation, such as ecological surveys, which must be completed prior to submitting this form.

A copy of the NDDB Determination response letter that has not expired *must* be submitted with this completed form as Attachment A. Include a copy of any mitigation measures developed for this activity and approved by NDDB. Be aware that you must renew your NDDB Determination if it expires before project work commences.

Part II: Identification of Applicable Coastal Use and Activity Policies and Standards

Identify all statutory goals and policies in or referenced by Section 22a-92 of the Coastal Management Act applicable to the proposed activities by checking the applicable boxes in the following table.

☒	General Development* - CGS Sections 22a-92(a)(1), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(a)(9), 22a-92(a)(9)
☒	Water-Dependent Uses - CGS Sections 22a-92(a)(3), 22a-92(b)(1)(A)
☐	Ports and Harbors - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(C)
☐	Coastal Structures and Filling - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(D)
☐	Dredging and Navigation - CGS Sections 22a-92(c)(1)(C), 22a-92(c)(1)(D)
☒	Boating - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(G)
☐	Fisheries - CGS Section 22a-92(c)(1)(I)
☒	Coastal Recreation And Access - CGS Sections 22a-92(a)(6), 22a-92(C)(1)(j), 22a-92(c)(1)(K)
☐	Sewer and Water Lines - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(B)
☒	Fuel, Chemicals And Hazardous Materials - CGS Sections 22a-92(b)(1)(C), 22a-92(b)(1)(E), 22a-92(c)(1)(A)
☐	Transportation - CGS Sections 22a-92(b)(10)(F), 22a-92(c)(1)(F), 22a-92(c)(1)(G), 22a-92(c)(1)(H)
☒	Solid Waste - CGS Section 22a-92(a)(2)
☐	Dams, Dikes and Reservoirs - CGS Section 22a-92(a)(2)
☐	Cultural Resources - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(J)
☐	Open Space and Agricultural Lands - CGS Section 22a-92(a)(2)

* applicable to all proposed activities

Part III: Consistency With Applicable Statutory Coastal Use and Activity Goals and Policies

Explain how the proposed activity is consistent with the applicable coastal activities goals and policies identified in Part II and describe any mitigation necessary to offset adverse impacts.

- **Water Dependent Uses:** Marina operations are water-dependent, consistent with Sec. 22a-92(a)(3), and are located in a developed shorefront area.
- **Boating:** Facility supports recreational boating consistent with coastal policies (Sec. 22a-92(b)(1)(G)).
- **Coastal Recreation & Access:** no new structures will be added to the site, therefore there will not be a reduction in public access to the shore (Sec. 22a-92(a)(6)).
- **Fueling/Chemicals:** Best management practices will be implemented to minimize discharge of pollutants to coastal waters and to minimize spill risk during fueling operations and maintenance activities. Spill cleanup kits will be available and waste oil will be stored according to the SWPPP. Pressure-washing wastewater will be collected and hauled off-site (Sec. 22a-92(b)(1)(C)).
- **Solid Waste:** Solid waste will be placed into the dumpsters on a daily basis. Solid waste from boat scraping will be contained with plastic curtains and tarps and placed in the dumpsters after the work is finished. Dumpsters shall have lids closed at all times except for when they are being loaded or emptied. (Sec. 22a-92(a)(2)).

Part IV: Identification of Applicable Coastal Resources and Coastal Resource Policies

Identify the coastal resources and associated statutory policies that apply to your project by checking the applicable boxes in the following table.

Coastal Resources	on-site	adjacent to work site	off-site but potentially affected by the project
General Resources* - CGS Sections 22a-93(7), 22a-92(a)(2)	X	X	X
Beaches & Dunes - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(C), 22a-92-(b)(2)(C), 22a-92(c)(1)(K)	☐	☐	☐
Bluffs & Escarpments - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(A), 22a-92(b)(2)(A)	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Hazard Area - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(H), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(b)(2)(F), 22a-92(b)(2)(J), 22a-92(c)(2)(B), 22a-92(a)(5)	☒	☒	☐
Coastal Waters & Estuarine Embayments - CGS Sections 22a-93(5), 22a-93(7)(K), 22a-93(7)(L), 22a-93(7)(G), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(c)(2)(A)	☒	☐	☐
Developed Shorefront - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(I), 22a-92(b)(2)(G)	☒	☒	☐
Freshwater Wetlands and Watercourses - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(F), 22a-92(a)(2)	☐	☐	☐
Intertidal Flats - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(D), 22a-92(b)(2)(D), 22a-92(c)(1)(K)	☐	☐	☐
Islands - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(J), 22a-92(b)(2)(H)	☐	☐	☐
Rocky Shorefront - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(B), 22a-92(b)(2)(B)	☐	☐	☐
Shellfish Concentration Areas - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(N), 22a-92(c)(1)(I)	☐	☐	☐
Shorelands - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(M), 22a-92(b)(2)(I)	☐	☐	☐
Tidal Wetlands - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(E), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(b)(2)(E), 22a-92(c)(1)(B)	☐	☒	☐

* applicable to all proposed activities

Part V: Consistency with Applicable Statutory Coastal Resource Goals and Policies

Explain how the proposed activity is consistent with the applicable statutory coastal resource goals and policies identified in Part IV and describe any mitigation necessary to offset adverse impacts.

No filling or dredging is proposed. No new shoreline structures will be added. Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall prevent pollutant discharge to the Connecticut River. BMPs shall also minimize risk of coastal floodwaters coming into contact with potential pollutant sources (Sec. 22a-92(b)(2)(E) & Sec. 22a-93(15)).

Part VI: Identification of Potential Adverse Impacts

Identify the adverse impact categories that apply to the proposed activity. Check the applicable box if the proposed activity has the potential to generate any adverse impacts defined in the Coastal Management Act and referred to in the following table. If the category is applicable to the proposed activity, you may describe in Part VII project design features which may eliminate or minimize the potential for identified adverse impacts.

Potential Resource Impacts	Applicable	Not Applicable
Characteristics & Functions of Resources - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(H)	☐	☒
Coastal Flooding - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(E)	☒	☐
Coastal Waters Circulation Patterns - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(B)	☐	☒
Drainage Patterns - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(D)	☒	☐
Patterns of Shoreline Erosion and Accretion - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(C)	☐	☒
Visual Quality - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(F)	☐	☒
Water Quality - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(A)	☒	☐
Wildlife, Finfish, Shellfish Habitat - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(G)	☒	☐

Potential Impacts on Water Dependent Uses	Applicable	Not Applicable
Locating a non-water-dependent use on a site suited to or planned for a water-dependent use - CGS Section 22a-93(17)	☐	☒
Replacing an existing water-dependent use with a non-water-dependent use - CGS Section 22a-93(17)	☐	☒
Siting a non-water-dependent use which reduces or eliminates public access to marine or tidal waters - CGS Section 22a-93(17)	☐	☒

Part VII: Consistency with Statutory Adverse Impact Policies

Explain how all potential adverse impacts identified, as applicable, in Part VI have been avoided, eliminated or minimized.

SWPPP measures: Good housekeeping, spill prevention, employee training and inspections. Measures align with CGS §22a-92(b)(2)(F) and mitigation requirements under §22a-92(e) for feasible, less environmentally damaging alternatives and reasonable mitigation techniques. These BMPs are consistent with Sec. 22a-93(14)(D) and Sec. 22a-93(15)(A).

Part VIII: Remaining Adverse Impacts

Identify any adverse impacts which remain after incorporating all measures to eliminate or minimize such adverse impacts, and explain why no feasible and prudent alternatives exist that would further avoid or reduce such impacts.

None anticipated beyond normal marina operations; BMPs address pollutant sources. No feasible alternatives are applicable since activity is existing and water-dependent.

APPENDIX A

Coastal Area and Boundary

The *coastal area*, as defined in CGS section 22a-94 (a), includes the land and water within the following towns:

Branford	Guilford	Old Saybrook
Bridgeport	Hamden	Orange
Chester	Ledyard	Preston
Clinton	Lyme	Shelton
Darien	Madison	Stamford
Deep River	Milford	Stonington (Borough and Town of)
East Haven	Montville	Stratford
East Lyme	New London	Waterford
Essex	New Haven	West Haven
Fairfield	North Haven	Westbrook
Greenwich	Norwalk	Westport
Groton (City and Town of)	Norwich	
	Old Lyme	

The *coastal boundary*, as defined in CGS section 22a-94(b), is a designated region within the coastal area, shown below. It is delineated on DEEP- approved coastal boundary maps found here: [Coastal Area and Boundary Polygon | CT Geodata Portal](#)



Attachment L

Natural Diversity Database





79 Elm Street • Hartford, CT 06106-5127

www.ct.gov/deep

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

Generated by eNDDB on:
3/9/2026

Jeffrey Aselin
RACE COASTAL ENGINEERING, LLC
611 Access Rd
Stratford, CT 06615
jaselin@racecoastal.com

Subject: Pootatuck Yacht Club SWPPP
Filing # 142952
NDDB – New Determination Number: 202603171
100 Housatonic Ave
Stratford

Expiration Date: 3/9/2028

Current data maintained by the Natural Diversity Database (NDDB) and housed in the DEEP ezFile portal indicates that populations of the following State Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species (RCA Sec. 26-306) have been documented within the project area or in close proximity to the proposed Stormwater Industrial/Stormwater Industrial, Pootatuck Yacht Club SWPPP.

Shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*)
Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*)
Radiated shanny (*Ulvaria subbifurcata*)
Atlantic seasnail (*Liparis atlanticus*)
Sand tiger shark (*Carcharias taurus*)
Blueback herring (*Alosa aestivalis*)

In accordance with the project information provided in your request submittal, implementation of the following Best Management Practices will avoid negative impacts to listed species:

Common Name	Shortnose sturgeon
Scientific Name	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>
Taxa	fish
Status ¹	FE
General Ecology	This species is both Federally and State listed as Endangered. Contact a DEEP Fisheries Biologist for more information. Do not contact NDDB with questions regarding fish species. The presence of a Federally endangered species, may require consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service in order to be in compliance with the Federal Endangered Species Act if the proposed project requires federal permits or uses federal funds.
Best Management Practice	We do not anticipate significant negative impacts to this species from your Project Type category selected in this location. Impact from this project can be minimized if you follow any applicable Best Practices and monitoring associated with your project

	activities and/or permit requirements, minimize impact to and loss of preferred habitat, and include any protection measures included here in the Species General Ecology that relate to your project activities before, during, and after completion.
Common Name	Atlantic sturgeon
Scientific Name	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus</i>
Taxa	fish
Status ¹	FE
General Ecology	This species is both Federally and State listed as Endangered. Contact a DEEP Fisheries Biologist for more information. Do not contact NDDb with questions regarding fish species. The presence of a Federally endangered species, may require consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service in order to be in compliance with the Federal Endangered Species Act if the proposed project requires federal permits or uses federal funds.
Best Management Practice	We do not anticipate significant negative impacts to this species from your Project Type category selected in this location. Impact from this project can be minimized if you follow any applicable Best Practices and monitoring associated with your project activities and/or permit requirements, minimize impact to and loss of preferred habitat, and include any protection measures included here in the Species General Ecology that relate to your project activities before, during, and after completion.
Common Name	Radiated shanny
Scientific Name	<i>Ulvaria subbifurcata</i>
Taxa	fish
Status ¹	SC
General Ecology	Contact a DEEP Fisheries Biologist for more information. Do not contact NDDb with questions regarding fish species.
Best Management Practice	We do not anticipate significant negative impacts to this species from your Project Type category selected in this location. Impact from this project can be minimized if you follow any applicable Best Practices and monitoring associated with your project activities and/or permit requirements, minimize impact to and loss of preferred habitat, and include any protection measures included here in the Species General Ecology that relate to your project activities before, during, and after completion.
Common Name	Atlantic seasnail
Scientific Name	<i>Liparis atlanticus</i>
Taxa	fish
Status ¹	SC
General Ecology	Contact a DEEP Fisheries Biologist for more information. Do not contact NDDb with questions regarding fish species.
Best Management Practice	We do not anticipate significant negative impacts to this species from your Project Type category selected in this location. Impact from this project can be minimized if you follow any applicable Best Practices and monitoring associated with your project activities and/or permit requirements, minimize impact to and loss of preferred habitat, and include any protection measures included here in the Species General Ecology that relate to your project activities before, during, and after completion.
Common Name	Sand tiger shark
Scientific Name	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>
Taxa	fish
Status ¹	SC
General Ecology	Contact a DEEP Fisheries Biologist for more information. Do not contact NDDb with questions regarding fish species.
Best Management Practice	We do not anticipate significant negative impacts to this species from your Project Type category selected in this location. Impact from this project can be minimized if

	you follow any applicable Best Practices and monitoring associated with your project activities and/or permit requirements, minimize impact to and loss of preferred habitat, and include any protection measures included here in the Species General Ecology that relate to your project activities before, during, and after completion.
Common Name	Blueback herring
Scientific Name	<i>Alosa aestivalis</i>
Taxa	fish
Status ¹	SC
General Ecology	Contact a DEEP Fisheries Biologist for more information. Do not contact NDDB with questions regarding fish species.
Best Management Practice	DEEP Fisheries Biologists review permit applications submitted to DEEP regulatory programs as well as other aquatic activities to determine whether projects might adversely affect listed species. You do not need to follow up with NDDB regarding fish protection. Please complete the DEEP Fisheries consultation form and submit to: Deep.inland.fisheries@ct.gov for your consultation. https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DEEP/Permits_and_Licenses/Common_Forms/fisheriesconsultationappdoc.docx

¹E = State Endangered, T = State Threatened, SC = State Special Concern, FE = Federally Endangered, FT = Federally Threatened, NA = Not applicable.

Your submission information indicates that your project requires a state permit, license, registration, or authorization, or utilizes state funding or involves state agency action. This NDDB – New determination may be utilized to fulfill the Endangered and Threatened Species requirements for state-issued permit applications, licenses, registration submissions, and authorizations.

Please be aware of the following limitations and conditions:

Natural Diversity Database information includes all information regarding listed species available to us at the time of the request. This information is a compilation of data collected over the years by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's Natural History Survey and cooperating units of DEEP, land owners, private conservation groups and the scientific community. This information is not necessarily the result of comprehensive or site-specific field investigations. Current research projects and new contributors continue to identify additional populations of species and locations of habitats of concern, as well as enhance existing data. Such new information is incorporated into the Database and accessed through the ezFile portal as it becomes available. New information may result in additional review, and new or modified restrictions or conditions may be necessary to remain in compliance with certain state permits.

- During your work listed species may be encountered on site. A report must be submitted by the observer to the Natural Diversity Database promptly and additional review and restrictions or conditions may be necessary to remain in compliance with certain state permits. Please fill out the [appropriate survey form](#) and follow the instructions for submittal.
- Your project involves the state permit application process or other state involvement, including state funding or state agency actions; please note that consultations with your permit analyst or the agency may result in modifications or additional requirements. In this situation, additional evaluation of the proposal by the DEEP Wildlife Division may be necessary and additional information, including but not limited to species-specific site surveys, may be required.
- If your project involves preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment, this NDDB consultation and determination should not be substituted for conducting biological field surveys assessing

on-site habitat and species presence.

- This determination applies only to the project as described in the submission and summarized at the end of this letter. Please re-submit an updated Request for Review if the project's scope of work and/or timeframe changes, including if work has not begun by 3/9/2028.
- If biological surveys have been conducted in accordance with Best Management Practices provided, please forward a copy of the results to the address listed at the end of this letter. Include the Project Name and Determination Number on all correspondence.

The NDDDB – New determination for the Pootatuck Yacht Club SWPPP at 100 Housatonic Ave, Stratford, as described in the submitted information and summarized at the end of this document is valid until 3/9/2028. This determination applies only to the project as described in the submission and summarized at the end of this letter. Please re-submit an updated Request for Review if the project's scope of work and/or timeframe changes, including if work has not begun by 3/9/2028.

This letter is computer generated and carries no signature. If however, any clarification is needed, or, if you have further questions, please contact the following:

CT DEEP Bureau of Natural Resources
Wildlife Division
Natural Diversity Database, 6th floor
79 Elm Street,
Hartford, CT 06106-5127
(860) 424-3011
deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov

Please reference the Determination Number provided in this letter when you e-mail or write. Thank you for submitting your project through DEEP's ezFile portal for Natural Diversity Database reviews.

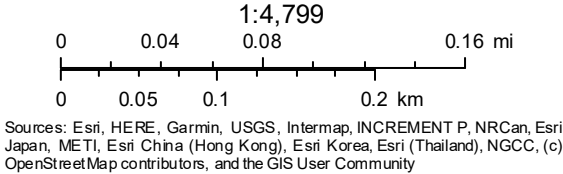
Application Details:

Project involves federal funds or federal permit:	No
Project involves state funds, state agency action, or relates to CEPA request:	Yes
Project requires state permit, license, registration, or authorization:	Yes
DEEP enforcement action related to project:	
Project Type:	Stormwater Industrial
Project Sub-type:	Stormwater Industrial
Project Name:	Pootatuck Yacht Club SWPPP
Project Description:	

Pootatuck Yacht Club SWPPP Map



March 9, 2026



Attachment M

Monitoring History





**General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with
Industrial Activity, effective 10/1/2011
Stormwater Monitoring Report Form
Sector H - Marinas, Yacht Clubs & Boat Dealers**

Facility Information

Permittee Name: Pootatuck Yacht Club Site Name: Pootatuck Yacht Club BC# 174664
Mailing Address: 1073 Beaver Dam Road, Stratford, CT 06616
Contact Person: Andrew DiGiugno Title: _____
Business Phone: _____ ext.: _____ Email: _____
Site Address: _____
Receiving Water (name/basin): _____
Permit #: GSI _____ Primary SIC: _____
Discharges into an Impaired Waterbody: Yes ☐ No ☐ (If yes, complete the table on page 3 of this form)

Sample Information

Sample Location: PYC-OF-1 Person Collecting Sample: Andrew DiGiugno
Date/Time Collected: _____ Date of Previous Storm Event: _____
This report is for samples required: Semi-annually ☐ Annually ☐ Other ☐
Check here if the sample contains snow or ice melt: ☐
Check here if a benchmark exceedance is solely due to background or off site sources ☐ see note below

Monitoring Results

Parameter	Required Frequency	Results (units)	Benchmark	Benchmark Exceedance (see pg 4)	Test Method	Laboratory Name
Oil & Grease	Semi-annual		5.0 mg/L	☐		
Rainfall pH	Semi-annual	4.5	n/a		SM20th 4500H+B	BAL
Sample pH	Semi-annual	7.03	5-9 SU	☐	SM20th 4500 H+B	BAL
COD	Semi-annual		75 mg/L	☐		
TSS	Semi-annual	116	90 mg/L	☐	SM20th 2540D	BAL
TP	Semi-annual		0.40 mg/L	☐		
TKN	Semi-annual		2.30 mg/L	☐		
NO ₃ -N	Semi-annual		1.10 mg/L	☐		
Total Copper	Semi-annual for the entire permit term	0.21	n/a		200.7	BAL
Total Zinc	Semi-annual		0.160 mg/L	☐		
Total Lead	Semi-annual		0.076 mg/L	☐		
24 Hr. LC ₅₀	Annual-Year 1&2		n/a			
48 Hr. LC ₅₀	Annual-Year 1&2		n/a			

* See Additional Sector H Monitoring Section on page 3 of this form.

Exemptions

List here any parameter(s) that will not be sampled for the remainder of the permit term; see note below

NOTE: Complete the "Data Tracking Table" (page 4 on this form) to show the parameter is eligible for the monitoring exemption in Section 5(e)(1)(B)(iii) of the general permit. If you are discontinuing monitoring for impaired water parameters (per Section 5(e)(1)(D)), or parameters that are present due to natural or

background levels or off site run-on (per Section 5(e)(1)(B)(V)), attach additional supporting information to this form.

STORMWATER ACUTE TOXICITY TEST DATA SHEET
(required annually only during Year 1 and Year 2 of the permit)

Site Name:	
Date/Time Begin:	Date/Time End:
Sample Hardness:	Sample Conductivity:
Test Species: <i>Daphnia pulex</i> < 24 hrs old	Dilution Water Hardness:

Effluent Dilution	Number of Organisms Surviving			Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)			Temperature (°C)			pH (su)			
	Hour	00	24	48	00	24	48	00	24	48	00	24	48
CONTROL 1													
CONTROL 2													
CONTROL 3													
CONTROL 4													
6.25% A													
6.25% B													
6.25% C													
6.25% D													
12.5% A													
12.5% B													
12.5% C													
12.5% D													
25% A													
25% B													
25% C													
25% D													
50% A													
50% B													
50% C													
50% D													
100% A													
100% B													
100% C													
100% D													

REFERENCE TOXICANT RESULTS

Test Species	Date	Reference Toxicant	Source	LC ₅₀
<i>Daphnia pulex</i>				

Additional Monitoring: Sector H

Parameter	Required Frequency	Results (units)	Benchmark	Benchmark Exceedance (see pg 4)	Test Method	Laboratory Name
Total Iron	Semi-annual	8.48 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	☐	200.7	BAL
Total Aluminum	Semi-annual	5.53 mg/L	0.75 mg/L	☐	200.7	BAL

Additional Monitoring for Discharges to Impaired Waters (if applicable):

Parameter	Frequency	Results (units)	Test Method	Laboratory Name

Certification

"I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of the individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the General Statutes, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute."

Signature of Permittee

Date

Name of Permittee (print or type)

Title (if applicable)

Signature of Preparer (if different than above)

Date

Name of Preparer (print or type)

Title (if applicable)

Please send all completed forms to:

WATER TOXICS PROGRAM COORDINATOR
BUREAU OF WATER PROTECTION AND LAND REUSE
CT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
79 ELM STREET
HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127

**General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with
Industrial Activity, effective 10/1/2011
Data Tracking Sheet
Sector H –Marinas, Yacht Clubs & Boat Dealers**

Permittee Name: <u>Pootatuck Yacht Club</u>	Permit #: GSI _____
Site Name: <u>Pootatuck Yacht Club</u>	
Site Address: <u>100 Housatonic Ave, Stratford, CT</u>	
Sample Location: <u>PYC-OF-1, 3/18/21</u>	

Enter the sample dates and the data reported for the four (4) most recent semi-annual sample results at this discharge location in the chart below. To determine the average for the four samples add up each of the four results and then divide that number by 4.

$$\text{Average} = \frac{(\text{Sample 1} + \text{Sample 2} + \text{Sample 3} + \text{Sample 4})}{4}$$

Parameter	Sample Result				Average	Benchmark*	Qualify for exemption?
	1	2	3	4			
Sample Date							
O&G						5.0 mg/L	
Sample pH						5-9 S.U.	
COD						75 mg/L	
TSS						90 mg/L	
TP						0.40 mg/L	
TKN						2.30 mg/L	
NO ₃ -N						1.10 mg/L	
Total Zinc						0.160 mg/L	
Total Lead						0.076 mg/L	
Total Iron						1.0 mg/L	
Total Aluminum						0.75 mg/L	

*If the average of the four (4) most recent samples is less than the benchmark listed, your facility is no longer required to sample semi-annually for that parameter for the rest of the permit (current permit expires 9/30/2016). If your facility qualifies for an exemption from monitoring for sample pH, your facility is also exempt from monitoring rainfall pH for the remainder of the permit. There is no monitoring exemption for copper for this sector. Facilities in this sector must monitor for copper semi-annually for the entire permit.

If the average of the four (4) most recent samples is equal to or greater than the benchmark listed, check the appropriate box on page 1. If so, you have exceeded the benchmark and must continue to sample this parameter semiannually until the average is below the benchmark. See Section 5(e)(1)(B) of the General permit for requirements when exceeding a benchmark.

If the sample result reported by the testing laboratory was below detection limit, for the purpose of averaging, use a value that is ½ the detection limit for that parameter in the formula above. For example, if the result for Oil & Grease was <2.0 mg/L, use a value of 1.0 mg/L for determining the average. Please refer to Section 5 e(1)B(iii) for a more detailed explanation.

Attachment N

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request



Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Purpose:

A qualified professional, as defined in the general permit, trained and designated by the permittee, will complete this form as soon as they are made aware of a condition triggering a Corrective Action Measure (CAM). The permittee must keep this form and any related documentation in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Violation of an Effluent Limitations Guideline:

Violation of an Effluent Limit Guideline (ELG) requires immediate reporting in accordance with the permit terms and conditions. The permittee may attach this form when completing the online notification of noncompliance. See Sections 4.6 and 4.7 of the general permit for further reporting requirements. The Noncompliance Reporting portal is located at:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements>

Request for an Extension or Waiver:

The permittee may also use this form to request an extension to timelines for implementing Corrective Action Measure Level 1, 2, or 3 as needed, or to request a Waiver from further Corrective Action Measures and/or monitoring. A request, and copy of the this form along with supporting documentation may be submitted to DEEP at Stormwater Staff DEEP.Stormwaterindustrial@ct.gov. Retain a copy of all requests and communication in the SWPPP.

Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 1. Corrective Action Measure Documentation Submission Type

General Corrective Action Measure Documentation	☐
Violation of an Effluent Limitations Guideline	☐
Unauthorized spill, leak, release, or discharge	☐
Request for an Extension to CAM Timelines	☐
Request for a Waiver from Further Corrective Action Measures and/or Monitoring ²	☐

Section 2. Corrective Action Measure General Information

Permittee Information	Permittee Name	
	Site Name	
	Site Address	
	Site City/State/Zip	
	Permit Number (CTR05)	
Site Contact (Person Filling out this Form)	Name (first & last)	
	Title	
	Email Address	
	Phone Number	
Date/ Time/ Location	Location of Incident on Site	
	Time of Condition Started	
	Date of Condition Started	

Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 3. Corrective Action Triggering Condition Information

Triggering Condition	Description	Condition Occurring? (Check Box)
4 Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)	A discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after 4 consecutive semi-annual measurements	☐
Effluent Limit Exceedance	A discharge exceeds a numeric effluent limitation guideline	☐
Unauthorized release or discharge	Spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit	☐
Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load and Wasteload Allocation	A discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load and its Wasteload Allocation	☐
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	A required control measure is not stringent enough for a stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards	☐
Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	A required control measure was never designed, installed, or implemented	☐
Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility	Construction or a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged	☐
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution	Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam observed in discharge water	☐
Other Corrective Actions (as Required by the Commissioner)	The Commissioner may utilize enforcement discretion to require additional corrective actions in response to permit violations	☐

Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Please provide a description of the event or the request being made to the Commissioner:

Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 4. Corrective Action Measure Select the appropriate level and describe the actions taken		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> Corrective Action Level 1	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	
<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> Corrective Action Level 2	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	
<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> Corrective Action Level 3	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	

Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 5. Additional Information (check all that apply)

☐ Follow-up photographs	Please describe any photographs taken and attach them to the end of this document.												
☐ Request for an extension	Please describe the request for an extension for CAM implementation. Please see the permit for criteria applicable to exemptions.												
☐ Request for a waiver	Please describe the request for a waiver from further corrective action measures and/ or monitoring. Please see the permit for criteria applicable to waivers.												
Certification	I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Certifier Name:</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Click or tap here to enter text.</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Certifier Title:</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Click or tap here to enter text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certifier Signature:</td> <td></td> <td>Date:</td> <td>Click or tap here to enter text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Site/Facility Name and Address:</td> <td>Click or tap here to enter text.</td> <td>General Permit No.:</td> <td>Click or tap here to enter text.</td> </tr> </table>	Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.										
Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.										
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.										

Attachment O

Copy of General Permit





National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities

Permit No.: CTR050000

This National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (“Industrial Stormwater General Permit”) is issued in accordance with Section 22a-430 of Chapter 446k, Conn. Gen. Stat., and Regs. Conn. State Agencies. adopted thereunder, as amended, and Section 402(b) of the Clean Water Act (“CWA”), as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq., and pursuant to an approval dated September 26, 1973, by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Connecticut to administer a NPDES permit program. Persons shall comply with all conditions of this permit, including Sections 22a-430-3 and 22a-430-4 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies., which have been adopted pursuant to Section 22a-430 and are hereby incorporated into this permit.

This permit is structured as follows:

Parts 1-7: General requirements that apply to all facilities;

Part 8: Industry sector-specific requirements; and

Appendices A through L: Additional permit conditions that apply to all operators covered under this permit.

This permit becomes effective on November 1, 2025. This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire on September 30, 2030.

This permit is issued on October 1, 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Emma Cimino".

Emma Cimino
Deputy Commissioner

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National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities

Section 1 Authority

This general permit is issued under the authority of Section 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

Section 2 Authorization Under This General Permit

2.1 Eligible Activities

This general permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater from or associated with industrial activities as defined in this general permit to waters of the State provided the requirements of this Section are satisfied and the activity is conducted in accordance with this permit.

2.1.1 Allowable Non-stormwater Discharges

The following non-stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities, as defined in this general permit, are authorized under this permit for all eligible sectors, provided that all discharges comply with all permit terms and conditions:

- a. discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities.
- b. landscape irrigation or lawn watering.
- c. uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.
- d. uncontaminated ground water or spring water.
- e. uncontaminated ground water from foundation or footing drains.
- f. water sprayed for dust control, in accordance with the conditions of this general permit.
- g. for Sector A only, 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.
- h. All other non-stormwater discharges except those specifically listed in this general permit are not authorized by this permit. Such discharges to surface water must be authorized under a different permit issued by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

2.2 Requirements of Authorization

This general permit authorizes the discharges listed in Section 2.1 of this general permit, and stormwater that is discharged from a point source which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or material storage areas at an industrial activity, including but not limited to:

- stormwater discharged from ground surfaces immediately adjacent to manufacturing areas.
- processing or material storage area.
- immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste materials, or by-products used or created by the facility.
- material handling sites.
- refuse sites.
- sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters.

2.2.1 Limitations of Coverage

Prohibited discharges under this general permit are as follows:

- a. discharges of water, substance, or material into the waters of the state other than eligible discharges specified in this general permit.
- b. eligible discharges to publicly or privately owned storm sewers or conveyances without written consent from the system owner.
- c. discharges of polychlorinated biphenyl (“PCB”) compounds.
- d. discharges of mercury.

2.2.2 Complete Registration

A completed registration pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit shall be filed with the Commissioner.

2.2.3 Coastal Management and Permitting

Such activity is consistent with all applicable goals and policies in Section 22a-92 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and must not cause adverse impacts to coastal resources as defined in Section 22a-93(15) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

2.2.4 Endangered and Threatened Species

Such activity does not threaten the continued existence of any species listed as endangered or threatened pursuant to Section 26-306 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species.

2.2.5 Aquifer Protection Areas

Such activity, if it is located within an aquifer protection area as mapped under Section 22a-354b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., must comply with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 22a-354i of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

2.2.6 Conservation and Preservation Restrictions

Such activity, if located within a conservation or preservation restriction area, complies with Section 47-42d of the Conn. Gen. Stat., by providing the following documentation to the Commissioner: proof of written notice to the holder of such restriction of the proposed activity’s registration pursuant to this general permit or a letter from the holder of such restriction verifying that the proposed activity is in compliance with the terms of the restriction.

2.2.7 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

Such activity must be consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) for those river components and tributaries which have been designated as Wild and Scenic by the United States Congress. Further, such activity must not have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river designation was established.

2.2.8 Discharge to Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

The stormwater is *not* discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (“POTW”).

2.2.9 Discharge to Ground Water

The stormwater is not discharged entirely to ground water.

2.2.10 Discharges Subject to Federal Categorical Effluent Limitations Guidelines

For discharges subject to categorical Effluent Limitations Guidelines (“ELGs”) under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, only those discharges identified in this general permit are authorized by this general permit.

2.2.11 Discharges to Tidal Wetlands

For a stormwater discharge(s) initiated, created, or originated after October 1, 1997, discharging within 500 feet of a tidal wetland, which is not a fresh-tidal wetland, the volume of stormwater run-off generated by one inch of rainfall is retained, unless the Commissioner approves an alternate stormwater management system in accordance with the conditions of Section 4.1.1 of this general permit. For such a stormwater discharge(s) initiated, created, or originated after the date of issuance of this permit, the Water Quality Volume is retained, unless the Commissioner approves an alternate stormwater management system in accordance with the conditions of Section 4.1.1 of this general permit.

2.2.12 Antidegradation

Such activity is consistent with the Antidegradation Standards of Section 22a-426-8 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

2.2.13 New or Increased Discharges to High Quality Waters

On or before thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of a new or increased discharge to High Quality Waters from its industrial activity, the permittee must document compliance with the Connecticut Anti-Degradation Implementation Policy in the Water Quality Standards, as amended. At a minimum, the permittee shall identify in its Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), the control measures it will implement to prevent the discharge of the Water Quality Volume to a surface water body.

2.2.14 New or Increased Discharges to Impaired Waters

There shall be no new or increased discharges from the permittee to impaired waters listed in categories 4b or 5 of the most recent Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report of waters listed pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 303(d) and 305(b) unless the permittee demonstrates that there is provides to the Commissioner the following documentation demonstrating that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Water Quality Standard(s) that caused the impairment:

- For discharges of pollutants which cause or contribute to the impairment of a water body segment without an established Total Maximum Daily Load (“TMDL”), the permittee must provide data and other technical information to the Commissioner sufficient to demonstrate that the discharge of the pollutant identified as an indicator of the impairment will meet in-stream water quality standards and criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody.
- For discharges to waterbody segments impaired for Aquatic Life Uses, discharges shall not contain concentrations of any pollutants with a Water Quality Criteria (“WQC”) identified in Table 3 of Section 22a-426-9 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies. in concentrations greater than the more restrictive of the chronic aquatic life criteria or applicable human health criteria.
- For discharges to waters with an established TMDL, the Commissioner must determine if there are sufficient allocations in the TMDL to allow the discharge. The Commissioner may authorize the discharge with additional permit conditions or compliance.

2.2.14.1 Affirmative Determination

An affirmative determination that the discharge will not contribute to the existing impairment may be required from the Commissioner, in which case the permittee must maintain such determination onsite with the SWPPP. In such a case, if the permittee does not receive such affirmative determination pursuant to this subsection, or if an impairment exists for which an indicator or surrogate pollutant has not been designated but for which stormwater discharges are a potential cause, the industrial activity will not be authorized by this general permit.

2.2.15 Other State and Local Authorization(s)

Such activity obtains all other state and/or local authorization(s) required for such a discharge.

2.2.16 Certification Requirements for Registration

As part of the registration for this general permit, the registrant and any other individual or individuals principally responsible for preparing the registration submits to the Commissioner a written certification which, at a minimum, complies with the following requirements:

2.2.16.1 Document Review

The registrant and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification has completely and thoroughly reviewed, at a minimum, this general permit, and the following regarding the activities to be authorized under such general permit:

- all registration information.
- the SWPPP.
- any plans and specifications and any Department approvals regarding the SWPPP.

2.2.16.2 Affirmative Determination

The registrant and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification pursuant to this general permit has, based on the review described in Section 2.2.16.1 of this general permit, made an affirmative determination to:

- comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
- maintain compliance with all plans and documents prepared pursuant to this general permit including, but not limited to, the SWPPP.
- properly implement and maintain the elements of the SWPPP.
- properly operate and maintain all stormwater management measures and systems in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit to protect the waters of the state from pollution.

2.3 Registration

Pursuant to the registration requirements in Section 3 of this general permit, a completed registration for discharge with respect to the industrial activity shall be filed with the Commissioner unless exempted by the “No-Exposure Certification” in Section 2.4 of this general permit.

2.4 No Exposure Certification

Pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit, the operator of a site identified below shall submit to the Commissioner a completed No Exposure Certification form if the facility meets the criteria for no exposure to stormwater. A condition of no exposure shall be deemed to exist when all industrial materials and industrial activities at the facility are completely sheltered by a storm-resistant structure so as to prevent exposure to precipitation, snowmelt, or stormwater run-off.

The following industrial activities are eligible, unless otherwise stated: industries classified as SIC 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221 -25, (provided the activity is not otherwise included within categories (2) through (9), (11) or (12)).

2.5 Geographic Area

This general permit applies throughout the State of Connecticut.

2.6 Effective Date and Expiration of this General Permit

This general permit is issued October 1, 2025, effective November 1, 2025, and expires September 30, 2030. The general permit may be administratively continued in effect until the Department has reissued the permit in accordance with the Regs. Conn. State Agencies. If the permit is administratively continued, permittees are required to comply with all permit terms and conditions, including the monitoring requirements and submittal of reports at their original frequency, during the continuance of the permit.

2.7 Effective Date of Authorization

2.7.1 Authorization to Discharge for New Sites

The effective date for authorization to discharge under this general permit for a new site, that has never been authorized to discharge stormwater by the NPDES Industrial Stormwater General Permit, will be provided in the Commissioner's Notice of Coverage letter. The Commissioner will review and approve, reject, or deny registrations in writing.

2.7.2 Authorization to Discharge for Existing Permittees

Facilities with existing permit coverage authorized under the NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities, issued October 1, 2021, shall have continued authorization to discharge under the terms and conditions of this general permit upon the effective date of this general permit provided a complete registration and required information (i.e. SWPPP) for this general permit is submitted to the Commissioner on or before 180 days of the permit issuance date – April 1, 2026. If the owner or operator does not submit a timely, appropriate, complete, and accurate registration requesting authorization to discharge under the reissued general permit or a timely request for authorization under an individual or alternative general permit, authorization under this permit will terminate on the due date for the registration under the reissued general permit unless otherwise specified in the reissued general permit. The Commissioner will review and approve or reject registrations in writing.

2.8 Transition to and from an Individual Permit

No person shall operate or conduct an activity authorized by both an individual permit and this general permit. The requirements for transitioning authorization are as follows:

2.8.1 Transition from an Individual Permit to Authorization Under This General Permit

If an activity meets the requirements of authorization of this general permit and such operation or activity is presently authorized by an individual permit, the permittee may seek a modification to the permit to exclude such operation or activity from the individual permit or if the operation or activity is the sole operation or activity authorized by such permit, the permittee shall surrender its permit in writing to the Commissioner. In either event, such permittee's individual permit shall continue to apply and remain in effect until authorization of such operation or activity under this general permit takes effect.

2.8.2 Transition from Authorization Under This General Permit to an Individual Permit

If an activity or operation is authorized under this general permit and the Commissioner subsequently issues an individual permit for the same activity, then on the date any such individual permit is issued by the Commissioner, the authorization issued under this general permit shall automatically expire.

2.9 Revocation of an Individual Permit

If a discharge resulting from an industrial activity is eligible for authorization under this general permit and such activity is presently authorized by an individual permit, the existing individual permit may be revoked by the Commissioner upon a written request by the permittee. If the Commissioner revokes such individual permit in writing, such revocation shall take effect on the effective date of authorization of such activity under this general permit.

2.10 Issuance of an Individual Permit

If the Commissioner issues an individual permit under Section 22a-430 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., permitting an activity authorized by this general permit, authorization of that activity under this general permit shall cease upon the issuance date of the individual permit.

Section 3 Registration Requirements

3.1 Registration Procedures

3.1.1 Who Must File a Registration

Any person or municipality that initiates, creates, originates, or maintains a discharge authorized by this general permit, and has not filed a No Exposure Certification form, shall file an electronic registration which meets the registration requirements of this Section of the general permit. Such registration shall be submitted along with the non-refundable applicable fee and the updated SWPPP.

3.1.2 New or Existing Sites Without Existing Discharge Authorization

Any other discharge, on or before 90 days prior to the date the industrial activity is initiated for that facility, must submit a registration for this general permit.

If the facility or activity for which a registration is submitted under this permit is owned by one person or municipality but is leased or, in some other way, the legal responsibility of another person or municipality (the operator), the operator is responsible for submitting the registration required by this general permit. The registrant is responsible for compliance with all conditions of this general permit.

3.1.3 Sites with Existing Discharge Authorization & a New Owner or Operator

- This general permit is not transferable.
- The existing permittee must submit a Notice of Termination form to the Commissioner on a prescribed form on or before thirty (30) days of the change of ownership from the site authorized for discharge under this general permit. Notices of Termination shall be e-mailed to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- Failure to submit the Notice of Termination may result in enforcement action.
- The new owner or operator must submit a new registration to the Commissioner on or before thirty (30) days following the date of transfer.

3.1.4 Sites with Existing Discharge Authorization

Sites with existing authorization to discharge under the NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities, issued October 1, 2021, must submit a complete registration under this general permit 180 days after the issuance of this general permit – April 1, 2026.

3.2 Scope of Registration

A registrant shall submit one (1) application for all discharges at a single site for which the permittee seeks authorization under this general permit. Discharges taking place at more than one (1) site may not be consolidated onto one (1) form.

3.3 Contents of Registration

3.3.1 Registration Fee

A registration fee shall be submitted with each registration form. The applicable fees are described in the subsections below.

3.3.1.1 A \$625 registration fee shall be submitted for the following registrants:

- Companies that employ fewer than fifty (50) employees statewide (excluding seasonal employees employed no more than 120 days in a year) or have gross annual sales of less than five (5) million dollars; and
- Federal, State, and Municipal-operated industrial activities.
- Municipal-operated industrial activities pay half the stated fee in accordance with Section 22a-6.

3.3.1.2 A \$1250 registration fee shall be submitted for the following registrants:

- Companies that employ more than fifty (50) employees statewide (excluding seasonal employees employed no more than 120 days in a year) and have gross annual sales of greater than five (5) million dollars.

3.3.1.3 Payment Form

The registration fee shall be paid through the CT DEEP's ezFile portal located at:

<https://filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPPortal/>

3.3.1.4 The registration fee shall be paid to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

3.3.1.5 Registration shall not be deemed complete, and no activity shall be authorized by this general permit unless the registration fee has been paid in full.

3.3.2 Registrant Information

An electronic application shall be filed on forms prescribed and provided by the Commissioner. The application shall include but not be limited to the following:

3.3.2.1 Permittee Information

- a. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of the registrant. If the registrant is an entity transacting business in Connecticut, provide the exact name as registered with the Connecticut Secretary of the State.
- b. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of the site contact of the property on which the industrial activity takes place or is to take place.
- c. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of any consultant(s) or engineer(s) retained by the registrant to prepare the registration or to design or construct the subject activity.

3.3.2.2 Site Information

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- a. Location (physical) address of the site for which the registration is submitted.
- b. Primary four (4) -digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for the industrial activity at the site.
- c. Primary two to six (2-6) digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for the industrial activity at the site.
- d. A brief description of the stormwater discharge(s) including:
 - Number and type of conveyances (e.g., pipe, swale, detention basin outlet), outfalls, or channelized flows that run off the site.
 - The name, if applicable, of the separate storm sewer system to which the stormwater conveyance, outfall and/or run-off discharges, and whether the site discharges within 500 feet of a tidal wetland.
 - Name of receiving surface water(s), watershed(s), or waterbody(s) (including waterbody assessment ID which can be identified at: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>) to which the permittee discharges and indication of whether or not a receiving stream is listed as an impaired water, with or without a TMDL, and including identification of the impairment in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report or identification of the receiving stream as a high quality water by the Commissioner as defined in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards.

3.3.3 The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

All permittees must submit an electronic copy of their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in PDF format to the Commissioner. The electronic SMP shall be in PDF format or a similar no-cost, publicly available format in common use. The SWPPP must be consistent with the following provisions of state statutes and regulations, as appropriate:

- a. For sites within the Coastal Boundary, the permittee must address all applicable goals and policies in Section 22a-92 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and must not cause adverse impacts to coastal resources as defined in Section 22a-93(15) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.
- b. The permittee's SWPPP will not threaten the continued existence of any species listed pursuant to Section 26-306 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as endangered or threatened and will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species.
- c. The implementation of the permittee's SWPPP for any part of the site located within an aquifer protection area as mapped under Section 22a-354b of the Conn. Gen. Stat. will comply with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 22a-354i of the Conn. Gen. Stat. For any activity regulated pursuant to Sections 8(c) and 9(b) of the Aquifer Protection Regulations (Section 22a-354i(1)-(10) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies), the SWPPP must assure that stormwater run-off generated by the permittee is managed in a manner so as to prevent pollution of ground water.
- d. The permittee's SWPPP has been evaluated for potential impact(s) to historic properties.
- e. The SWPPP appropriately addresses new or increased discharges to high quality waters.
- f. The SWPPP appropriately addresses new or increased discharges to impaired waters, as specified in Section 2.2.14.
- g. If the registrant claims that certain elements of their SWPPP constitute a trade secret or are otherwise exempt from the disclosure requirements of the state Freedom of Information Act (Section 1-210 et seq of the Conn. Gen. Stat., also called FOIA) as specified in that Act, they shall follow the procedures provided in the electronic registration instructions for this general permit regarding information subject to FOIA requirements. The process of complying with the FOIA

requirements does not exempt the registrant from the registration requirements in Section 3 and the SWPPP preparation and submittal deadlines in Section 4.3.3 of this general permit.

- h. The SWPPP must include the certification of the registrant and of the individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration, in accordance with Section 2.2.16 (see Appendix B).
- i. The SWPPP must include the certification, pursuant to the requirements and conditions of Section 7.3.2.7.4.3.2.9a by a qualified professional in industrial stormwater management as defined in Section 6 licensed in the State of Connecticut (see Appendix D).
- j. The SWPPP must include any other certifications required in Section 4.3.2.9.

3.3.4 NetDMR Subscriber Agreement

A completed Connecticut DEEP signed NetDMR Subscriber Agreement.

3.4 Additional Forms

Include any additional forms and information that may be required regarding compliance and/or consistency with the Coastal Management Act, Endangered and Threatened Species, Impaired Waters or Waterbodies subject to a TMDL or Phosphorus Strategy, and Aquifer Protection Areas.

3.5 Certification Requirements for Permittee and Preparer

The permittee and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration submits to the Commissioner a written certification which, at a minimum, complies with the following requirements:

3.5.1.1 Review

The permittee and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification has completely and thoroughly reviewed, at a minimum, this general permit and the following regarding the activities to be covered under such general permit:

- all registration information provided in accordance with this general permit.
- the site, based on a visual site inspection.
- compliance records.
- all stormwater conveyance and treatment systems and monitoring equipment, including any plans and specifications, operating records, and any Department approvals regarding such stormwater conveyance and treatment systems and monitoring equipment.

3.5.1.2 Affirmative Determination

The permittee and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification has, based on the review described in this general permit, made an affirmative determination to each of the following:

- comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
- maintain compliance with all plans and documents prepared pursuant to this general permit.
- properly operate and maintain all stormwater conveyance and treatment systems and monitoring equipment in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit to protect the waters of the state from pollution.

3.5.1.3 Certification Statement

Such registrant and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration certifies to the following statement (available in Appendix B):

"I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, submitted to

the Commissioner by [INSERT NAME OF REGISTRANT] for an activity located at [ADDRESS OF THE REGISTERED ACTIVITY] and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been created, initiated or maintained and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site. I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 2.2.16.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 2.2.16.2 of this general permit. I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Conn. Gen. Stat. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and any other applicable law.”

3.6 Additional Information

The Commissioner may require a registrant to submit additional information which the Commissioner deems necessary to evaluate the consistency of the subject activity with the requirements for authorization under this general permit.

3.7 Additional Notification

For activities authorized under this permit that are discharged through a municipal separate storm sewer system, a copy of the registration shall also be submitted to the owner and operator of that system at the same time the registration is submitted to the Commissioner.

3.8 Where to File a Registration or No Exposure Certification

Registrants must submit their registrations electronically utilizing the state supported registration tool ezFile:

<https://filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPPortal/>

The Department is in the process of developing a new online application tool that maybe utilized during the permit term. Information will be provided on the Departments website.

3.9 Modifying Permit Coverage

3.9.1.1 The permittee must submit a Notice of Change (“NOC”) request on a form prescribed by the Commissioner if any of the following criteria are met:

- a change in contact information.
- the addition or removal of a discharge point (e.g. DSN).

3.9.1.2 If any of the following conditions occur, the permittee must submit a Notice of Termination and submit a new application for review and approval:

- any expansion, alteration, or modification of the industrial activity.
- a change in the nature of the industrial activity generating the discharge (e.g., a change in the SIC code or NAICS code).

- the introduction of a new source of stormwater pollution subject to sector-specific monitoring requirements (e.g., the use of creosote in Sector A, the use of blasting in Sector J, the use of de-icing fluid in Sector S).
- the relocation of the discharge to a different receiving waterbody.
- the relocation of a discharge that changes or increases the pollutant load in the discharge.
- the addition of a discharge subject to ELGs (Section 4.5.3 and Table 5).

3.9.1.3 Approval of the Notice of Change

An affirmative determination from the Commissioner must be obtained prior to initiating the change to the industrial activity on the site. The permittee is required to update the SWPPP.

3.9.1.4 Rejection of the Notice of Change

The Commissioner may reject the request and require a new registration to be submitted.

3.9.2 Termination of Discharge

The permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (“NOT”) within thirty (30) days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- A new owner or operator has received authorization to discharge under this permit.
- The permittee of the facility has submitted and been approved for a “No Exposure Certification” (NEC).
- The permittee has modified the site such that all stormwater is retained on-site and there are no discharges of stormwater to surface waters of the state either directly or indirectly through an MS4.
- The permittee has ceased operations at the facility, there will no longer be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, no materials associated with the industrial activity remain exposed to stormwater, and all sediment and erosion controls have been implemented as necessary (see Section 4.2.9).
- The facility falls under Sector J (Non-metallic Mineral Mining) and has met the applicable termination requirements per state and local regulations.
- The permittee has obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be authorized by a NPDES permit (unless DEEP revokes coverage for the permittee’s facility).

The authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that the permittee is notified that their complete NOT has been processed. Until the permittee terminates permit coverage, all permit terms and conditions remain in effect.

Notices of Termination shall be e-mailed to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov. Failure to submit the Notice of Termination may result in an enforcement action.

3.10 Certification of No Exposure Form

Such No Exposure Certification shall be electronically filed on forms prescribed and provided by the Commissioner.

3.10.1 No Exposure Certification Fee

- A fee of \$312.50 shall be submitted with the certification form.
 - The fee shall be paid to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.
 - The Certification shall not be deemed complete unless the Certification has been paid in full.

- The registration fee is non-refundable.

3.11 Action by Commissioner

3.11.1 Approval with Permit Conditions

The Commissioner may approve a registration with or without reasonable permit conditions. If the Commissioner approves a registration with or without conditions, the permittee shall be bound by such conditions as if they are part of this general permit.

3.11.2 Rejection or Denial

The Commissioner may reject or deny, without prejudice, a registration if it is determined that it does not satisfy the registration requirements in Section 3 of this general permit, or if more than seven (7) days have elapsed since the Commissioner requested the permittee submit additional information to determine eligibility for permit coverage for authorization to discharge under this general permit. Any registration refiled after such a rejection shall be accompanied by the fee specified in this general permit.

3.11.3 Require Individual Permit

The Commissioner may require that a permittee obtain an individual permit for any discharge authorized by this permit in accordance with Section 22a-430b(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

3.11.4 Activity Inconsistent with Authorization Requirements

The Commissioner may reject or deny a registration if he or she finds that the subject activity is inconsistent with the “Requirements for Authorization” in Section 2.2 of this general permit, or for any other reason provided by law.

3.11.5 Notice to Registrant

Denial or rejection of a registration under this subsection shall constitute notice to the registrant that the subject activity may not lawfully be conducted or maintained without the issuance of an individual permit in accordance with Section 22a-430 of Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

3.11.6 Notice in Writing

Rejection or denial of a registration shall be provided to the registrant in writing and state the reasons for such rejection or disapproval.

3.12 Availability of Registration and Stormwater Pollution Control Plan

3.12.1 Registration Availability

The registration shall be made available for public review and comment by both the Permittee and, if available, the Commissioner.

3.12.1.1 Availability by the Permittee

The Permittee shall make available the registration electronically on the Permittee’s official website for public review.

A completed registration shall be provided to the following persons immediately upon request:

- If the stormwater discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, the municipal operator of the system.
- If the stormwater discharge is located within a public drinking water supply watershed or aquifer protection area, the water company or entity responsible for that water supply.

3.12.1.2 Availability by the Commissioner

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- If available, the Commissioner shall post on the DEEP website a list of registrations submitted.
- If available, on or before thirty (30) days from the date such registration is accessible to the public through posting by the Commissioner, members of the public may review and comment on a registration.
- Comments shall be sent via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with the subject line **“Industrial Stormwater General Permit Public Comment [INSERT NAME OF APPLICANT].”**

3.12.2 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Availability

The SWPPP shall be made available for public review and comment by both the Permittee and the Commissioner.

If the registrant claims that certain elements of their SWPPP constitute a trade secret or are otherwise exempt from the disclosure requirements of the state Freedom of Information Act (Section 1-210 et seq of the Conn. Gen. Stat., also called FOIA) as specified in that Act, they shall follow the procedures provided in the registration instructions for this general permit regarding information subject to FOIA requirements. The process of complying with the FOIA requirements does not exempt the applicant from submittal deadlines in Sections 3.1 and 4.3.3 of this general permit. A justification for redaction must be uploaded with the SWPPP in such cases and it must be approved by the Commissioner.

3.12.2.1 Availability by the Permittee

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be provided to the following persons immediately upon request:

- If the stormwater discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, the municipal operator of the system.
- If the stormwater discharge is located within a public drinking water supply watershed or aquifer protection area, the water company or entity responsible for that water supply.

3.12.2.2 Availability by the Commissioner

- If available, on or before thirty (30) days of receipt of a registration and SWPPP, the Commissioner shall post the SWPPP on the DEEP website.
- If available, on or before thirty (30) days from the date of posting of the list by the Commissioner, members of the public may submit written comments to the Commissioner.
- Comments shall be sent via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with the subject line **“Industrial Stormwater General Permit Public Comment [INSERT NAME OF APPLICANT].”**

Section 4 Conditions of This General Permit

The permittee shall at all times continue to meet the requirements for authorization set forth in Section 2 of this general permit. In addition, a permittee shall ensure that authorized activities are conducted in accordance with the following conditions:

4.1 Conditions Applicable to Certain Discharges

4.1.1 Proximity to Tidal Wetlands

Any person who or municipality which initiates, creates, or originates a discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity after the issuance date of this permit, which discharge is located less than 500 feet from a tidal wetland which is not a fresh-tidal wetland, shall discharge such stormwater through a system designed to retain the volume of stormwater run-off generated by the Water Quality Volume. If there are site constraints that would prevent retention of this volume on-site (e.g., soil contamination, elevated ground water, potential ground water drinking supply area, etc.), documentation must be submitted, for the Commissioner's review and written approval, which explains the site limitations and offers an alternative retention volume and/or additional stormwater treatment. For sites unable to comply with this Section, the Commissioner, at the Commissioner's sole discretion, may require the submission of an individual permit application in lieu of authorization under this general permit.

4.1.2 Structures and Dredging in Coastal and Tidal Areas

Any person who or municipality which discharges stormwater below the high tide line into coastal, tidal, or navigable waters for which a permit is required under the Structures and Dredging Act in accordance with Section 22a-361(a) of the Conn. Gen. Stat. or into tidal wetlands for which a permit is required under the Tidal Wetlands Act in accordance with Section 22a-32 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., shall obtain such permit(s) from the Commissioner.

4.1.3 Quality of Discharge

There shall be no distinctly visible material, floating scum, oil, or other matter contained in the stormwater discharge. Excluded from this are naturally occurring substances, such as leaves and twigs, provided no person has placed such substances in or near the discharge.

4.1.4 Toxicity to Aquatic and Marine Life/Risk to Human Health

The discharge shall not result in pollution due to acute or chronic toxicity to aquatic and marine life, impair the biological integrity of aquatic or marine ecosystems, or result in an unacceptable risk to human health.

4.1.5 Water Quality Standards

The discharge shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable Water Quality Standards in the receiving water.

4.1.6 High Quality Waters

Any new discharge to high quality waters (as defined in the Water Quality Standards) shall be discharged in accordance with the Connecticut Anti-Degradation Implementation Policy in the Water Quality Standards.

4.2 Stormwater Control Measures

Stormwater control measures (“SCMs”) (i.e., control measures (“CMs”)) help to minimize, as defined in this permit, the discharge of pollutants from the permitted facility and include best management practices (“BMPs”), which are schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of the waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site run-off, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. The permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures that address the following selection and design considerations:

- a. Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective and less costly than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater.
- b. Using control measures in combination may be more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in a stormwater discharge.
- c. Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures.
- d. Minimizing impervious areas at a facility and infiltrating run-off onsite (using approaches such as bioretention systems, green roofs, and pervious pavement) can reduce run-off and improve ground water recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C).
- e. Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows.
- f. Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater run-off and improve water quality.
- g. Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer’s specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended. The permittee may deviate from such manufacturer’s specifications where they provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of the rationale in the part of the SWPPP that describes control measures, consistent with Section 4.3.2.5. If the permittee finds that the control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges to meet applicable water quality standards or any of the other standards in this permit, they must modify these control measures per the corrective action requirements in Section 4.6.

4.2.2 Good Housekeeping

The permittee must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. The permittee must perform good housekeeping measures in order to minimize pollutant discharges from all areas that are exposed to rainfall and are potential sources of pollutants. Good housekeeping must address the following areas:

4.2.2.1 Cleanliness

- a. Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the washwater.
- b. This permit does not authorize the discharge of washwaters containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the State.

4.2.2.2 Materials Storage and Handling

- a. Store materials in appropriate containers. Liquid materials require secondary containment and cover as described in Section 4.2.4.

- b. Minimize the potential for waste, garbage, and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

4.2.2.3 Dumpster Maintenance and Control

- a. This permit does not authorize the discharge any liquid (including stormwater) which collects in dumpsters, “roll-offs,” and similar large waste containers to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state.
- b. Ensure that all dumpsters, trash compactors, and “roll-off” containers used to store waste or recyclable materials are in sound, watertight condition and have covers and drain plugs intact, are in roofed areas or in secondary containment areas that will prevent exposure to rainfall.
- c. All covers on dumpsters not under a roof must be closed when dumpsters are not being loaded or unloaded.
- d. Dumpsters, “roll-offs,” and similar large waste containers utilized for the dewatering of catch basin grit and aggregate or utilized for soil settling activities must be leak proof, have cover, and be placed on impervious surface.

4.2.2.4 Loading docks

- a. Loading docks (excluding those that allow a vehicle to enter the building) must be protected with a permanent roof or other structure that protects the loading dock from direct rainfall.
- b. Stormwater collection and drainage facilities adjacent to the loading dock must be designed and maintained in a way that prevents any materials spilled or released at the loading dock from discharging to the storm sewer system.
- c. Drains located directly beneath the loading dock must be routinely inspected for the accumulation of sludge, sediment, grit, tailings, trash, and any other debris. Drains must be cleaned out when the depth of debris reaches half of depth of the drain.

4.2.2.5 Floor Drains

- a. Eliminate or otherwise seal floor drains which are connected to a storm sewer system or if the connection is unknown.
- b. If a floor drain connects to the sanitary sewer system, the permittee must provide that the discharge to the sanitary sewer system is in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines.

4.2.2.6 Roof Area Pollution

- a. Identify roof areas that may be subject to drippage, dust or particulates from exhausts or vents or other sources of pollution. The permittee must inspect such areas to determine if any potential sources of stormwater pollution are present. If so, the permittee must minimize such sources or potential sources of pollution.

4.2.2.7 Plastic Materials Requirements

- a. Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement control measures to eliminate discharges of plastic in stormwater. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as stormwater pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste, and recycling.

4.2.3 Minimize Exposure

Using the “Potential Pollutant Sources” (Section 4.3.2.4) as a guide, the permittee must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges. Depending on feasibility, the permittee may implement some combination of the following measures:

- a. Locate industrial materials and activities inside.
- b. Protect industrial materials with storm resistant coverings.
- c. Perform industrial activities under a permanent roof.
- d. Use grading, berms, or curbing to prevent run-off of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas.
- e. Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained, or able to be contained or diverted before discharge.
- f. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- g. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents.
- h. Use spill/overflow protection equipment.
- i. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent run-off as well as run-on, and that capture any overspray.
- j. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

Where the permittee believes it is not feasible to protect industrial materials or activities from rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt, the permittee must document in the SWPPP the area(s) in question, reasons for infeasibility of cover, and alternative measures taken to prevent pollution load to stormwater and mitigation of stormwater discharge to ground water or surface water.

4.2.4 Liquid and Wastewater Containment

To prevent unauthorized discharges of liquid chemicals or wastewater from commingling with or polluting a facility's stormwater discharges, or otherwise causing pollution to the waters of the state, the permittee must comply with the following requirements, as applicable:

4.2.4.1 Stationary Storage or Storage Areas

For the purposes of this subsection only, "storage area" means an exterior area, which is or has the potential to be exposed to stormwater, that contains one or more tanks or containers utilized for the storage of liquid chemicals or for the collection, storage, or treatment of wastewater. Any stationary above-ground tank, container, or storage area used for the storage of liquid chemicals (as identified in Potential Pollutant Sources (Section 4.3.2.4) or for the collection, storage, or treatment of wastewater must, at a minimum, comply with one of the following criteria:

- a. The above-ground tank or container is double-walled.
- b. The storage areas, tanks, or containers are enclosed by an impermeable secondary containment area which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the largest tank or container, or 10% of the total volume of all tanks and containers in the area, whichever is larger, without overflow from such secondary containment area.

4.2.4.2 Mobile or Portable Storage

Any mobile or portable above-ground tank or container used for the collection or storage of wastewater must be double-walled. If it is not economically or practically feasible for such a tank to be double walled, the permittee must meet the following conditions:

- a. The mobile or portable above-ground tank or container (and related appurtenances like piping, fittings, valves, gauges, alarms, switches, etc.) are designed, operated, and maintained in a manner to prevent releases of wastewater resulting from factors including, but not limited to, physical or chemical damage, tampering or vandalism, freezing and thawing.

- b. Any trailer affixed to a mobile or portable above-ground tank, or container (and related appurtenances) must be a registered motor vehicle that is designed, operated, and maintained to be capable of on-road transport of wastewater at all times.

4.2.4.3 Containment exemption for certain stationary above-ground storage tanks, containers, and areas:

Containment exemption for certain stationary above-ground storage tanks, containers, and areas 1)
The secondary containment requirements above do not apply to stationary above-ground storage and treatment tanks and containers, and storage areas if such tanks, containers, and storage areas are associated with a discharge(s) authorized by a permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

4.2.4.4 Roofing for Secondary Containment Areas

The impermeable secondary containment area as required for Stationary Liquid Storage (Section 4.2.4) must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored in the containment area (e.g., anti-freeze, copper (from pressure washwater), nutrients, etc.). For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to state and federal regulations and is not authorized to be discharged under this general permit.

4.2.5 Dust Control Measures

Dust suppression measures must be employed for activities causing airborne particles. The following are appropriate control measures:

4.2.5.1 Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

The permittee must minimize generation of dust and off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste industrial materials in order to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

4.2.5.2 Dust Suppression Water

Dust suppression water may be used to control dust must be minimized to prevent run-off to surface waters of the state. Water sprayed to control dust must not contain a visible oil sheen, chemical discoloration, or foaming, or cause such a visible oil sheen, chemical discoloration, or foaming in any surface waters of the state.

This permit does not authorize the discharge of water sprayed to control dust containing any additive such as spray-on chemical soil treatments (palliatives) (e.g., anionic asphalt emulsion, latex emulsion, resin-water emulsions, and calcium chloride) to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state.

4.2.5.3 Baghouses

The permittee must inspect and maintain baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately remove accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse and surrounding environment.

4.2.6 Vehicles and Equipment

4.2.6.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. The following are possible control measures:

- a. Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.
- b. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.
- c. Install berms or dikes.
- d. Use absorbents.
- e. Install roof or coverage over storage areas.
- f. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).

4.2.6.2 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

- a. Cover the fueling area (where feasible).
- b. Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
- c. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off to the fueling area.
- d. Use dry cleanup methods.
- e. Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.
- f. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

4.2.6.3 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

This general permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle washwater to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state.

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

- a. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.
- b. Cover the cleaning operation.
- c. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines).

4.2.6.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

- a. Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.
- b. Use drip pans.
- c. Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.
- d. Drain all parts of fluid prior to disposal.
- e. Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems.
- f. Use dry cleanup methods.
- g. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- h. Minimize run-on/run-off of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.

4.2.7 Solid De-icing Material Storage

The following Section refers to storage piles of de-icing materials including pure salt, salt alternatives, or either of these mixed with other materials used for de-icing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

4.2.7.1 All Solid De-Icing Material Storage

- a. In areas with a ground water classification of GA or GAA (see Section 6), an impervious liner must be utilized under all de-icing material pile(s) to prevent infiltration to ground water.

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-Classification-Maps>

- b. No new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities must be located if the site meets any of the following conditions:
 - The site is within a 100-year floodplain as defined in Section 6 and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq.
 - The site is within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply.
 - The site is within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

4.2.7.2 Facilities with less than 30,000 tons of Solid De-Icing Materials

- a. Storage piles with less than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials and in place for more than 180 consecutive days must be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such a structure must not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls.
- b. Storage piles with less than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials and in place for less than 180 days per year may use a well-maintained and secured waterproof cover which may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

4.2.7.3 Facilities with greater than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials

Bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials, are exempt from the requirement of this general permit to cover the solid de-icing material pile (“stockpile”) by structural means (including a rigid or flexible roof) provided that all of the permit terms and conditions in Sector AE are implemented, documented, and reported, if necessary.

4.2.7.4 Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas where de-icing materials are stored or stockpiled, or where stormwater has commingled with de-icing materials (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater from coming into contact with de-icing material stockpiles.

a. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on from commingling with de-icing materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site’s perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

b. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

4.2.8 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur in order to minimize pollutant discharges. The following are required measures:

- a. Clearly identify within the SWPPP areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points.
- b. Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides,” etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage in areas that could contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off to encourage proper handling.
- c. Develop and implement training (pursuant to Section 4.2.13) on procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, reporting, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases to facilitate rapid response.
- d. Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment (pursuant to Section 4.2.4) and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.
- e. Provide spill kits and other necessary equipment near areas where spills may occur in order to implement a cleanup as quickly as possible.
- f. Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.
- g. For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit, the operator must report it orally as soon as there is knowledge of the event by contacting:
- h. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

**The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at
860-424-3338 or Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745)**

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention>

4.2.9 Sediment and Erosion Control

The permittee must identify areas that have a potential for soil erosion due to topography, activities, or other factors, and must implement measures to limit erosion and stabilize such areas in order to minimize pollutant discharges. The permittee must also place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points. Structural and non-structural control measures must be utilized to minimize the discharge of sediment. All construction activities on site must be conducted in accordance with the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control and the “Future Construction” Section (Section 4.3.2.11) of this general permit.

4.2.10 Preventative Maintenance

The permittee must implement a preventative maintenance program for all control measures that are used to achieve compliance with this permit. The permittee must also ensure that industrial equipment and systems are in effective operating condition to minimize pollutant discharges. This includes the following:

- a. Inspect and maintain stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning stormwater treatment devices, catch basins) that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.

- b. Perform visual inspection, maintenance, and/or testing of on-site equipment and systems to identify conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
- c. Maintain non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- d. Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.

If the permittee finds that the control measures need routine maintenance, they must conduct the necessary maintenance immediately to minimize pollutant discharges. These measures must be included in the Routine Inspections conducted under Section 4.4 of this general permit. If the permittee maintains an existing preventative maintenance program that addresses the requirements of this control measure, they may use that program to meet this requirement. The existence of such a program and the location of its maintenance records must be referenced in the SWPPP (See Section 4.3, below).

If a stormwater control measure is failing, the permittee must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants during subsequent storm events. The permittee must follow the steps and timeline established in Section 4.6 Corrective Actions when:

- e. Repairs/replacement of stormwater controls are needed.
- f. A cleanup is needed until the final repair or replacement of the stormwater control is implemented.
- g. Completion of stormwater control repairs/replacement will exceed fourteen (14) calendar days from the time of discovery.
- h. A control measure was never installed.
- i. A control measure was installed incorrectly.
- j. A control measure is not in accordance with the general control measures in Section 4.2 and/or sector-specific control measures in Section 6.
- k. A control measure is not being properly operated or maintained.

4.2.11 Management of Stormwater

4.2.11.1 Stormwater Run-off

The permittee must utilize the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, to investigate the need for stormwater management or treatment practices that can be used to divert, infiltrate (only when it does not contaminate ground water), reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater run-off in a manner that minimizes pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. Appropriate stormwater management or treatment measures may include but are not limited to:

- a. Vegetated swales or buffer strips.
- b. Reuse of collected stormwater (such as for process water, cooling water or as an irrigation source).
- c. Treatment technologies (e.g., swirl concentrators, sand filters, etc.).
- d. Snow management activities.
- e. Bioretention systems.
- f. Green roofs.
- g. Pervious pavement.
- h. Wet detention/retention basins.

4.2.11.2 Stormwater Run-on

Where feasible, the permittee must divert uncontaminated run-on to avoid areas that may contribute pollutants by means of the following:

- a. Interceptor controls (e.g., ditches or swales).
- b. Diversion controls (e.g., curbs or berms).
- c. Conveyance systems (e.g., channels, gutters, or open-top box culverts).

Additional information can be found in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, as defined in Section 6 of this permit, and the resources available on the DEEP Stormwater website.

4.2.11.3 Ground water Protection for Infiltration

When implementing infiltration practices, the permittee is prohibited to cause or contribute to ground water pollution in accordance with Aquifer Protection Areas (APAs), Appendix C.

4.2.11.4 Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage system meets the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3).

4.2.12 Infiltration and Ground Water Quality Protection

Infiltration may be proposed when and where the permittee can demonstrate that it is appropriate and feasible for site-specific conditions, as an alternative or adjunct to structural source controls and/or treatment controls required (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures). Infiltration used in the treatment of stormwater must not cause pollution to ground water and, if located within an aquifer protection area, must comply with the Aquifer Protection Area (APA) Regulations (see Appendix C).

A soil evaluation is required for all proposed stormwater infiltration systems to confirm critical soil characteristics, limiting design factors, and subsurface conditions at the location of the proposed system including soil types, depth to the seasonal high ground water table, depth to bedrock, soil infiltration rates (or hydraulic conductivity), lateral and horizontal mounding of the of the impacted area, and potential break out to surface water. This information is used to determine if stormwater infiltration is appropriate for use at the site and to support the design of the infiltration system.

4.2.12.1 Awareness of Flood Hazards

DEEP recommends that all permittees identify areas of their sites prone to frequent flooding or which are located within a floodplain or a flood hazard area. Awareness of these areas can be beneficial in evaluating risk factors and can be used to advise responsible site management and safety practices, such as selecting appropriate staging areas or informing employees of safety hazards associated with flooding.

4.2.13 Employee Training

The permittee must ensure that all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), or whose activities may affect stormwater quality, including all members of the pollution prevention team, receive training within ninety (90) days of employment and at least once a year thereafter. The permittee must ensure that all such personnel are familiar with the components and goals of these control measures and the SWPPP. The

permittee must also ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

- a. Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures).
- b. Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges.
- c. Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting inspections and monitoring as required in Sections 4.4 and 4.5, respectively.
- d. Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions.
- e. If related to the scope of their job duties, personnel must be trained in at least the following (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):
 - An overview of what is in the SWPPP.
 - Spill response procedures, emergency equipment location, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.
 - The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained.
 - The proper procedures to follow with respect to the control measures on site.
 - When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.
 - The facility's emergency procedures.

Training must be conducted or supervised by a member of the SWPP Team or other qualified person and a written record must be maintained in the SWPPP, including the date(s), employee name, employee responsibility and training agenda.

4.2.14 Inactive Site Controls

The permittee must prepare the site for seasonal closures, planned shutdowns, furloughs, and other circumstances under which the site becomes an inactive or unstaffed facility, as defined in Section 6 of this general permit. The permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

- a. Seasonally store vehicles, equipment, and materials.
- b. Protect vehicles and materials with storm-resistant coverings.
- c. Ensure the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater.
- d. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) of any materials stored outside.
- e. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of secondary containment.
- f. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of any structural control measures.
- g. Include staffing for or management of structural control measures that require continual operation and/or maintenance.
- h. Document stormwater control measures taken to accommodate inactive or unstaffed facilities in the SWPPP Section 7.3.2.4.4.3.2.5g.

4.2.15 Sector-Specific Control Measures

Section 6 contains additional sector specific control measures for industrial activities to be implemented in addition to the control measures required in this Section.

4.2.16 Post Site Notice

4.2.16.1 New Permittees

Within 60 days of the Commissioner's approval to discharge, the Permittee shall post a sign of permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the industrial site, that, at a minimum, meets the requirements in Section 4.2.15.3

4.2.16.2 Existing Permittees

Within 180 days of the issuance date of this permit, existing permittees, shall post a sign of permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the industrial site that, at a minimum, meets the requirements in Section 4.2.15.3

4.2.16.3 The notice must be at least two (2) feet by three (3) feet in dimension, weatherproof, and in English and Spanish, located so it is visible and legible from the public road. The notice shall include:

- a. the name of the Permittee.
- b. the site address.
- c. a contact name, either the permittee or its designee.
- d. contact email and phone number, either the permittee or its designee.
- e. the Permittee-hosted website address where the Registration & SWPPP is available.
- f. the following statement: "If you observe stormwater pollution from this site, please contact the CT DEEP at Report Water Pollution at: www.ct.gov/deep/stormwater".

Signs shall be posted at each entrance to a site (i.e.. if a site has multiple entrances each entrance must have its own sign). The sign must be maintained on-site until a Notice of Termination is approved.

4.3 The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (the SWPPP)

All permittees must prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for their facility prior to submitting a registration pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit.

4.3.1 General Requirements

4.3.1.1 Certification

The permittee must prepare the SWPPP in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on the permittee's staff or a third party the permittee hires, but the SWPPP must be certified by a Qualified Professional as defined in Section 6 in accordance with the "SWPPP Certification" described in Section 7.3.2.7.4.3.2.9a and found in Appendix D. If the Commissioner concludes that the SWPPP is not in compliance with Section 7.3.2.7.4.3.2.9a of this permit, the Commissioner may require the SWPPP to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer, or for Sector J, by a Professional Geologist, with the education and experience necessary to prepare an adequate SWPPP.

A "Qualified Professional," as defined in Section 6 (Definitions), is a person who is:

- a. Knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention.
- b. Possesses the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality.
- c. Possess the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.
- d. Certified to practice in the state of Connecticut.

4.3.1.2 Revision

If the permittee prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous version of this permit, the permittee must review and revise the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting their registration. The revisions must address, at a minimum, "Required Contents of the SWPPP" (Section 4.3.2), "Control Measures" (Section 4.2), "Monitoring" (Section 4.5), and "Sector-specific Requirements" (Section 6) of this general permit. Any revised SWPPP must be re-certified by a Qualified Professional as defined in Section 6 in accordance with the Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9a.

Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA Section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA or DEEP after issuance of this permit via any means.

4.3.1.3 Record-keeping

The SWPPP is a living document and is intended to be a record of the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements. Therefore, facilities must keep their SWPPP up-to-date throughout their permit coverage and update the SWPPP with information including, but not limited to, revisions and improvements to their stormwater management program, corrective actions following spills, benchmark exceedances or effluent limit violations, as well as new information and experiences with major storm events as they occur.

4.3.1.4 Availability

The SWPPP must be retained on site at the facility that generates the stormwater discharge along with a copy of this general permit. The SWPPP must be available for review during inspections by the Commissioner or as otherwise requested by the Commissioner.

4.3.1.5 Compliance

The permittee must maintain compliance with the SWPPP at all times. The SWPPP must be representative of current site conditions and must address, at a minimum, all the elements in Section 4.3.2, below. If an element is not applicable to the facility, the SWPPP must identify it and provide an explanation as to why the element does not apply.

When site conditions deviate from the requirements of the SWPPP or are detected through inspections, monitoring or other means, or the Commissioner or the operator of the MS4 through which the permittee discharges informs the permittee that site conditions have deviated from the SWPPP, the permittee must take corrective actions so that permit conditions are met and pollutant discharges are minimized (see Section 4.6).

The permittee must perform all actions required by the SWPPP in accordance with the schedule set forth in “Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance” (Section 4.3.3) of this general permit, including implementation of the Control Measures in Section 4.2, inspections in Section 4.4, monitoring requirements in Section 4.5 and any sector-specific requirements in Section 6. The SWPPP must include records and documentation of compliance with these elements and must be kept on-site at all times along with a copy of this general permit.

4.3.2 Content Requirements

- a. **Pollution Prevention Team** – Identify the individuals responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the SWPPP, including their specific roles and responsibilities.
- b. **Site Description** – Provide a general description of the facility, activities, significant materials, drainage patterns, and receiving waters.
- c. **Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources** – List and describe activities, areas, or materials at the site that may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.
- d. **Stormwater Control Measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – Describe the structural and non-structural controls implemented to minimize or prevent pollutant discharges.
- e. **Inspection and Assessment Procedures** – Outline the frequency, methods, and responsible personnel for conducting site inspections and visual assessments.
- f. **Monitoring and Sampling Program** – Detail the parameters to be monitored, sampling locations, methods, schedules, and reporting requirements.
- g. **Resilience and Adaptive Measures** – Describe measures to increase site resilience to extreme weather events and long-term climate impacts.
- h. **Certifications and Recordkeeping** – Document required certifications and maintain records to demonstrate compliance with permit conditions.
- i. **Supporting Documentation** – Include maps, schematics, calculations, training records, and any other materials necessary to support the SWPPP.
- j. **Signature and Plan Authorization** – Ensure the SWPPP is signed and certified in accordance with permit requirements.
- k. Where the SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan or an Environmental Management System (EMS), copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with the SWPPP.

4.3.2.2 Pollution Prevention Team

The permittee must identify a specific individual or individuals for the site who must serve as members of the pollution prevention team (or “team”). The individuals on the pollution prevention team must be identified in the SWPPP and must be comprised of “*Qualified Person(s)*” or “*Qualified Personnel*,” as defined in Section 6.

The pollution prevention team must be responsible for implementing the SWPPP and assisting in the implementation, maintenance, and development of revisions to the SWPPP as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. At least one team member must be present at the facility or on call during all operational shifts. The SWPPP must clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team must address all aspects of the SWPPP. Each member of the pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and the SWPPP.

4.3.2.3 Site Description

The SWPPP must include the following:

a. Facility Description

Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at the facility. Include the size of the property and amount of impervious surface in square feet or acres, including parking areas, driveways, roads, walkways, other paved areas, and roofs.

b. General Location Map

Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and all receiving waters to which stormwater discharges.

c. Site Map

The SWPPP must describe the industrial activities, materials employed, and physical features of the facility that may contribute significant amounts of pollutants in stormwater discharges. To improve readability of the map, some detailed information may be kept as an attachment to the site map and pictures may be included, as deemed appropriate. A detailed site description and site map assists operators in identifying issues and setting priorities for the selection, design, and implementation of measures taken to meet effluent limits, and in identifying potential changes in materials, materials management practices, or site features. The site map is also vital for executing proper inspections. All required elements of the site map are listed in Table 1, on next two pages.

d. Water Quality Classification

Permittees must use the Water Quality Classification Maps relevant to the Connecticut Water Quality Standards to determine the class assigned to each surface water and ground water resource to which they discharge:

<https://ctdeep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=71d4cd5834514c279ff7b7009d17b47f>

Table 1. Site Map	
General Information	An arrow indicating direction of due North
	Surveyed or approximate property lines
	Total site acreage
Drainage Area (Run-off and Run-on)	The overall site size and amount of drainage area
	Areas with the potential for erosion that may impact surface waters or wetlands or may have off-site impacts
	Locations where any drainage run-on enters the site and an indication if it contains significant quantities of pollutants
	Directions of stormwater flow in drainage area (use arrows)
Buildings, Structures, Permanent Cover, and Impervious Areas	Location of existing buildings
	Location of existing structures
	Location of permanent cover
	Location and general outlines of paved or impervious area
	Direction of stormwater flow over impervious area (i.e., sheet flow, use arrows)
Locations of all structural stormwater control measures (SCMs)	Bioretention cells, green roofs, pervious pavement
	Berms or curbing to prevent discharges
	Drywells or swales
	Swirl separators, oil-water separators, sand filters
	Other structural SCMs
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around each control measure (use arrows)
Locations of all stormwater conveyances	Catch basins, ditches, pipes
	Other stormwater conveyances
	Direction of stormwater flow in each conveyance (use arrows)
Locations and Names of all Stormwater Discharge Points (a.k.a., Outfalls)	Location of discharges to surface water
	Location of discharges to ground water through an infiltration system
	Locations of discharges to a municipal storm sewer system (MS4)
	Location of discharges to wetlands, riparian areas, or another natural habitat
	Unique identification code for each discharge point (e.g., 001, 002)
	Longitude and latitude for each discharge point
	Approximate outline of the areas draining to each discharge point
	Point at which samples are collected for stormwater monitoring (Section 4.5)
	Indication if any discharge points considered “substantially identical discharge points” in accordance with Section 4.3.2.7 as well as their associated discharges
	Direction of stormwater flow into and out of each discharge point (use arrows)
Natural Habitat	Location and approximate extent of any adjacent wetlands
	Location and approximate extent of any adjacent riparian area
	Any areas designated as potential habitat for endangered or threatened species
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around natural habitat (use arrows)
Locations and names of all receiving waters	Wetlands, streams, brooks, creeks, lakes, ponds, etc.
	Identify any receiving waters which are impaired and any applicable TMDLs
	Identify any receiving waters which are off the map, in what direction they lie, and approximate distance from the site

Table 1. Site Map (Continued from Previous)

Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, and storage areas	List of potential pollutant sources from vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, storage
	General outlines and approximate size of fueling stations
	General outlines and approximate size of maintenance areas
	General outlines and approximate size of cleaning/washing areas
	General outlines and approximate size of storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred (e.g., oil or fuel)
	Structural control measures such as concrete pads, oil-water separators, or drainage to sanitary sewer system as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
De-icing material storage areas	List of potential pollutants from de-icing material storage areas including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials
	General outlines and approximate size of de-icing material storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Structural control measures (permanent cover, temporary cover, concrete pads, concrete apron, secondary containment) as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
Industrial materials storage areas	List of potential pollutant sources from commercial or industrial materials storage areas
	General outlines and approximate size of commercial or industrial materials storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Structural control measures (roofs, secondary containment) as applicable
Materials handling activities areas	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
	List of potential pollutant sources from materials handling for raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility
	General outlines and approximate size of materials processing areas
	General outlines and approximate size of materials transfer areas
	General outlines and approximate size of treatment, storage, or disposal areas (e.g., dumpsters) for waste products
	Immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
Other areas where industrial activity has taken place	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
	Any other areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater as identified under Section 4.3.2.4, the general outlines and approximate size of those areas, location of significant spills, and direction of stormwater flow (use arrows)

4.3.2.4 Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources

Permittees must identify in the SWPPP potential sources of pollutants that could result in contaminated stormwater discharges. Sources of pollution include industrial activities, spills or leaks, unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, and de-icing materials storage.

a. Potential Pollutant Sources from Industrial Activities

Operators must identify in the SWPPP a list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater including, but not limited to, the following:

- i. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Storage:
 - sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment.
 - material handling equipment or activities.
 - industrial machinery.
 - cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations.
- ii. Solid De-Icing Material Storage:
 - List of solid de-icing material ingredients
- iii. Industrial Materials Storage Areas:
 - raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility.
 - refuse sites.
 - sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal.
- iv. Materials Handling Activities
 - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or byproducts used or created by the facility.
 - industrial production and processing areas.
 - shipping and receiving areas.
- v. Any Other Industrial Activity

List any other industrial activity which has taken place in the past and from which significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater including the following (list not exclusive):

 - stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards.
 - sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters.
 - manufacturing buildings.
 - structures located in areas of industrial activity, which themselves may be potential sources of pollutants (e.g., aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain).
- vi. List of Potential Pollutants (or Pollutant Constituents from Industrial Activities)

Permittees must identify in the SWPPP a list of the potential pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents) associated with each activity identified in Section 4.3.2.4 that could be exposed to rainfall or snowmelt and could be discharged from the facility. The potential pollutant list must include all significant

materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date the permittee prepares or amends their SWPPP.

vii. Method and Location of On-Site Storage or Disposal

The SWPPP must document the method and location for storage or disposal of any raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility. This includes, but is not limited to, on-site storage or disposal of any waste material, or byproducts used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; etc. The permittee should list in this Section any other waste permits issued by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

b. Spills and Leaks

Permittees must identify in the SWPPP a list of spills and leaks of five (5) gallons or more of petroleum products, or of toxic or hazardous substances which could affect stormwater, as listed in Section 22a-430-4 (Appendix B Tables II, III and V, and Appendix D) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, and 40 CFR 116.4, that occurred at the facility after the date of three years prior to the date of certification of the SWPPP. The permittee must also document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks.

This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

c. Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Evaluation

The permittee must document that they have evaluated for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Section 2.1.1 for the list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this permit). Documentation of the evaluation must include:

- the date of the evaluation.
- a description of the evaluation criteria used.
- a list of the discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation.
- if there are any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Section 2.1.1) for the list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this permit) the permittee must immediately take action(s), such as implementing control measures, to eliminate those discharges or seek a different permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) and document that the permittee obtained the permit (for example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to the sanitary sewer, or a NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge).
- an explanation of everything the permittee did to immediately address the unauthorized discharge per Section 4.6 Corrective Actions.

The permittee must also include a non-stormwater discharge certification, signed by a Qualified Professional, as described in Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9b. The certification can be found in Appendix E.

d. De-icing Material Storage

The permittee must document the location of any storage piles containing de-icing materials (including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials) used for de-icing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

4.3.2.5 Stormwater Control Measures and Best Management Practices

The permittee must document the location and type of control measures installed and implemented at the site in accordance with “Control Measures” (Section 4.2) as well as any additional control measures that may be required in “Sector-specific Requirements” (Section 6). The permittee should discuss the appropriateness and priorities of control measures in the SWPPP and how they address identified potential sources of pollutants at the site as well as the ways the selected control measures help to comply with applicable benchmark thresholds, numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits, water-quality based effluent limits, and protection of surrounding natural habitat (as relevant). For stormwater control measures, the SWPPP must contain the information in this subsection (at a minimum).

a. Non-structural control measures

Non-structural control measures described in the SWPPP may include the following (list not exclusive): materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with stormwater run-off; employee training, and all the elements of good housekeeping.

b. Structural control measures

Structural control measures described in the SWPPP may include the following (list not exclusive): grading, berms, curbing, baghouses, secondary containment, catch basins, as well as a description of any treatment the stormwater receives.

c. Evaluation for Non-stormwater Discharges

The permittee must describe the evaluation to determine that the stormwater discharge(s) from the site consist only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under Section 22a-430 or Section 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including the provisions of this general permit, or of stormwater combined with any of the authorized non-stormwater discharges provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

d. Sector Specific Requirements

The permittee must incorporate any sector-specific control measures pursuant to Section 6 in their SWPPP.

e. Stormwater Control Measure Details

For each type of control measure, the SWPPP must describe, at a minimum, the following items:

- person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for maintaining or implementing the control measure.
- schedules for maintaining or implementing the control measure.
- specific items necessary to implement or maintain a control measure (e.g., dumpster pickup, catch basin cleaning, education programs).

f. Stormwater Control Measures Schedules and Procedures

The permittee must document the following schedules and procedures in their SWPPP.

i. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

A schedule or convention used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occur. Also provide a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks, and containers.

ii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in the SWPPP the stormwater control measures

for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures, and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. The permittee may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by a NPDES permit for the facility, provided a copy of that other plan is maintained onsite and made available for review consistent with Section 4.3.4.

iii. Sediment and Erosion Controls (In addition to Section 4.2.9)

This permit does not authorize the discharge of waters containing polymers and/or other chemical treatments to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state. The SWPPP must describe any alternatives to polymers and/or other chemical treatments for erosion and sediment control in the SWPPP. Alternatives to chemical treatment can be determined through the selection, design, installation, and implementation of structural control measures in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

iv. Maintenance (In addition to Section 4.2.10)

Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all stormwater control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a storm event resulting in a stormwater discharge occur while a control measure is off-line. The SWPPP must include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Section 6.

v. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

The elements of the employee training plan must include (at a minimum) all the requirements set forth in Section 4.2.13, and the following:

- the content of the training.
- the frequency/schedule of training for employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit.
- a log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

g. Stormwater Control Measures for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

The permittee must prepare the site for seasonal closures, planned shutdowns, furloughs and other circumstances under which the site becomes inactive, as described Section 4.2.14. Control measures may include seasonal storage of vehicles, equipment, and materials; protecting vehicles, equipment, and materials with storm-resistant coverings; shutdown and maintenance of earth-moving equipment; and stabilization of mine areas or mine preparation areas. In addition, inactive site controls must include staffing for, or management of, structural control measures that require continual operation and/or maintenance. The permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14 and 4.3.2.9.

h. Stormwater Control Measures Documentation

The SWPPP must contain the following types of documentation related to stormwater control measures:

- corrective actions for SCMs that could not meet water quality standards (Section 4.6.3.5, control measures that were never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained (Section 4.6.3.6).

- maintenance and repairs of SCMs, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Section 4.6.1 and Appendix G).
- any changes or updates to SCMs as required in Section 4.6.
- for an inactive or unstaffed facility, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14 and 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c.
- any additional documentation related to SCMs such as certifications of best engineering practices for structural control measures (see Section 4.3.2.9).

4.3.2.6 Site Inspections, Visual Assessments, and Procedures

For inspections and visual assessments of stormwater quality, the SWPPP must contain the following information, at a minimum:

a. List all areas of inspection in the SWPPP including, but not limited to, the following: (refer to Site Map Section 4.3)

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
- Areas identified in the SWPPP that are potential pollutant sources.
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.
- Discharge points.
- Control measures.
- Any sector-specific inspections pursuant to Section 6.

b. Inspection Details:

For each type of inspection, the SWPPP must describe, at a minimum, the following details:

- person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for the inspection.
- schedules for conducting inspections.
- specific items to be covered by the inspection.

c. Inspection Schedules and Procedures

The permittee must document in their SWPPP procedures for performing the types of inspections specified by this permit, which must include:

- Monthly routine facility inspections (Section 4.4.1).
- Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (Section 4.4.2).
- Semiannual comprehensive facility inspections (Section 4.4.3).

d. Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

If a permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14, Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c, and Section 4.4.

e. Inspection Documentation

This Section of the SWPPP must contain all inspection reports, including the monthly routine facility inspection reports, quarterly visual assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections as required in Section 4.4.

4.3.2.7 Monitoring and Sampling Program

A description of the monitoring program and sampling data for stormwater discharges at the site, in accordance with the “Monitoring” Section (Section 4.5) of this general permit. Existing permitted facilities must summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term. The summary must include a narrative description (and may include data tables/figures) that adequately summarizes the collected sampling data to support identification of potential pollution sources at their facility. New dischargers and new sources must provide a summary of any available stormwater data they may have.

a. Discharge Points

i. All Discharge Points

The permittee must document the following in their SWPPP for each discharge point:

- location of each discharge point.
- sequential number and description.
- Discharge points must be sequentially numbered (001, 002, 003...010, etc.) and given a descriptor (e.g., Wet Deck Area) in the SWPPP (e.g., 001 Wet Deck Area, 002 Logging Area). The same sequential number and descriptor for all discharge points will be required during the electronic registration process (both sampled discharge points and substantially identical discharge points).
- description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point.
- description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point.
- description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants via stormwater discharges.
- an estimate of the run-off coefficient of the drainage areas.

ii. Substantially Identical Discharge Points

The permittee must document the following in their SWPPP if they plan to use the substantially identical discharge point (SIDP) exception for their quarterly visual assessment requirements in Section 4.4.2 or their benchmark monitoring, additional monitoring, aquatic toxicity testing, and impaired waters monitoring in Section 4.5.1, Section 4.5.2, Section 4.5.4, and Section 4.5.5, respectively. For each SIDP, the permittee must describe which discharge points they represent and an explanation of why the discharge points are expected to be substantially identical.

The allowance for monitoring only one of the SIDP is NOT applicable to any discharge points subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines.

iii. Changes or Additions to Discharge Points

Permittees must notify the Commissioner of changes to the number or location of discharge points, either of which may require monitoring to be re-started and/or the SWPPP to be revised in accordance with Section 4.3.

b. List of all Monitoring Program Requirements

The Permittee must maintain a list of all required monitoring for their facility. This permit has six types of required monitoring:

- Benchmark monitoring (Section 4.5.1).
- Additional monitoring (Section 4.5.2).
- Effluent limits monitoring (Section 4.5.3).
- Aquatic toxicity (Section 4.5.4).
- Impaired waters monitoring (Section 4.5.5).
- Other monitoring as required by the Commissioner (Section 4.5.6).

Monitoring requirements for each sector are listed in tables in Section 6. The permittee may copy the table in their sector-specific monitoring requirements (pursuant to Section 6), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

c. Monitoring Program Details

For each type of stormwater discharge monitoring, the permittee must document in their SWPPP the following details:

- person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for the monitoring.
- locations where samples are collected, including any determination regarding substantially identical discharge points.
- The name, if applicable, of the separate storm sewer system to which the stormwater conveyance, outfall, and/or run-off discharges, and whether or not the site discharges within 500 feet of a tidal wetland.
- Name of receiving surface water(s), watershed(s) or waterbody(s) (including waterbody ID number which can be identified at <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-Classification-Maps> of which the permittee discharges and indication of whether or not a receiving stream is listed as an impaired water, with or without a TMDL, and including identification of the impairment in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report or identification of the receiving stream as a high quality water by the Commissioner as defined in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards.
- parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter.
- schedules for monitoring at the facility.
- any numeric control values (benchmark thresholds, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to stormwater discharges from each discharge point (benchmark thresholds and any applicable effluent limits are summarized in Sector-Specific Monitoring Tables in Section 6).
- procedures (e.g., logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering stormwater monitoring data, as specified in Section 4.5.

d. Monitoring Program Schedules and Procedures

Monitoring schedules for each sector are listed in tables in Section 6. Monitoring procedures are listed in Section 4.5.8. The permittee may copy the monitoring table which lists the monitoring schedule and procedures (pursuant to Section 6) adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements as needed. Any exemptions earned pursuant to Section 4.5, must be clearly indicated, and a list of required parameters must be adjusted accordingly.

e. Monitoring Exceptions for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

If a permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities for indicator monitoring, benchmark monitoring or impaired waters monitoring, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14, Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c, and Section 4.5.

f. Monitoring Program Documentation

i. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

This Section of the SWPPP must contain the last five (5) years of the discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) for each discharge point monitored. If DMRs are stored electronically, the SWPPP must indicate this location in the SWPPP and make them available upon request.

ii. Monitoring Records

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this general permit, the discharger must maintain records of the following information:

- the place, date, and time of sampling and the time the discharge started.
- the person(s) collecting samples.
- the dates and times the analyses were initiated.
- the person(s) or laboratory that performed the analyses.
- the analytical techniques or methods used.
- the results of all analyses.

iii. Deviations from Monitoring Schedule

This Section of the SWPPP must describe any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments (Section 4.4.2) and/or outfall monitoring (Section 4.5), and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was infeasible to collect samples within the first thirty (30) minutes of a qualifying storm event).

iv. Corrective Actions

This Section of the SWPPP must describe any corrective action documentation required per Section 4.6. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:

- documentation of any benchmark exceedances and the type of response to the exceedance employed, including the corrective action taken.
- documentation (including an affirmative determination from the Commissioner) that benchmark monitoring can be discontinued because the exceedance was due to run-on.
- a documentation (including an affirmative determination from the Commissioner) that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.
- If a permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities for indicator monitoring, benchmark monitoring or impaired waters monitoring, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14, Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c, and Section 4.5.

4.3.2.8 Resilience Measures

Implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures can help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events. If such SCMs

are already in place due to existing requirements mandated by other state, local or federal agencies, the permittee should document in their SWPPP a brief description of the controls and a reference to the existing requirement(s). If the facility may be exposed to or has previously experienced such major storm events, additional SCMs that may be considered include, but are not limited to:

- a. Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force.
- b. Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) level or securing with non-corrosive device.
- c. When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 72 hours (3 days), delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures).
- d. Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level.
- e. Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage.
- f. Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground.
- g. Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors.
- h. Conduct staff training for implementing the permittee's emergency procedures at regular intervals.
- i. This subsection requires that the permittee must consider Section 4.2 when selecting and designing control measures to minimize pollutant discharges via stormwater. This subsection does not require nor prescribe specific SCMs to be implemented; however, the permittee must document in their SWPPP the considerations made to select and design control measures at their facility to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

4.3.2.9 Signature and Plan Authorization in the SWPPP

The SWPPP must contain the following certifications as applicable:

a. Certification that the SWPPP Meets Permit Criteria (Appendix D)

For all permittees, the SWPPP must include certification that the SWPPP meets the criteria set forth in the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, effective TBD. This certification must be signed and dated by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut or a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager. The language of the certification must not be altered, and the certification as well as supporting documentation, must be included in the SWPPP. If significant changes are made to the site or to the SWPPP in accordance with Section 4.3, the SWPPP must be re-certified in accordance with this Section.

b. Certification of Non-stormwater Discharges (Appendix E)

For all permittees, the SWPPP must include certification that the stormwater discharge(s) from the site consist only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under Section 22a-430 or Section 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including the provisions of this general permit, or of stormwater combined with any of the authorized non-stormwater discharges provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards. This certification must be signed and dated by a qualified professional as described in Section 4.3.1.1 and Section 6 (Definitions). The language of the certification must not be altered, and the certification as well as supporting documentation, must be included in the SWPPP.

Supporting documentation must include any details about potential sources of non-stormwater at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-

stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test (in addition to Section 4.3.2.4.4.3.2.4c).

If significant changes are made to the site or to the SWPPP, the SWPPP must be re-certified.

c. Certification of an Inactive or Unstaffed Facility (Appendix F)

For permittees who wish to invoke monitoring or inspection exemptions for inactive or unstaffed sites, the permittee must email _ to request an affirmative determination from the Commissioner that the facility meets requirements for such exemptions.

The permittee must also include a certification statement pursuant to Section 4.3.2.9.c indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater as well as supporting documentation. Supporting documents must address the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections (Section 4.4) and monitoring (Section 4.5), respectively. This certification must be signed and dated by a qualified professional as described in Section 4.3.1.1 and Section 6 (Definitions). The language of the certification must not be altered, and the certification as well as supporting documentation and affirmative determination from the Commissioner, must be included in the SWPPP.

If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, exceptions no longer apply, and the permittee must immediately resume the requirements of the general permit (e.g., inspections, monitoring, etc.) and submit a notification to the Commissioner by emailing DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov

d. Certification of an Engineered Stormwater Discharge System

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP.

e. Any Additional Certifications

Any additional certifications and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP. Official certification statements must be written in accordance with this permit.

f. Additional Permits

The permittee should identify in their SWPPP any additional permits for discharges generated on site not authorized by this permit. Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

Where stormwater is commingled with discharges authorized by another permit, the permittee must identify the location for such commingled discharge in the SWPPP. If the Permittee is able to certify that a particular Discharge composed of commingled Stormwater and non-Stormwater, which non-Stormwater is authorized under a separate permit, and such permit subjects the non-Stormwater portion to Effluent Limitations prior to any commingling, the Permittee must retain such certification with their SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

g. The SWPPP must be signed as follows:

- for a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer or a duly authorized representative thereof, as those terms are defined in Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

- for a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official, as those terms are defined in Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
- for a partnership or a sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

4.3.2.10 Supporting Documentation

The permittee is also required to keep in the SWPPP the following documentation:

- a copy of the registration submitted to DEEP along with any correspondence exchanged between the permittee and DEEP specific to coverage under this permit.
- a copy of the Authorization Letter the permittee receives from DEEP assigning a permit number (this letter will be sent by email after the NOI is approved).
- a copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable).
- documentation regarding Coastal Consistency Review (if applicable during registration).
- documentation regarding Natural Diversity Data Base (if applicable during registration).
- documentation regarding Conservation or Preservation Restriction Information (if applicable during registration).
- any other documentation regarding corrective action as required in Section 4.6.
- any other documentation as required in sector-specific requirements Section 6.
- Signatory Requirements.

4.3.2.11 Future Construction

Any construction activity that disturbs greater than one acre must be conducted in accordance with the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities (as amended). All construction activities, regardless of size, shall comply with the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control during construction and the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for the design and implementation of postconstruction stormwater management measures. In addition, the permittee shall avoid, wherever possible, the use of copper or galvanized roofing or building materials for any new building construction where these materials will be exposed to stormwater.

4.3.3 Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance

For any stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity initiated after the effective date of this general permit, the SWPPP must be prepared and submitted along with the registration pursuant to Section 3.3 at least sixty (60) days prior to commencing the industrial activity. The permittee must perform all actions required by the SWPPP upon obtaining permit coverage and must maintain compliance with the SWPPP thereafter.

4.3.4 SWPPP Availability

The permittee must retain a complete copy of their current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility in any accessible and legible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting permit eligibility pursuant to Section 2 of this permit, as well as the signed and dated certification page.

The SWPPP must be immediately available to facility employees, the Commissioner, the EPA, and the operator of an MS4 into which the permittee discharges at the time of an on-site inspection.

4.3.5 Keeping the SWPPP Current

The permittee must amend the SWPPP whenever:

- a. there is a change at the site which has an effect on the potential to cause pollution of the surface waters of the state.
- b. the actions required by the SWPPP fail to ensure or adequately protect against pollution of the surface waters of the state.
- c. the Commissioner requests modification of the SWPPP.
- d. the permittee is notified that they are subject to requirements because the receiving water to which the industrial activity discharges has been designated as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and as identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report.
- e. the permittee is notified that a TMDL to which the permittee is subject has been established for the stormwater receiving water.
- f. necessary to address any significant sources or potential sources of pollution identified as a result of any inspection or visual monitoring.
- g. required as a result of monitoring benchmarks or effluent limitations in “Monitoring” (Section 4.5).
- h. required corrective actions are being implemented (Section 4.6) and Appendix G).

The SWPPP must be amended, and all actions required by the SWPPP must be completed, within one hundred twenty (120) days (or within another interval as may be specified in this general permit or as may be approved in writing by the Commissioner) of the date the permittee becomes aware or should have become aware that any of the conditions listed above have occurred.

If significant changes are made to the site or to the SWPPP in accordance with Section 4.3, the SWPPP must be re-certified in accordance with the “SWPPP Certification” (Section 4.3.2.9) Section of this general permit, by a Qualified Professional as defined in Section 6. The permittee must maintain compliance with the SWPPP thereafter.

4.3.6 Failure to Prepare or Amend the SWPPP

In no event shall failure to complete or update a SWPPP in accordance with the Section 4.3.1 and Section 4.3.5 of this general permit relieve a permittee of responsibility to implement actions required to protect the surface waters of the state, complete any actions that would have been required by the SWPPP, and to comply with all conditions of this general permit.

4.4 Inspections and Assessments

This general permit requires three types of inspections/assessments: monthly routine site inspections, quarterly visual assessments of water quality, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections. Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (as defined in Section 6). Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (Section 4.5) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

4.4.1 Monthly Routine Inspections

4.4.1.1 Routine Inspection Areas

During normal facility operating hours, the qualified personnel must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
- b. Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (Section 4.3.2.4).
- c. Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years.
- d. Stormwater discharge points.
- e. Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

4.4.1.2 Routine Inspection Frequency

Routine inspections must be conducted at least monthly. Increased frequency may be specified in Section 6 Sector-Specific Requirements for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater.

4.4.1.3 Routine Inspection Procedure

At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, the permittee must inspect nearby downstream locations.

Such inspections shall, at a minimum, include the following:

- a. Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.
- b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.
- c. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.
- d. Tracking or blowing of raw, intermediate, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
- e. Erosion of soils at the facility, channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- f. Non-authorized non-stormwater discharges.
- g. Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.
- h. During an inspection occurring during a stormwater event or stormwater discharge, the permittee must observe control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits to ensure they are functioning correctly; and
- i. The permittee must also observe discharge points, as defined in Section 6, during this inspection.
- j. If performing an inspection for an inactive or unstaffed site, the qualified personnel must ensure that appropriate inactive site controls are in place according to Section 4.2.14 and any additional Sector-Specific requirements in Section 6.

4.4.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

4.4.2.1 Visual Assessment Sites

The permittee must conduct visual assessments at all discharge points that are subject to monitoring. If the facility has two or more discharge points that discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents, as documented in Section 4.3.2.7, the permittee may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at the representative discharge point. The assessment report must indicate which other discharges are represented by each representative discharge. Permittees must conduct visual assessments on a rotating basis of each SIDP throughout the period.

4.4.2.2 Visual Assessment Frequency

The permittee must conduct visual assessments once each quarter for the entire permit term. For monitoring purposes, quarters will begin on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

4.4.2.3 Visual Assessment Procedure

- a. The permittee must make the assessment of a stormwater discharge sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examine it in a well-lit area as soon as possible after collecting the sample.
- b. The permittee must make the assessment of the sample they collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as it is feasible to do so after the first 30 minutes and the permittee must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge and qualifying storm event.
- c. The permittee must make the assessment on discharges from a qualifying storm event that occurs at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge.
- d. The permittee must visually inspect or observe for the following water quality characteristics, which may be evidence of stormwater pollution:
 - Color
 - Odor
 - Clarity (diminished)
 - Floating solids
 - Settled solids
 - Suspended solids
 - Foam
 - Oil sheen
 - Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

Whenever the visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution in the discharge, the permittee must initiate the corrective action procedures in Section 4.5.3.8.

4.4.3 Semi-annual Comprehensive Inspection

4.4.3.1 Comprehensive Inspections

During normal facility operating hours, the permittee must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit and identified in the SWPPP including (but not limited to) the areas listed in this subsection.

- a. Drainage areas
- b. Buildings, structures, permanent cover, and impervious area
- c. Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit (Section 4.2)
- d. Structural control measures:
 - Integrity of liquid and wastewater containment systems (Section 4.2.4).
 - Need for preventative maintenance (Section 4.2.10).
 - The use of best engineering practices (as defined in Section 6).
- e. Non-structural stormwater control measures:

- Cleanliness
- Materials handling and storage
- Dumpster maintenance and control
- Loading dock protection
- Floor drains
- Roof area protection
- Plastic Materials requirements

f. Stormwater Management Systems (Section 4.2.11):

- Stormwater conveyances (e.g., channels, gutters, or open-top box culverts).
- Stormwater systems to manage run-off
- Stormwater systems to manage run-on
- Infiltration BMPs
- Stormwater discharge points (include all SIDPs)
- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater:
- Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, and storage areas
- De-icing material storage areas
- Industrial materials storage areas
- Materials handling activities areas
- Other areas where industrial activity has taken place
- Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (Section 4.3.2.4)
- Spill prevention and response procedures (e.g., presence of spill kits and dry clean-up methods)
- Resilience measures (Section 4.2.14)

4.4.3.2 Comprehensive Site Inspection Frequency

Comprehensive inspections must be conducted at least semiannually and during a rainfall event if possible. Increased frequency may be specified in Section 6 Sector-Specific Requirements for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater.

4.4.3.3 Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedure

In addition to the procedure presented for routine monitoring in Section 4.4.1.3, the permittee must also do the following during a comprehensive site inspection:

- Make a visual inspection of material handling areas, and material storage areas, and other potential sources of pollution identified in the SWPPP for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system.
- Determine whether structural stormwater management measures, erosion control measures, control measures and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP are implemented and maintained in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

- c. Inspect the integrity and functionality of stormwater treatment systems (e.g., oil-water separators).
- d. Inspect infiltration practices used in the treatment of stormwater to ensure that they are not causing pollution to ground water.
- e. Inspect the implementation and integrity of structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures that are intended to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation.
- f. Review required documentation in the SWPPP semi-annually to confirm compliance with Section 4.3.
- g. Review monitoring results to determine if new control measures are required to be implemented in accordance with corrective actions in schedule in Section 4.6.

4.4.4 Inspection Reports

The permittee must document the findings of routine inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections in a report and maintain these reports with the SWPPP as required in Section 4.3.2.6.4.3.2.6e for a period of 5 years. The reports must be kept on-site and accessible, either physically or electronically. The permittee should not submit the facility inspection report (routine, quarterly or comprehensive) to DEEP, unless specifically requested to do so. However, the permittee must summarize their findings in the annual report per Section 4.7.3. Reports must include the following minimum information:

4.4.4.1 General Information

- a. The inspection date and time.
- b. The name(s), title, and signature(s) of the inspector(s) (identify which inspector(s) are members of the pollution prevention team).
- c. Weather at the time of the inspection.

4.4.4.2 Monthly Routine and Semi-Annual Comprehensive Reports

Routine and comprehensive site inspections must include observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:

- a. Description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection.
- b. Observation and evaluation of good housekeeping measures.
- c. Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site.
- d. Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- e. Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water.
- f. Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement.
- g. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

4.4.4.3 Quarterly Visual Assessments

Quarterly visual reports must include the information listed in Section 4.4.2 for each discharge point assessed (e.g., color, odor, etc.).

4.4.4.4 Incidents of Noncompliance

Permittees must record incidents of noncompliance in their SWPPP. For incidents of noncompliance that constitute a permit violation, notification to the Commissioner shall be submitted via WPED's Online Noncompliance Reporting web-based platform (See Section 4.7).

4.4.4.5 Corrective Actions

A written set of tracking or follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to these inspections and assessments. The inspection report must identify whether any corrective action was taken in accordance with Section 4.6 and Appendix G of this permit.

4.4.4.6 Certification Statement

All inspection reports must be appended with the printed name, signed name, and date of the qualified person or personnel performing the inspection. Any comprehensive reports submitted to the Commissioner must contain a statement that is signed and certified in accordance with this permit

4.4.5 Exceptions to Inspections or Assessments

4.4.5.1 Adverse Weather Conditions

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of stormwater discharge sample(s) during the quarter, the permittee must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with the SWPPP records. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as extended frozen conditions.

4.4.5.2 Areas that Receive Snow

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

If the facility is in an area that typically receives snow and the facility receives snow at least once over a period of four quarters, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, if feasible.

4.4.5.3 Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDP)

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

If the facility has two or more discharge points that discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents, as documented in Section 4.3.2.7, the permittee may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the discharge points and report that the results also apply to the SIDPs provided that the permittee conducts visual assessments on a rotating basis of each SIDP throughout the period of their coverage under this permit. If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment conducted at a SIDP, the permittee must assess and modify their stormwater control measures as appropriate for each discharge point represented by the monitored discharge point.

4.4.5.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

This subsection notes general waivers for inspections for inactive or unstaffed facilities. If different sector-specific inspection requirements are stipulated for inactive or unstaffed facilities in Section 6, then those requirements supersede this general subsection.

In general, the requirement for monthly routine inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive inspections do not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed if there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual routine site inspection in accordance with Section 4.4.1.

To invoke this exception, the permittee must maintain a statement in the SWPPP per Section 4.3 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities

exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified. The permittee must also indicate the change in status electronically by emailing DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.

If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and the permittee must immediately resume inspection requirements.

If the permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time they are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term they become qualified because the facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the permittee must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with their records pursuant to Section 4.3.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities authorized under Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the “no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater” standard to be eligible for this exception from quarterly visual assessments.

4.5 All Monitoring Requirements

All permittees must conduct stormwater outfall monitoring under this general permit. This permit includes six (6) types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to a stormwater discharge. Monitoring procedures, frequencies, and parameters required of certain permittees depend upon the nature of their industrial activity, the levels of pollutants in their stormwater discharge, and the nature of the receiving waters to which they discharge. Table 2 summarizes each type of monitoring requirement in this permit.

Monitoring must commence the first full semi-annual period after the date of discharge authorization (see Section 4.7.2 for reporting schedules).

If the permit is administratively continued, monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration. No benchmark exemptions can be obtained during this period.

Table 2. Summary of Monitoring Types

Monitoring Type	Thresholds or Limits	Applies To	Frequency	Duration	Follow-up Action
Benchmark Monitoring	Yes	All Sectors	Semiannually ²	Until Exemption Criteria are Met	Refer to Section 4.6.3.1
Additional Monitoring	No	A, C, D, E, F, J M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, AE, AF	Refer to Section 6	Refer to Section 6	None
Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG)	Yes	A, D, E, J, K, L, O, S	Annually	Entire Permit Term	Refer to Section 4.6.3.2
Aquatic Toxicity	No	All Sectors	Once	Once in the permit term	If Required by the Commissioner
303d Monitoring	Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges ¹	All permittees discharging to an impaired water without an applicable TMDL or any waterbody associated with a TMDL or Waters Included in Pollution Control Strategy Developed by CT DEEP	Annually	Entire Permit Term	If Required by the Commissioner
Other Monitoring, as Required by the Commissioner			Refer to Section 4.5.6		

¹Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

²Sector M (Automobile Salvage Yards) and Sector N (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities) have quarterly benchmark monitoring schedules for the parameters iron, mercury, and aluminum. Sector O (Steam Electric Generating Facilities) has a quarterly benchmark monitoring schedule for the parameter iron.

4.5.1 Benchmark Monitoring Parameters for All Sectors

This permit specifies benchmark thresholds for the parameters summarized in Table 3. Permittees must monitor any applicable stormwater discharge for the benchmark parameters specified for their industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, listed in Table 3 and summarized in “Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements” in Section 6. The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark exceedance triggers Corrective Actions in Section 4.6, failure to conduct any required measures is a permit violation.

If the permit is administratively continued, benchmark monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration.

Table 3. Summary of Benchmark Monitoring Parameters and Applicable Sectors

Parameter	Threshold (units)	Applicable Sectors
Chemical Oxygen Demand	75 mg/l	All Sectors
Total Oil and Grease	5 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AG
pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.	All Sectors
Total Suspended Solids	90 mg/L	All Sectors
Nitrate as Nitrogen	1.10 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Phosphorus	0.40 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	2.30 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Copper	0.059 mg/L	All Sectors except Sectors Q ² , R ² , and AG
Total Lead	0.076 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AG
Total Zinc	0.160 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AG
Ammonia	2.14 mg/L	Sector K
Total Aluminum	0.750 mg/L	Sectors C, E, J, F, M ¹ , N ¹ , Q, AA
Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/L	Sectors A, K
Total Cadmium	0.0018 mg/L	Sectors K
Total Cyanide	0.022 mg/L	Sectors K
Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	Sectors L, M ¹ , N ¹ , O ¹ , Q
Total Mercury	0.0014 mg/L	Sectors K, M ¹ , N ¹
Total Selenium	0.0015 mg/L	Sector K
Total Silver	0.0032 mg/L	Sector K

¹Sectors M, Sector N, and Sector O are required to report quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met.

²Facilities monitoring under the requirements of this sector shall not be subject to the Benchmark requirements for total copper. These facilities must monitor semiannually for total copper for the entire term of the permit.

4.5.1.1 Schedule for Benchmark Monitoring

Stormwater outfall monitoring for benchmark thresholds shall be conducted semiannually (unless an alternate frequency is specified in “Sector-specific Requirements” (see Section 6).

- The two (2) semiannual monitoring periods are from January 1st to June 30th and from July 1st to December 31st. Semi-annual monitoring events shall be separated by at least 30 days.
- The four (4) quarterly monitoring periods are from January 1st to March 31st, April 1st to June 30th, July 1st to September 30th, and October 1st to December 31st.

4.5.1.2 Discharge Points for Benchmark Monitoring

Applicable benchmark monitoring requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs).

4.5.1.3 Laboratory Methods for Benchmark Parameters

To determine compliance with limits and conditions established in this permit, monitoring must be performed using sufficiently sensitive methods approved pursuant to 40 CFR 136 for the analysis of pollutants having approved methods under that part, unless a method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.5.

All metals analyses identified in this permit shall refer to analyses for Total Recoverable Metal as defined in 40 CFR 136, unless otherwise specified.

4.5.1.4 Data Reporting for Benchmark Parameters

The permittee must report monitoring data electronically to the Commissioner, according to the schedule in Section 4.7 Table 10. Monitoring results must be signed, certified, and copy retained in the SWPPP.

4.5.1.5 Exemptions for Benchmark Monitoring

a. Average Monitoring Data Below Thresholds

If the average of four (4) consecutive measurements for a parameter does not exceed the benchmark threshold, the permittee earns a temporary monitoring exemption for that parameter and can discontinue monitoring for that parameter for a maximum of two years. The permittee should note:

- If laboratory data for a given parameter is less than the method detection limit, the permittee may report half the value of the detection limit of the analyzing laboratory.
- If laboratory data for a given parameter is between the method detection level and the reporting level (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), the permittee may report half the value of the reporting level of the analyzing laboratory.

b. pH Exemption

An exemption for sample pH cannot be earned until exemptions for all other parameters are met.

c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site

If an exceedance for a benchmark threshold is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in “run-on” entering from off-site the permittee is not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring. The Permittee must have evidence and analytical data to support such claim.

d. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater (Section 4.5.7.2).

e. Maximum Period of Exemption

Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of two (2) years at a time and then must resume routine monitoring. The Permittee shall enter the appropriate NODI code in NetDMR.

4.5.1.6 Exceedances of Benchmark Thresholds

Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for use by the permittee to determine the overall effectiveness of stormwater control measures and to assist in determining when additional action(s) may be necessary to meet the benchmark thresholds and to comply with the effluent limitations guidelines in Section 4.5.3 (if applicable). The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limits; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. For this permit, corrective actions after a benchmark exceedance occur only if the following are true:

- a. The average value of four consecutive semiannual samples for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold for that parameter; or
- b. Fewer than four semiannual samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of samples exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times that parameter's threshold (i.e., the measured value is mathematically certain to exceed the four-event average).

If benchmarks thresholds are exceeded according to the above criteria, corrective action is required. Failure to conduct any required corrective actions is a permit violation.

4.5.1.7 Corrective Action Based on Benchmark Exceedances

The schedule for corrective actions is noted in Section 4.6.1 and levels for Corrective Action Measures (CAMs) are noted in Section 4.6.2. Specific guidance for benchmark exceedances is noted in Section 4.6.3.1. Appendix H provides guidance for determining whether a corrective action is needed after a benchmark exceedance.

4.5.1.8 Benchmark Thresholds

Discharge monitoring data or other site-specific information may demonstrate that a discharge is not protective of water quality. In such a case, the Commissioner may require additional measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants for any discharge specifically found to be causing or contributing to an exceedance of Water Quality Standards in the receiving water (see Section 4.6.3.5).

4.5.2 Additional Monitoring Parameters for Certain Sectors

This permit requires additional monitoring for certain sectors for the parameters summarized in Table 4. Permittees must monitor any applicable stormwater discharge for the additional monitoring parameters specified for their industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, listed in Table 4 and summarized in "Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements" in Section 6. The additional monitoring parameters are "report-only" and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison. Instead, additional monitoring is a permit condition. *Thus, failure to conduct the required additional monitoring is a permit violation.*

If the permit is administratively continued, additional monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration.

Table 4. Summary of Additional Monitoring Parameters and Applicable Sectors

Parameter	Applicable Facilities
Ammonia	Applies only to Sector J that conducts blasting
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing urea
Total Arsenic	Applies to all Sector E facilities
	Applies to all Sector J facilities
Chloride	Applies to all Sector AE facilities; Applies only to Sector AF facilities with Incidental Solid De-Icing Material Storage
Cyanide	Applies to all Sector AE facilities; Applies only to Sector AF facilities with Incidental Solid De-Icing Material Storage
Ethylene Glycol	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol
Propylene Glycol	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol
Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	Applies to all Sector D facilities
	Applies to all Sector M facilities
	Applies to all Sector N facilities
Perchlorate	Applies only to Sector J that conducts blasting
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Applies to all Sector N facilities
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Applies only to Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation
	Applies only to Sector C facilities with Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)
	Applies only to Sector D facilities which process paving and roofing materials (SIC Code 2951, 2952), or miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal (SIC Code 2992, 2999)
	Applies to all Sector F facilities
	Applies to all Sector O facilities
	Applies only to Sector P facilities with Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013) or Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)
	Applies to all Sector Q facilities
	Applies to all Sector R facilities
	Applies to all Sector S facilities

4.5.2.1 Schedule for Additional Monitoring

The monitoring schedule for additional parameters is determined by the industrial sector. The sector-specific monitoring table in Section 6 provide the details for monitoring schedules.

4.5.2.2 Discharge Points for Additional Monitoring

Applicable benchmark monitoring requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs).

4.5.2.3 Laboratory Method for Additional Parameters

All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.

a. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene. Samples must be analyzed using EPA Method 625.1, or EPA Method 610/Standard Method 6440B if preferred by the operator, consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods.

b. Semi-volatile Hydrocarbons: Analysis of this parameter shall be conducted using EPA Method 625.

4.5.2.4 Data Reporting for Additional Parameters

The permittee must report additional monitoring data electronically, as described in Section 4.7

4.5.2.5 Exemptions for “Report-Only” Additional Monitoring

a. No Data Based Exemptions

The additional monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no exemptions can be earned.

b. “Run-on” - Entering from Off-site

The additional monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no exemptions can be earned based on off-site pollutant levels

c. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

The requirement for additional monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater (Section 4.5.7.2).

4.5.2.6 Exceedances of “Report-Only” Additional Monitoring Parameters

Because additional monitoring parameters are “report-only” and have neither thresholds nor numeric limitations, there are no exceedances for additional monitoring parameters. Additional monitoring parameters are intended to provide the permittee and the Commissioner with a baseline and comparable understanding of industrial stormwater discharge quality and potential water quality problems.

4.5.2.7 Corrective Actions Based on “Report-Only” Additional Monitoring Data

The indicator monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no follow-up action is triggered or required under this part. However, the requirement in Section 4.1.5 that the stormwater discharge be controlled as necessary such that the receiving waters of the state will meet applicable water quality standards still applies. The permittee may find it useful to evaluate and compare additional monitoring data over time to identify any fluctuating values and why they may be occurring, and to further inform any revisions to the SWPPP or control measures (Section 4.2) if necessary.

4.5.3 Effluent Limitations Guidelines (“ELGs”) for Certain Sectors

Table 5 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit. This Section specifies that only the discharges from facilities subject to the stormwater-specific effluent limitations guidelines in Table 5 of the permit are eligible for coverage under this permit. All other stormwater and non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines must be covered under any applicable alternate NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit.

Table 6 lists the effluent parameters, numeric effluent limitations for each parameter, and the relevant sectors. Numeric effluent limitations for those stormwater discharges subject to ELGs are also listed for each sector in Section 6.

An exceedance of the effluent limitation is a permit violation. If the permit is administratively continued, effluent limitations guidelines requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration.

Table 5. Summary of Discharges with Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Sector	Regulated Activity	Refer to the Following for Numeric Limits
Sector A – Timber Products	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Section 8.1 & 40 CFR Part 429, Subpart J
Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials Manufacturers and Lubricant Manufacturers	Run-off from asphalt emulsion facilities	Section 8.4 & 40 CFR Part 443, Subpart A
Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing	Run-off from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Section 8.5 & 40 CFR Part 411, Subpart C
Sector J – Mineral Mining and Dressing	Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Section 8.10 & 40 CFR Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D
Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities	Run-off from hazardous waste landfills	Section 8.11 & 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A
Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	Run-off from non-hazardous waste landfills	Section 10.1 & 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B
Sector O- Steam Electric Power Generation	Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities ²	Section 9.1.1.5 & 40 CFR Part 423
Sector S – Air Transportation Facilities	Run-off containing urea from airfield pavement de-icing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures.	Section 10.8 & 40 CFR Part 449

¹This discharge is not authorized by this general permit. See relevant Section.

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

Table 6. Summary of Effluent Limitations Guidelines Parameters and Applicable Sectors (continued next page)

Parameter	Limit (units)	Applicable Discharges in
Alpha Terpineol	0.019 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.042 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.016 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.033 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Ammonia	4.9 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	10 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	4.9 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	10 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector S
Aniline	0.015 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.024 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Benzoic Acid	0.073 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.119 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.073 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.12 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	56 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	220 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	37 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	140 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
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	Sector A
Naphthalene	0.022 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.059 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
p-Cresol	0.015 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.024 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.014 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.025 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Phenol	0.029 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.048 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.015 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.026 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Pyridine	0.025 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.072 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Sample pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector A
	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector D
	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector E
	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector J
	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector K

Total Arsenic	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector L
	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector O
	0.54 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	1.1 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Table 6. Summary of Effluent Limitations Guidelines Parameters and Applicable Sectors (continued from previous page)		
Parameter	Limit (units)	Applicable Discharges in
Total Chromium	0.46 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	1.1 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Total Oil and Grease	10.0 mg/L (30-day average)	Sector D
	15.0 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector D
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	15.0 mg/L (30-day average)	Sector D
	23.0 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector D
	50 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector E
	25.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector J
	45 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector J
	27.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	88 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	27.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	88 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector L
	50 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector O
Total Zinc	0.296 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.535 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.11 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.20 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector L

4.5.3.1 Schedule for Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring

ELGs are expressed as a daily maximum and, in some cases, a 30-day average maximum or monthly average concentration. The monitoring is only required to be conducted at least annually. Permittees may take follow-up samples from qualifying storm events within a given 30-day period or monthly period (see “Data Reporting for Effluent Limitations Guidelines,” below).

4.5.3.2 Discharge Points for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

The allowance for monitoring only one of the substantially identical discharge points is not applicable to any discharge points with numeric effluent limitations. The permittee is required to monitor each discharge point covered by a numeric effluent limit as identified in Section 6.

4.5.3.3 Laboratory Methods for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.

4.5.3.4 Data Reporting for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

The permittee must report ELG monitoring data electronically as described in Section 4.7.

a. Single Sample

Discharges which are subject to an ELG with only a daily maximum limit must report the highest value obtained for a given pollutant concentration during the monitoring period.

Certain ELGs stipulate both a daily maximum concentration and a monthly average concentration for a given pollutant. If only one sample is taken for ELG measurements, permittees with stormwater discharges subject to a monthly average must report the value obtained as both the monthly average and the daily maximum.

b. Multiple Samples

If the single sample exceeds the monthly average concentration, the permittee may opt to collect additional samples in the next qualifying storm event within a given 30-day period (or month, respectively) for the purpose of averaging the results. The reported monthly average must reflect the average of the initial measurement and any follow-up measurements. The highest value obtained must then be reported as the daily maximum.

c. Immediate Reporting (within two (2) hours)

If any monitoring value exceeds a numeric effluent limitation contained in this permit, the permittee must notify the Commissioner within two (2) hours of becoming aware of the exceedance or at the start of the next business day (if they become aware of the exceedance outside normal business hours) by utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link (also found on the DEEP Stormwater website):

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

d. Subsequent Reporting (within five (5) days)

A subsequent report is also required within five (5) days following an ELG exceedance also using the noncompliance link above. Follow-up monitoring must be performed at least quarterly until the stormwater discharge is back in compliance with the ELG. Section 4.6.3.2 and Section 4.7.4 provide further guidance reporting requirements.

4.5.3.5 Exemptions for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

a. No Data Based Exemptions

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit are not eligible for monitoring exemptions based on reported data. Failure to annually monitor the discharges listed in Table 5 for the parameters in Table 6 is a violation of this permit.

b. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines are not exempted for inactive and unstaffed sites. Failure to annually monitor the discharges listed in Table 5 for the parameters in Table 6 is a violation of this permit.

c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines are not exempted based on off-site pollutant levels. Failure to annually monitor the discharges listed in Table 5 for the parameters in Table 6 is a violation of this permit.

4.5.3.6 Exceedance of an effluent limitation is a permit violation.

An effluent limit exceedance is a permit violation. Failing to take corrective action in accordance with Section 4.6 is an additional permit violation.

4.5.3.7 Corrective Actions Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines Exceedances

The schedule for corrective actions is noted in Section 4.6.1 and specific corrective actions measures are noted in Section 4.6.2. See Section 4.6.3.2 for specific details related to ELG exceedances.

4.5.4 Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Effluent acute aquatic toxicity is measured using a multi-concentration, or definitive test, consisting of a control and a minimum of five (5) effluent concentrations. The tests are designed to provide dose-response information, expressed as the percent effluent concentration that is lethal to 50% of the test organisms (LC50) within the prescribed period of time (24-96 hr.), or the highest effluent concentration in which survival is not statistically significantly different from the control.

If the permit is administratively continued, aquatic toxicity testing requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration. Table 7, below, summarizes the requirements for aquatic toxicity testing.

Table 7. Summary of Aquatic Toxicity Testing Parameters		
Parameter	Reporting Requirement (No Limit)	Applicable Discharges
Daphnia pulex	Lethal Concentration 50 (% LC50)	Freshwater
Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)	Lethal Concentration 50 (% LC50)	Saltwater

4.5.4.1 Schedule Aquatic Toxicity Testing

All permittees must monitor for aquatic toxicity during the year following the date of authorization under Section 2.7 of this permit and the results shall be submitted in NetDMR. This parameter shall be included in a regularly scheduled semiannual sample.

4.5.4.2 Discharge Points for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Applicable aquatic toxicity testing requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs).

4.5.4.3 Laboratory Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Acute toxicity biomonitoring tests shall be conducted according to the procedures specified in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th edition (EPA 821-R-02-012). The following specific conditions apply:

- For freshwater discharges, for 48 hours utilizing neonatal Daphnia pulex (less than 24 hours old).
- For saline discharges to saltwater- for 48 hours utilizing neonatal Mysidopsis bahia (1-5 days old with no more than a 24-hour range in age).

4.5.4.4 Data Reporting for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

The permittee must report additional monitoring data electronically, as described in Section 4.7 and the permittee shall maintain the results and records within their SWPPP.

4.5.4.5 Exemptions for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Stormwater discharges subject to aquatic toxicity testing that are authorized for coverage under this permit are not eligible for exemptions. Aquatic toxicity testing must be performed.

a. No Data-Based Exemptions

Aquatic toxicity testing is “report-only,” therefore, no data-based exemptions can be earned.

b. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

Inactive and unstaffed sites are not exempt from aquatic toxicity testing.

- c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site.

Aquatic toxicity testing is “report-only,” therefore, no exemptions can be earned based on off-site pollutant levels.

4.5.4.6 Corrective Actions Based on Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Section 22a-426-1 of Regs. Conn. State Agencies. defines “Acute Toxicity” as an adverse effect, such as mortality or debilitation, caused by a brief exposure to a toxic substance. The permittee shall evaluate the results of the test using the Environmental Protection Agency’s Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) to determine if toxicity has occurred. If the results of the test indicate toxicity, the permittee shall evaluate stormwater control measures to ensure compliance with the state’s water quality standards. The Commissioner will inform the permittee whether any additional measures are necessary based on the results of aquatic toxicity testing.

4.5.5 Monitoring Discharges to Impaired Waters

All permittees must refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges. The Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map can be found here:

<https://ctdeep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=71d4cd5834514c279ff7b7009d17b47f>

If the permit is administratively continued, impaired waters monitoring requirements will remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance. Table 8, below, summarizes the requirements for impaired waters monitoring.

Table 8. Summary of Impaired Waters Monitoring Parameters		
Impairment Status and Cause	Relevant TMDLs	Applicable Discharges
Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map to determine impairment status and cause of impairment	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map to determine any relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads of receiving water for stormwater discharges	All permittees must determine if their facility is directly discharging into an impaired water during permit registration (link provided).

4.5.5.1 Schedule for Impaired Waters Monitoring

- a. Discharges to Impaired Waters Without an Established TMDL

If the permittee discharges to an impaired water without an established TMDL, they are required to monitor annually to monitor for any indicator pollutant identified in the TMDL.

This provision also applies to situations where the DEEP determines that the discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet water quality standards in a downstream water segment, even if the discharge is to a receiving water that is not specifically identified as an impaired water on a Section 303(d) list.

- b. Discharges to Impaired Waters with an Established TMDL

For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an established TMDL, the permittee is required to monitor for any indicator pollutant identified in the TMDL unless informed in writing by the Commissioner, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and/or WLA, that the

permittee is subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions of the applicable TMDL and or WLA.

c. **New Discharges to Impaired Waters**

If a new discharge to an impaired water is authorized pursuant to the conditions of Section 2.2.14, the permittee must implement and maintain any control measures or conditions on the site that enabled such authorization and modify such measures or conditions as necessary to maintain such authorization. The permittee must also maintain compliance with this subsection and Section 2.2.14. The Commissioner may require site specific or additional controls be installed.

4.5.5.2 Laboratory Methods Impaired Waters Parameters

All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.

4.5.5.3 Determination of Impaired Waters Parameters

Electronic determination of impairment status and data reporting will occur during the registration process.

4.5.5.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

The requirement for impaired waters monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater and there is no discharge (Section 4.5.7.2).

4.5.5.5 Corrective Actions Based on Impaired Waters Monitoring Data

The permittee is required to comply with applicable TMDLs and Watershed Action Plans. The Commissioner may inform the permittee whether any additional measures are necessary for their discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes set forth in Section 4.6.1.

4.5.6 Other Monitoring Required by the Commissioner

The Commissioner may notify the permittee of further stormwater discharge monitoring requirements that the Commissioner determines are necessary to meet the permit's effluent limitations. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

4.5.7 Monitoring Exemption for 'Run-on'

If an exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in "run-on" entering from off-site the permittee is not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring. The permittee may invoke this exception provided the following conditions are met:

- a. The statistical average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the pollutant concentration in "run-on" entering from off-site.
- b. This includes changes in pH due to rainfall. In such a case, the permittee may collect rainfall samples at representative locations and submit the data to the Commissioner for review.
- c. The permittee documents and maintains with the SWPPP the supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to "run-on" entering from off-site, including any supporting rationale, and any data previously collected by them or others.

- d. The permittee demonstrates that the diversion of off-site run-on containing these pollutant levels is infeasible through engineering analysis.
- e. The permittee notifies the Commissioner of the findings, and the Commissioner issues a written affirmative determination of the permittee's documentation demonstrating that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely off-site pollutant levels.
- f. "Run-on" entering from legacy activity or pollution will not be approved.

4.5.7.2 Exemptions for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

This exception has different requirements for Sector J.

The requirement for benchmark monitoring, additional monitoring, and impaired waters monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, the permittee must do the following:

- a. Maintain a statement with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix F.
- b. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and the permittee must immediately begin complying with the applicable monitoring requirements under this Section as if the permittee is in the first year of permit coverage. The permittee must notify the Commissioner that the facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- c. If the permittee is not qualified for this exemption at the time the permit is authorized, but during permit coverage the permittee becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the permittee must notify the Commissioner of this change by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- d. The permittee may discontinue monitoring once they have notified the Commissioner, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning the facility's qualification for this special exemption.

4.5.8 Stormwater Sampling Procedures

4.5.8.1 Sample Collection

All samples shall be collected from discharges resulting from a storm event that occurs at least 72 hours (three days) after any previous storm event generating a stormwater discharge. Any sample containing snow or ice melt must be identified on the Stormwater Monitoring Report form. For sites that discharge through a detention basin or other stormwater management structure, the sample shall be taken at the discharge from the basin or structure.

4.5.8.2 Sample Type

Grab samples shall be used for all monitoring and shall not be commingled or combined with other waste streams.

4.5.8.3 Sample Timing

Collection of grab samples shall begin during the first thirty (30) minutes of a storm event discharge (flow at sampling location) and shall be completed as soon as possible. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first thirty (30) minutes of a qualifying storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as it is feasible to do so after the first thirty (30) minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30

minutes. Samples shall be taken at the outfall or nearest feasible location representative of the discharge. All discharge samples at a facility must be taken during the same storm event, if feasible. The timing of a rain event is not an acceptable reason to fail to sample unless it precludes the analysis of a parameter within the acceptable hold time specified by a laboratory.

4.5.8.4 Substantially Identical Discharge Points

When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of features (e.g., grass vs. pavement, slopes, catch basins vs. swales) and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one such outfall and report that the quantitative data is representative of the substantially identical outfalls. If stormwater contamination is identified through outfall monitoring or visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, the permittee must assess and modify their control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall. The allowance to identify substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs) does not apply to monitoring required to comply with an EPA effluent limitation guideline.

The SWPPP shall include a narrative of the rationale for designating outfalls as representative discharges, and, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet), an estimate of the run-off coefficient of the drainage area and a description of the substantially identical activities contributing to the discharge shall be provided in the SWPPP. In no case shall one outfall test be substituted for more than five (5) outfalls. If a representative discharge exceeds an effluent limit, then each outfall that is represented in such sample is in violation of the permit.

If any authorized stormwater discharges commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, the permittee must conduct any required sampling of the authorized discharges at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent feasible.

4.5.8.5 Inability to Collect Samples (No Discharge)

If no discharge occurs during a monitoring period, a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form must still be submitted in accordance with the “Reporting Requirements” Section (Section 4.7) of this general permit. The permittee must use the appropriate No Data Indicator (“NODI”) code on the DMR (see Appendix L). For example, a reason(s) no discharge occurred may include the following:

- a. absence of a 72-hour (3-day) period of dry weather.
- b. the absence of a rain event that produces a stormwater discharge.
- c. the absence of a discharge from a detention or retention basin.
- d. adverse weather conditions preventing access to a stormwater discharge location (In addition to subsection below).

4.5.8.6 Adverse Weather Conditions

Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as extended frozen conditions. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of stormwater discharge samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, the permittee must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt the permittee from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with their sampling schedule. Monitoring for Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

4.6 Corrective Actions

When conditions requiring corrective actions occur or are detected through inspections, monitoring, or other means, or the Commissioner, or the operator of the MS4 through which the permittee discharges, informs the permittee that conditions requiring corrective actions have occurred, the permittee must take corrective actions so that permit conditions are met, and pollutant discharges are minimized. The conditions listed in Table 9 trigger a sequence of Corrective Action Measures (CAMs), listed in Section 4.6.2. Each level of a CAM must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Table 9. Summary of Triggering Conditions Requiring Corrective Actions Measures (CAMs)

Triggering Condition	Description	Applicable Sectors/Facilities	Is this a Permit Violation?
Four (4) Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)	A discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after four (4) consecutive semiannual measurements ¹	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Effluent Limit Exceedance	A discharge exceeds a numeric effluent limitation guideline	A, D, E, J, K, L, S	Yes
Unauthorized release or discharge	Spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	A discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and its Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	All permittees discharging to an impaired water with an applicable TMDL	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	A required control measure is not stringent enough for a stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary, such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	A required control measure was never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility	Construction or a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution	Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam observed in discharge water	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner	The Commissioner may utilize enforcement discretion to require additional corrective actions in response to permit violations	All Sectors	Upon the Commissioner's determination

¹ A corrective action will also be flagged if fewer than four consecutive semiannual samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the semiannual sequence exceeds a benchmark threshold by more than four (4) times (i.e., the measured value is mathematically certain to exceed the four-event average).

4.6.1 Corrective Action Schedule

When conditions triggering corrective actions occur (Table 9), the permittee must take corrective actions according to the schedule set forth below. This 3-step schedule applies at every level of a Corrective Action Measure (CAM). These time intervals are not grace periods but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting the findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements do not persist indefinitely.

4.6.1.1 Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)

If a CAM is triggered, the permittee must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events. In this context, the term “immediately” requires the permittee to take corrective action on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the workday when it is too late to initiate corrective action, the initiation of corrective action must begin no later than the following workday. The term “all reasonable steps” means that the permittee has undertaken initial actions to assess and address the condition requiring the corrective action, including, for example, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or planning (i.e., scheduling) for a new BMP to be installed at a later date.

4.6.1.2 Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)

If the permittee determines that additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented as immediate measures, the permittee must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control measure or complete the repair) before the next storm event, if possible, and within fourteen (14) calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition.

If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within fourteen (14) calendar days, the permittee must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. The permittee must also identify a schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than sixty (60) days after discovery. Documentation must be maintained with the SWPPP.

4.6.1.3 Extension (Greater than 60 Days)

If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 60-day timeframe, the permittee may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action. The permittee must update their SWPPP with the rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which must also be included in the corrective action documentation (see Appendix G for instructions). Where corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in the SWPPP, the permittee must modify the SWPPP accordingly within fourteen (14) calendar days of completing corrective action work (Section 4.3).

If a Level 3 CAM is triggered and a structural control measure is needed, the operator may take up to one-hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures. If installation exceeds one-hundred and twenty (120) days, the permittee must obtain an extension from the Commissioner (see Appendix G for instructions).

4.6.1.4 Follow-Up Sampling

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 1, 2, or 3 to collect the follow-up sample. Once sampling results are received, the permittees must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days.

4.6.2 Corrective Action Measures (CAMs)

Corrective Action Measures (CAMs) prescribe a series of sequential and increasingly robust responses when a corrective action triggering condition occurs (Table 9). Each level must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1, above.

4.6.2.1 CAM Level 1: Review SWPPP/ Stormwater Control Measures

a. Review the SWPPP

In the event of CAM Level 1, the permittee must immediately review their SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the permit conditions. Examples may include the following: review sources of pollution, spill, and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conduct a single comprehensive clean-up; make a change in a subcontractor; implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections.

b. Implement Additional Measures

After reviewing their SWPPP/stormwater control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to address the initial corrective action triggering condition. If the permittee determines nothing further needs to be done, the permittee must document their rationale and include relevant information in the SWPPP as to why the permittee expects the existing control measures and best management practices are sufficient to meet permit requirements.

c. CAM Level 1 Deadlines

If any modifications to or additional control measures are necessary in response to CAM Level 1, the permittee must implement those modifications or control measures within 14 days of being made aware of the condition. If it is infeasible to implement a measure within 14 days, the permittee may take up to sixty (60) days to implement such a measure. The permittee must document per Section 4.3 why it was infeasible to implement such a measure in 14 days. The Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond sixty (60) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

d. CAM Level 1 Reporting

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 1 to collect the follow-up sample.

The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt. Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

4.6.2.2 CAM Level 2: SWPPP Review and Additional Stormwater Control Measures

If after the steps taken for CAM Level 1, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the triggering condition persists, CAM Level 2 is initiated.

a. Review the SWPPP

The permittee must review their SWPPP again and implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs beyond those already in place.

b. Subsequent Control Measures

Control measures must consider good engineering practices, beyond what the permittee did in the initial response, that would reasonably be expected to control the release of pollutants and abide by both the numeric and non-numeric effluent limitations guidelines. Refer to the sector-specific

fact sheets for recommended controls found at: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-fact-sheet-series>

c. CAM Level 2 Deadlines

The permittee must implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs within 14 days of receipt of laboratory and/or inspection results that indicate a corrective action triggering event has occurred for a second time and document per Section 4.3 how the measures taken at CAM Level 2 will achieve compliance. If it is infeasible to implement a measure within 14 days, the permittee may take up to sixty (60) days to implement such a measure. The permittee must document why it was infeasible to implement such a measure in 14 days. The Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond sixty (60) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

d. CAM Level 2 Reporting

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 2 to collect the follow-up sample. The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

4.6.2.3 CAM Level 3: Implementation of Structural Control Measures

If, after the steps taken in CAM Level 2, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the same corrective action trigger has occurred for a third time, CAM Level 3 is initiated.

a. Install Structural Source Controls

The control measures, treatment technologies, or treatment train utilized at CAM Level 3 should be appropriate for the pollutants that triggered the corrective action and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type stormwater control measures implemented under CAM Levels 1 and 2.

The permittee must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures, where applicable). Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of a stormwater drainage system and structural intervention requires certification by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut and should align with recommendations provided in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

b. Selection and Implementation

The permittee must select controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to prevent or minimize pollution of stormwater. The permittee must install such stormwater control measures for the discharge point(s) in question and for any discharge point represented by this point, unless the permittee individually monitors those discharge points and demonstrates that Level 3 requirements are not required at those discharge points.

c. CAM Level 3 Deadlines

The permittee must identify the schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or stormwater treatment control measures within 14 days and install such measures within ninety (90) days. If installation of structural controls is not feasible within ninety (90) days, the permittee may take up to one hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures, documenting in the SWPPP per Section 4.3 why it is infeasible to install the measure within ninety (90) days. The

Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond one hundred and twenty (120) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

d. CAM Level 3 Reporting

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 3 to collect the follow-up sample. The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

4.6.2.4 Waivers

Following a condition triggering corrective action, the permittee may qualify for a waiver from continued corrective actions (or monitoring as required). Regardless of whether the permittee qualifies for such an exemption, the permittee must still review their SCMs, SWPPP, and other on-site activities to determine if actions or modifications are necessary or appropriate.

a. Further Corrective Action Infeasible

If a permittee has progressed to CAM Level 3, and structural source and/or stormwater treatment control measures do not resolve a given corrective action triggering condition and if it is found that further corrective actions are infeasible, the permittee may request a waiver from further corrective action and/or follow-up monitoring (see Appendix G for instructions). The term “infeasible” means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Based on a review of such a request, the Commissioner will notify the permittee if the waiver request has been approved or if further corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring are required. At that time, the Commissioner may also notify the permittee that coverage under an individual permit is necessary.

b. Due to Run-On

A waiver from corrective actions and continued monitoring may occur if the permittee demonstrates and obtains the Commissioner’s affirmative determination that the condition requiring corrective action is solely attributable to run-on from a neighboring source (e.g., a source external to their facility) and that the run-on is the cause of the condition (e.g., benchmark exceedance, visual evidence of pollution, etc.), provided that all the following conditions are met and the permittee submits a request for waiver along with their analysis and documentation to the Commissioner:

- After reviewing and revising their SWPPP, as appropriate, the permittee should notify the other facility or entity contributing run-on to their discharges and request that they abate their pollutant contribution.
- If the other facility or entity fails to take action to address their discharges or sources of pollutants, the permittee should contact DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with appropriate documentation and obtain agreement to discontinue monitoring or corrective action.

c. Due to an Abnormal Event

A waiver from corrective actions and continued monitoring may occur if the permittee demonstrates and immediately documents per Section 4.3 that the condition was abnormal, a description explaining what caused the abnormal event, and how any measures taken within 14 days of such event will prevent a reoccurrence of pollution discharges to waters of the state. For benchmark exceedances, the permittee must also collect a sample during the next qualifying storm

event to demonstrate that the result is less than the benchmark threshold, in which case the measurement does not trigger any corrective action requirements based on the abnormal event. The permittee must report the result of this sample as an attachment to the DMR in lieu of the result from the sample immediately after the abnormal event. The permittee may avail themselves of the "abnormal" demonstration opportunity at any corrective action level, one time per parameter, and one time per discharge point, which shall include all represented discharges, provided the permittee qualifies for the exception.

4.6.3 Conditions Requiring Corrective Actions

4.6.3.1 Four (4) Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered if the exceedance of the four (4) event average for a benchmark threshold is mathematically certain as follows:

- The average value of four consecutive semiannual (or, if applicable, four consecutive quarterly samples) for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold for that parameter; or
- Fewer than four (4) consecutive semiannual (or, if applicable, quarterly samples) are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the semiannual sequence exceeds a benchmark threshold by more than four times.
- Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle maintenance and repair on-site must follow guidance provided in Section 10.21.7.10.21.7c in lieu of this subsection.

Benchmark monitoring data is primarily for use by the permittee to determine the overall effectiveness of stormwater control measures and to assist in determining when additional action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Section 4.5.3. The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark value exceeds the four (4) event average (or is mathematically certain to do so), failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The permittee must conduct follow-up monitoring after the implementation of any of the corrective action(s) (CAM Level 1, 2, or 3) to address the exceedance of a 4-event benchmark average (or mathematical equivalent). The timeframe for follow-up monitoring must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1. Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample.

c. Reporting Requirements

If the follow-up monitoring is within the same semi-annual period (or quarterly period, as applicable) as the initial value, only the maximum measurement taken during that semi-annual monitoring period must be reported as an attachment to the DMR as the value for a given benchmark parameter. If the follow-up monitoring sample is collected in the subsequent semi-annual period (or quarterly period, as applicable), the permittee may use the follow-up measurement as the value for that semi-annual period. Only the value reported on the DMR can be used to calculate the four (4) event average for a benchmark threshold parameter. The permittee must also report results of follow-up sampling by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Semi-Annual Monitoring

The permittee must continue to monitor semiannually (or quarterly, if applicable) until the results of the discharge are in compliance with the benchmark threshold 4-event average, or until the Commissioner waives the requirement for additional monitoring. Permittees should see Appendix H for an outline of benchmark parameters for each sampling period in the permit term, and whether continued monitoring is required.

e. Waiver

A permittee may request a waiver from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring if benchmark exceedances can be attributed to one or more of the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4.

4.6.3.2 Effluent Limit Exceedance

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered if a discharge in Table 5 violates a numeric effluent limit listed in Table 6 (numeric ELGs are also listed in Section 6 sector-specific requirements). An effluent limit exceedance is a permit violation. Failing to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is an additional permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The permittee must conduct follow-up monitoring after the exceedance of an effluent limit at least quarterly. The schedule in Section 4.6.1 allows for at least 60 days to implement a CAM, thirty (30) days to collect a follow-up sample, and thirty (30) additional days to report the results of the follow-up sample. This minimum 120-day schedule is designed to accommodate the quarterly follow-up monitoring requirement for ELG exceedances. If an extension is needed, the permittee may utilize the form in Appendix G.

c. Reporting Requirements

i. Noncompliance Report (within two (2) hours)

The permittee must, within two (2) hours of becoming aware of the exceedance or at the start of the next business day (if they become aware of the exceedance outside normal business hours) notify the Commissioner of the exceedance by utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed here (also found on the DEEP Stormwater website):

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

ii. Subsequent Report (within five (5) days)

The permittee must submit a written report to the director within five (5) days thereafter, utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed above. Such a report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue, and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. Notification of actual or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit term or condition.

iii. Follow-up Monitoring Data

The permittee must report follow-up monitoring data on the DMR, as described in Section 4.7.

iv. SWPPP Documentation

Permittees must document any CAMs and/or follow-up monitoring using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Monitoring

If quarterly monitoring indicates that an applicable discharge is back in compliance with an ELG, the permittee can return to the annual monitoring schedule provided that the Commissioner has been notified using the Noncompliance link listed above. Documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP.

e. Waiver

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit are not eligible for waivers based on the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4. Each effluent limit exceedance is a permit violation.

4.6.3.3 Unauthorized release or discharge

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered by an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit). Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the circumstances and the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to an unauthorized release or discharge.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where an unauthorized discharge of non-stormwater reaches waters of the state. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1. Permittees should take no more than thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

i. Immediately Report to DEEP

For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit, the operator must report it orally as soon as there is knowledge of the event by contacting:

The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or

Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745)

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention>

Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

ii. Noncompliance Report

For any unauthorized release or discharge to waters of the state (both hazardous and non-hazardous), the operator must report the release or discharge to the Commissioner as soon as there is knowledge of the event, utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available. Notification of actual or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit term or condition.

iii. SWPPP Documentation

Permittees must document any CAMs and/or follow-up monitoring using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Waiver

A waiver from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring under this Section may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Contact DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov for information.

4.6.3.4 Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

a. Triggering Event

If the permittee discharges to an impaired water, the Commissioner may inform the permittee that their discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, and that a CAM has been triggered.

The Commissioner will inform the permittee what CAM level is necessary for their discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Failure to take the corrective actions prescribed by the Commissioner in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The Commissioner will notify the permittee if follow-up monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with an applicable TMDL and WLA.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any notification from the Commissioner of a TMDL or WLA inconsistency and any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Monitoring

The Commissioner will inform the permittee whether continued monitoring is required to determine compliance with an applicable TMDL.

e. Waiver

A permittee may request a waiver from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring if there is inconsistency with an applicable TMDL can be attributed to run-on entering from off-site, and the permittee has documented that diversion of this off-site run-on is infeasible in accordance with Section 4.2.

The permittee must provide such documentation to the Commissioner and obtain an affirmative determination to discontinue monitoring.

4.6.3.5 Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards

a. Triggering Event

Corrective actions may be required if existing stormwater control measures do not adequately protect the waters of the state from stormwater pollution, such that the receiving waters will meet applicable water quality standards. The Commissioner will inform the permittee if a CAM is necessary for a discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the relevant water quality standards, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary.

Regardless, the permittee must review and revise, as appropriate, their SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures) so that permit effluent limits are met, and further pollutant discharges are minimized. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Failure to take the corrective actions prescribed by the Commissioner in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The Commissioner will notify the permittee if follow-up monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with any applicable water quality standards.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any notification from the Commissioner of a violation of water quality standards and any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Monitoring

The Commissioner will determine what, if any, continuation of monitoring is required to meet water quality standards.

e. Waiver

Stormwater discharges under this permit that violate water quality standards are generally not eligible for waivers based on the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4.

4.6.3.6 Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained

a. Triggering Event

Stormwater control measures (SCMs) can be actions (including processes, procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, and other best management practices), or structural or installed devices to minimize or prevent water pollution. Industrial facility operators are required to select, design, install, implement, and maintain site-specific control measures to meet the general requirements in Section 4.2 and sector-specific requirements in Section 6.

Upon discovery that a required control measure is not designed, installed, implemented, or maintained, the permittee must review and revise, as appropriate, their SWPPP (e.g., sources of

pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures) so that permit effluent limits are met, and further pollutant discharges are minimized. Review and revision of the SWPPP includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- i. Inspections and Preventative Maintenance
Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in a discharge of pollutants via stormwater.
- ii. Maintenance of Nonstructural Control Measures
Diligently maintaining nonstructural control measures (e.g., keeping spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- iii. Inspection and Maintenance of Baghouses
Inspecting and maintaining baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system, and immediately removing accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse.
- iv. Cleaning Catch Basins
Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth, or in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least 6 inches below the outlet pipe.
- v. Schedule
Scheduling the design, installation, implementation, or maintenance of required control measures in accordance with Section 4.2 or sector-specific requirements in Section 6.

A CAM is triggered if the above conditions are not met. The Commissioner will determine if a failure to design, install, implement, or maintain a required control measure is a permit violation. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where failure to design, install, implement, or maintain a control measure resulted in the release of pollutants to waters of the state. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.4.

Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any discovery of failure to design, install, implement, or maintain a required control measure and the follow-up corrective actions must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

Documentation of design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of a control measure(s) must include the date(s) of discovery of areas in need of a control measure and the date(s) that the control measure(s) were implemented or installed. If an extended schedule for installation/implementation is granted by the Commissioner, that extension must also be included in the SWPPP. The permittee must also review Section 4.2, Section 4.3, and sector-specific requirements in Section 6.

d. Waivers

This permit generally does not mandate specific SCMs that operators must select, design, install, implement, and maintain to meet the technology-based effluent limits. The permit provides operators the flexibility to determine their site-specific controls, taking into consideration what controls are most suited for their industry in terms of economic practicability and technology availability, and in some cases, considerations such as available space and safety. Failure to design, install, implement, or maintain any SCMs may be considered a permit violation by the Commissioner, and waivers are generally not applicable.

4.6.3.7 Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered if construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at a permittee's facility occurs that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged via stormwater run-off. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3

d. Waiver

Failure to account for significant changes in the nature or increases in the quantity of pollutants discharged may be considered a permit violation by the Commissioner, and waivers are generally not applicable.

4.6.3.8 Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution

a. Triggering Event

If any inspection (monthly routine, quarterly visual, or semi-annual comprehensive) or observation reveals color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam in the stormwater discharge, then a CAM is triggered. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where a visual assessment shows evidence of pollution in discharge water. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.4. Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Waiver

A permittee may request an exemption from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring if the visual assessment of pollution can be attributed to one or more of the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4.

4.6.3.9 Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner

The Commissioner may require additional corrective actions when determining an enforcement response to permit violations. Alternatively, the Commissioner may require the submittal of an individual permit application. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

4.6.4 Substantially Identical Discharge Points

If the condition triggering a corrective action (e.g., benchmark exceedance, color in discharge, odor in discharge, control measure never installed, etc.) is associated with a discharge point that had been identified as a “substantially identical discharge point” (Section 4.3.2.7), the permittee must review the need for corrective action at all related discharges that are represented by that discharge point. Any necessary CAMs that affect these other discharge points must also be made before the next storm event, if possible, or as soon as practicable. Any corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

4.6.5 Documentation in SWPPP

The permittee must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Table 9 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such conditions. The permittee must also document any corrective action measures as they may occur in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 (e.g., immediate actions, subsequent actions, extensions, etc.) using the form in Appendix G and maintain all documentation in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3 including the following:

- a. A description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or response must be included in follow-up documentation.
- b. Date the condition/triggering event was identified.
- c. Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Section 4.6.1 to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up was completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases.
- d. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with the signatory requirements.

The permittee is not required to submit this documentation to the Commissioner, unless specifically required or requested to do so as for an Effluent Limit Exceedance (Section 4.6.3.2), Unauthorized Release or Discharge (Section 4.6.3.3), when CAM implementation requires an extension, or when follow-up data is being reported (see Appendix G).

4.7 Reporting & Recordkeeping Requirements

4.7.1 Electronic Reporting Requirement

Permittees must submit the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), Annual Reports, Notices of Noncompliance, and other reporting information as required electronically, unless approved by the Commissioner.

4.7.2 Discharge Monitoring Reports

The first monitoring period begins on January 1, 2026.

Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) are due within 30 days after the end of the monitoring period (i.e., April 30, July 30, October 30, January 30).

4.7.2.1 Submittal of DMRs

- a. Permittees will submit paper DMRs via email until the Notice of Coverage is received by the Commissioner, providing the Permittees with instructions on how to transition to the federal online application platform NetDMR.
- b. Submit DMRs via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- c. After receipt of the Notice of Coverage, submit DMRs via NetDMR. As described in the Notice of Coverage, and thereafter, all permittees must submit the DMR in NetDMR, EPA's electronic DMR system, no later than 30 days after the end of the monitoring period.
- d. The permittee's monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be pre-populated on their electronic DMR based on the information the permittee reported on their registration form.

4.7.2.2 Deadlines for DMR Submission

The permittee is required to submit sampling results to DEEP as follows (noted in Table 10, below):

- a. Quarterly Monitoring Period
 - For samples collected from January 1st to March 30th, DMRs are due April 30th.
 - For samples collected from April 1st to June 30th, DMRs are due July 30th.
 - For samples collected from July 1st to September 30th, DMRs are due October 30th.
 - For samples collected from October 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.
- b. Semi-Annual Monitoring Period
 - For samples collected from January 1st to June 30th, DMRs are due July 30th.
 - For samples collected from July 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.
- c. Annual Monitoring Period
 - For samples collected from January 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.

If the permittee collects samples during multiple storm events in a single monitoring period (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions or areas subject to snow), all sampling results for each storm event must be submitted to DEEP with the DMR. The information shall be submitted as an attachment.

For any of the monitored discharge points that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, the permittee must report that no discharges occurred for that discharge point no later than thirty (30)

days after the end of the reporting period using the appropriate NODI code on the DMR (See Appendix L).

If the monitoring data indicates a violation of a numeric effluent limit, that violation must be reported to the Commissioner within two (2) hours using the online notification form link in Section 4.7.4 (in addition to Section 4.6.3.2 and Appendix G) and reported on the DMR.

Table 10. DMR Submission Types and Deadlines

Monitoring Frequency	First Monitoring Period	DMR Due Date	DMR Type	Submission Path
Quarterly	January 1 st – March 30 th	April 30 th	Paper Until receipt of Notice of Coverage ¹	E-mail Until receipt of Notice of Coverage ¹
	April 1 st – June 30 th	July 30 th		
	July 1 st – September 30 th	October 30 th		
	October 1 st – December 31 st	January 30 th		
Semi-Annual (first)	January 1 st - June 30 th	July 30 th		
Semi-Annual (second)	July 1 st – December 31 st	January 30 th		
Annual	January 1 st – December 31 st	January 30 th		

¹ The Notice of Coverage letter from the Commissioner will provide directions and information on how to submit DMRs electronically in NetDMR.

4.7.2.3 When to Discontinue Monitoring and Data Submission

Once a permittee has completely fulfilled applicable monitoring requirements, monitoring is no longer required. If the permittee has only partially fulfilled benchmark monitoring and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements (e.g., the four consecutive semi-annual average is below the benchmark for some, but not all, parameters; the permittee did not detect some, but not all, impairment pollutants), then the permittee must continue to report results to the Commissioner.

The permittee must certify the following changes to their monitoring frequency to DEEP by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov :

- All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term.
- All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term.
- Benchmark monitoring requirements no longer apply because the Commissioner has concurred with the assessment that run-on from a neighboring source is the cause of the exceedance.
- Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements no longer apply because the facility is inactive and unstaffed.
- Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements now apply because the facility has changed from inactive and unstaffed to active and staffed.

Some monitoring requirements are required for the entire permit term (Section 4.5). For those permittees for whom the Commissioner grants an electronic reporting waiver per Section 4.7, the permittee must submit paper-based DMRs by the same deadline.

4.7.3 Annual Report

4.7.3.1 The permittee must submit an Annual Report (AR) by **April 15th** after each calendar year to the Commissioner electronically to DEEP.Stormwater.Industrial@ct.gov.

4.7.3.2 The annual report must be submitted on a template provided by the Commissioner.

4.7.3.3 Contents of the Annual Report

This subsection describes the minimum information expected in the Annual Report.

a. Summary of Monitoring Data

A summary of the past year's monitoring data is required (Section 4.5 for all parameters listed in the sector-specific monitoring requirements in Section 6, as well as any requirements under impaired waters monitoring criteria (Clean Water Act Section 303(d)). Instructions for the submission of electronic Annual Reports will be refined and provided in the issued permit.

b. Summary of Site Inspections

A summary of the past year's routine and comprehensive facility inspection documentation is required (Section 4.4).

For Sector S Only: If the permittee is an operator of an airport facility (Sector S) that is subject to the airport effluent limitations guidelines and are complying with the Sector S effluent limitation through the use of non-urea-containing deicers, the permittee must provide a statement certifying that they do not use pavement deicers containing urea (Appendix I) (operators of airport facilities that are complying with Sector S by meeting the numeric effluent limitation for ammonia do not need to include this statement).

c. Summary Visual Assessments

A summary of the past year's visual assessment documentation is required (Section 4.4.2).

d. Summary of Corrective Actions

A summary of the past year's corrective action and any required exceedance documentation (Section 4.6). If the permittee has not completed required corrective action or exceedance responses at the time they submit their Annual Report, they must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) or responses.

e. Noncompliance

The permittee must describe in the Annual Report any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that the permittee is in compliance with the permit.

f. Certification

The Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified.

4.7.4 Numeric Effluent Limitations Noncompliance

Exceedance of a numeric effluent limit is a permit violation.

4.8 Reporting Violations

4.8.1 Noncompliance with Permit Terms or Conditions

In accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(8), 22a-430-3(j)(11)(D), 22a-430-3(k)(4), and 22a-430-3(i)(3) of the RSCA, the Permittee shall notify the Commissioner of the following actual or anticipated noncompliance with the terms or conditions of this permit within two hours of becoming aware of the circumstances. All other actual or anticipated violations of the permit shall be reported to the Commissioner within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances:

- a. a noncompliance that is greater than two times an effluent limitation.
- b. a noncompliance of any minimum or maximum daily limitation or excursion beyond a minimum or maximum daily range.
- c. any condition that may endanger human health or the environment.
- d. a failure or malfunction of monitoring equipment used to comply with the monitoring requirements of this permit.
- e. any actual or potential bypass of the Permittee's collection system or treatment facilities.
- f. expansions or significant alterations of any wastewater collection, treatment components, or its method of operation for the purpose of correcting or avoiding a permit violation.
- g. Notifications shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Notification Form:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements>

h. Five-Day Follow Up Report

Within five (5) days of any notification of noncompliance in accordance with Section 5.2.1 of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a follow-up report using the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Follow-up Report Form:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements>

- The follow-up report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
- a description of the noncompliance and its cause.
- the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
- if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue.
- steps taken or planned to correct the noncompliance and reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

Notification of an actual or anticipated noncompliance or site modification does not stay any term or condition of this permit.

4.8.1.2 Follow-up Monitoring

The permittee must conduct follow-up monitoring after the exceedance of an effluent limit at least quarterly. The schedule in Section 4.6.1 allows for at least 60 days to implement a CAM, thirty (30) days to collect a follow-up sample, and thirty (30) additional days to report the results of the follow-up sample. This minimum 120-day schedule is designed to accommodate the quarterly follow-up monitoring requirement for ELG exceedances. If an extension is needed, the permittee may utilize the form in Appendix G.

4.8.1.3 Continue to Monitor

If follow-up monitoring indicates another effluent limit violation, the permittee must monitor at least quarterly until their stormwater discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit. Once a discharge is back in compliance with the effluent limitation the permittee must indicate this to the Commissioner.

If quarterly monitoring indicates that an applicable discharge is back in compliance with an ELG, the permittee can return to the annual monitoring schedule provided that the Commissioner has been notified using the noncompliance link listed above. Documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP.

4.8.2 Additional Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Section 4.7, the permittee must submit the following reports to DEEP, as applicable. If the permittee discharges through an MS4, they must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator.

In accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(11)(ED) of the RSCA, the Permittee shall notify the Commissioner within seventy-two (72) hours and in writing within 30 days when he or she knows or has reason to believe that the concentration in the discharge of any substance listed in the application, or any toxic substance as listed in Appendix B or D of RSCA Section 22a-430-4, has exceeded or will exceed the highest of the following levels:

- a. one hundred micrograms per liter.
- b. two hundred micrograms per liter for acrolein and acrylonitrile, five hundred micrograms per liter for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter for antimony.
- c. an alternative level specified by the Commissioner, provided such level shall not exceed the level which can be achieved by the permittee's treatment system.
- d. The 72-hour initial notifications and thirty (30) day follow-up reports shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Follow-up Report Form. The Forms are available on the DEEP website here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

4.8.2.2 Immediate Reporting

The following information must be provided orally by the permittee as soon as there is knowledge of the event (in addition to Section 4.6.3.3):

- a. The permittee must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment.
- b. For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit, the operator must contact:

**The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or
Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745)**

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention>

Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

4.8.2.3 Other Notifications

All notifications listed below must be recorded in the SWPPP per Section 4.3.

a. Planned Changes

The permittee must give notice to DEEP via DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov promptly, no fewer than 30 days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

b. Anticipated noncompliance

The permittee must give advance notice to DEEP of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which the permittee anticipates will result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

c. Compliance schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

d. Other noncompliance

The permittee must report all other instances of noncompliance not reported in the Annual Report, compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

e. Other information

The permittee must promptly submit facts or information if the permittee becomes aware that they failed to submit relevant facts in the registration, or that the permittee submitted incorrect information in the registration or in any report.

4.8.3 Record Retention Requirements

The permittee must retain copies of the registration, SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Section 4.3 (including documentation related to any corrective actions or exceedance responses taken pursuant to Section 4.6 using Appendix G), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the registration to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

4.9 Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Incorporated into This General Permit

Unless specific conditions, terms, or limitations within this general permit are more restrictive, the permittee shall comply with Sections 22a-430-3 and 22a-430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, which are hereby incorporated into this general permit, as is fully set forth herein.

4.9.1 Section 22a-430-3

- Subsection (b) General
- Subsection (c) Inspection and Entry
- Subsection (d) Effect of a Permit
- Subsection (e) Duty to Comply
- Subsection (f) Proper Operation and Maintenance
- Subsection (g) Sludge Disposal
- Subsection (h) Duty to Mitigate
- Subsection (i) Facility (Site) Modifications, Notification
- Subsection (j) Monitoring, Records and Reporting Requirements
- Subsection (k) Bypass
- Subsection (m) Effluent Limit Violations
- Subsection (n) Enforcement
- Subsection (o) Resource Conservation
- Subsection (p) Spill Prevention and Control
- Subsection (q) Instrumentation, Alarms, Flow Recorders
- Subsection (r) Equalization

4.9.2 Section 22a-430-4

- Subsection (a) Duty to Apply
- Subsection (b) Duty to Reapply
- Subsection (c) Application Requirements
- Subsection (d) Permit or Application Transfer
- Subsection (e) Revocation, Denial, Modification
- Subsection (f) Variances
- Subsection (g) Prohibitions

Section 5 Conditions

The following standard conditions have been included in this general permit for the convenience of the permittee and are generally duplicative of the incorporated regulations in Section 6 of this general permit. If there are conflicting requirements, the regulations in Section 22a-430 take precedence.

5.1 Inspection and Entry

The Commissioner or his or her authorized representative may take any actions authorized by Sections 22a-6 (5), 22a-425, or 22a-336 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended.

5.2 Reliance on Registration

When evaluating a registration, the Commissioner relies on information provided by the registrant. If such information proves to be false or incomplete, the authorization issued under this general permit may be suspended or revoked in accordance with law, and the Commissioner may take any other legal action provided by law.

5.3 Submission of Documents

Any document, other than a DMR, required to be submitted to the Commissioner under this Section of the permit will, unless otherwise specified in writing by the Commissioner or through this general permit, be directed to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with the subject line: “ATTN: Industrial Stormwater GP”.

5.4 Violations

Violations of any of the terms, conditions, or limitations contained in this permit may subject the permittee to enforcement action, including, but not limited to, seeking penalties, injunctions, and/or forfeitures pursuant to applicable Sections of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

5.5 Enforcement

The Commissioner may take any enforcement action provided by law, including but not limited to seeking injunctions, penalties and forfeitures as provided in Sections 22a-6, 22a-7, 22a-430, 22a-432, 22a-435, 22a-438 and 22a-471 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended, for any violations or acts of noncompliance with chapter 446k of the Conn. Gen. Stat. or any regulation, order, permit or approval issued there under.

5.6 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

5.7 No Assurance

No provision of this permit and no action or inaction by the Commissioner shall be construed to constitute an assurance by the Commissioner that the actions taken by the permittee pursuant to this permit will result in compliance or prevent or abate pollution.

5.8 Relief

Nothing in this permit shall relieve the permittee of other obligations under applicable federal, state, and local law.

5.9 Duty to Provide Information

The Commissioner may require any permittee to provide, within a reasonable time (30 days) any information which the Commissioner may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying or revoking the permit or to determine compliance with the permit, including but not limited to copies of records required to be kept by the permittee.

5.10 Duty to Comply

The permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of Chapter 446k of the Conn. Gen. Stat.. Permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action, permit revocation or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

The permittee shall comply with effluent limitations, standards, or prohibitions established under Section 307 (a) CWA which are adopted in subsection (l) of Section 22a- 430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies for toxic substances upon adoption, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

Except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under Section 307 CWA, compliance with a permit during its term shall constitute compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

The Commissioner may modify or revoke a permit during its term for cause as provided in Section 22a-430-4 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

5.11 Duty to Mitigate

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

5.12 Sludge Disposal

The permittee shall dispose of screenings, sludges, chemicals, and oils and any solid or liquid wastes resulting from the wastewater treatment processes at locations approved by the Commissioner for disposal of such materials, or by means of a waste hauler licensed under the provisions of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

5.13 Resource Conservation

All permittees shall implement and maintain practices and/or facilities which, to the maximum extent practicable, result in the minimum amount of wastewater discharged. Such results may be achieved by methods including but not limited to water conservation, resource recovery, waste recycling, wastewater reuse, and material or product substitution. Excessive use of water or the addition of water to dilute an effluent in order to meet any permit limitations or conditions is prohibited.

5.14 Spill Prevention and Control

The permittee shall maintain practices, procedures, and facilities designed to prevent, minimize, and control spills, leaks, or such other unplanned releases of all toxic or hazardous substances and any other substances as the Commissioner deems necessary to prevent pollution of the waters of the state. Such requirements shall, unless otherwise allowed by the Commissioner, apply to all facilities used for storing, handling, transferring, loading, or unloading such substances, including manufacturing areas.

The requirements of this Section do not apply to site components or systems already covered by plans prepared or approved under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure program.

5.15 Duty to Reapply

The permit shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five (5) years unless administratively extended. The general permit will provide instructions on how and when to reapply.

5.16 Equalization

All treatment facilities shall be designed to prevent upsets, malfunctions, or instances of noncompliance resulting from variations in wastewater strength or flow rate, and shall include, as the Commissioner deems necessary, equalization facilities separate from the treatment facilities.

5.17 Effect of an Upset

An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

- an upset occurred, and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- the permitted site was at the time being properly operated;
- the permittee submitted notice of the upset timely as required by this general permit; and

- the permittee complied with all remedial measures.

5.18 Bypass

The permittee shall not at any time bypass the collection system or treatment facilities or any part thereof unless such bypass is unanticipated, unavoidable, and necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage, and there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including but not limited to the use of auxiliary or back-up treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping the discharges, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime; or the permittee receives prior written approval of the bypass from the Commissioner in order to perform essential maintenance, and the bypass does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded.

5.18.1 Necessary Bypass

In the event such a bypass is necessary, the permittee shall, to the extent possible, minimize or halt production and/or all discharges until the site is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

5.18.2 Bypass Prevention

In order to prevent a bypass, the permittee may schedule maintenance during periods when no discharge is occurring or employ any necessary means, including but not limited to duplicate units and systems or alternative collection and treatment or pretreatment schemes. Any such means shall ensure that the effluent limitations specified in the permit are achieved; be approved by DEEP in writing prior to its use, which approval shall include an alternative schedule for monitoring if appropriate; and be discontinued upon completion of the performance of the essential maintenance.

5.18.3 Notification to DEEP

- 5.18.3.1 The permittee shall provide notice to DEEP not less than twenty-four (24) hours prior to the use of any alternative scheme and monitor and record the quality and quantity of the discharge in accordance with permit terms and conditions or an approved alternative schedule. Such monitoring shall be submitted with the next monitoring report required by the permit and shall not be used to meet the routine scheduled monitoring report requirements of the permit.
- 5.18.3.2 If any bypass occurs or may occur, the permittee shall, within two hours of becoming aware of such condition or need, notify DEEPs 24 hour **Department's Emergency Response Unit at 860-424-3338 or 866-337-7745** and submit within five days a written report including the cause of the problem, duration including dates and times and corrective action taken or planned to prevent other such occurrences.
- 5.18.3.3 If the permittee has reason to believe that any effluent limitation specified in the permit may be violated, the permittee shall immediately take steps to prevent or correct such violation, including but not limited to employing an alternative scheme of collection or treatment, and/or control the production of the wastewater and shall monitor and record the quality and quantity of the discharge in accordance with the permit terms and conditions or an approved alternative schedule. Such monitoring shall be submitted with the next monitoring report required by the permit and shall not be used to meet the routine monitoring requirements of the permit.

5.19 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems and parts thereof for wastewater collection, storage, treatment, and control which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, effective performance, adequate funding, and adequate operator staffing and training, including the employment of certified operators as may be required by the Commissioner pursuant to Sections 22a-416-1 through 22a-416-10 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies., as amended, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.

In accordance with Sections 22a-416 through 22a-471 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended, the permittee is required to install and operate a back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems or the inventory of spare parts and appurtenances.

5.20 Instrumentation, Alarms, and Flow Records

Except for batch treatment systems unless required by the Commissioner, process wastewater treatment systems shall include instrumentation to automatically and continuously indicate, record and/or control those functions of the system and characteristics of the discharge which the Commissioner deems necessary to assure protection of the waters of the state.

5.21 Signatory Requirements

5.21.1 Signatory

All permit applications and permit modification requests submitted to the Commissioner shall be signed as follows:

5.21.1.1 For a corporation the signatory shall be a responsible corporate officer.

For the purposes of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function; any other person who performs similar policy-or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

5.21.1.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the signatory shall be a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

5.21.1.3 For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency the signatory shall be either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official.

For purposes of this Section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

5.21.2 Duly Authorized Representative

All reports required by permits, and other information submitted to the Commissioner shall be signed by a person described in Section 7.21.1 of this general permit or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- the authorization is made in writing by a person described in this general permit,
- the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated site or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position; and
- the written authorization is submitted to the Commissioner.

5.21.3 Notification to DEEP

If an authorization under this subsection is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has assumed the applicable responsibility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of this Section must be submitted to the Commissioner prior to or together with any reports or other information to be signed by an authorized representative.

5.21.4 Certification

Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certifications:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

“I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and in accordance with any other applicable statute.”

5.22 Date of Filing

For purposes of this general permit, the date of filing with the Commissioner of any document is the date such document is received by the Commissioner.

5.23 False Statements

Any false statement in any information submitted pursuant to this general permit may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

5.24 Correction of Inaccuracies

Within fifteen (15) days after the date a permittee becomes aware of a change in any of the information submitted pursuant to this general permit, becomes aware that any such information is inaccurate or misleading, or that any relevant information has been omitted, such permittee shall correct the inaccurate or misleading information or supply the omitted information in writing to the Commissioner. Such information shall be certified in accordance with this general permit.

5.25 Transfer of Authorization

Any authorization under this general permit shall not be transferable.

5.26 Other Applicable Law

Nothing in this general permit shall relieve the permittee of the obligation to comply with any other applicable federal, state, and local law, including but not limited to the obligation to obtain any other authorizations required by such law.

5.27 Duty to Reapply

The permit will be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five (5) years unless administratively extended. The general permit will provide instructions on how and when to reapply.

5.28 Other Rights

This general permit is subject to and does not derogate any present or future rights or powers of the State of Connecticut and conveys no rights in real or personal property nor any exclusive privileges and is subject to all public and private rights and to any federal, state, and local laws pertinent to the property or activity

affected by such general permit. In conducting any activity authorized hereunder, the permittee may not cause pollution, impairment, or destruction of the air, water, or other natural resources of this state. The issuance of this general permit shall not create any presumption that this general permit should or will be renewed.

5.29 Effect of a Permit

The issuance of a permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, authorize any infringement of the Conn. Gen. Stat., Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or municipal ordinances, or affect the responsibility of the permittee to obtain all applicable federal, State and municipal authorizations or permits for the discharge and activities which generate the discharge.

Section 6 Commissioner's Powers

6.1 Abatement of Violations

The Commissioner may take any action provided by law to abate a violation of this general permit, including the commencement of proceedings to collect penalties for such violation. The Commissioner may, by summary proceedings or otherwise and for any reason provided by law, including violation of this general permit, revoke a permittee's authorization hereunder in accordance with Sections 22a-3a-2 through 22a-3a-6, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect any remedy available to the Commissioner by law.

6.2 General Permit Revocation, Suspension, or Modification

The Commissioner may, for any reason provided by law, by summary proceedings or otherwise, revoke or suspend this general permit or modify it to establish any appropriate conditions, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be necessary to protect human health or the environment.

6.3 Filing of an Individual Application

If the Commissioner notifies a permittee in writing that such permittee must obtain an individual permit to continue lawfully conducting the activity authorized by this general permit, the permittee may continue conducting such activity only if the permittee files an application for an individual permit within sixty (60) days of receiving the Commissioner's notice. While such an application is pending before the Commissioner, the permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Nothing herein shall affect the Commissioner's power to revoke a permittee's authorization under this general permit at any time.

Section 7 Definitions

The definitions of terms used in this general permit shall be the same as the definitions contained in Sections 22a-423 and 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and Section 22a-430-3(a) of the Regulations of State Agencies. As used in this general permit, the following definitions shall apply:

“100-year flood” means a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of recurring in any given year, or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average over a significantly long period.

“10-year, 24-hour rainfall event” means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10 Point Precipitation Frequency (PF).

“25-year, 24-hour rainfall event” means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10 Point Precipitation Frequency (PF).

“30-day average maximum” means the maximum value that must not be exceeded by the average of daily values for 30 consecutive days.

“Acute toxicity” means an adverse effect on aquatic life such as death or debilitation caused by short-term exposure to a substance or combination of substances.

“Agricultural wastes” means organic materials normally associated with the production and processing of food and fiber on farms, feedlots, and forests. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to, manures, bedding materials, spilled feed or feed waste, and crop residues.

“Annual” means calendar year.

“Aquifer Protection Area” or “APA” means aquifer protection area as defined in Section 22a-354h of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Authorized activity” means any activity authorized under this general permit.

“Average monthly discharge limitation” means the highest allowable average of all daily discharges during any calendar month. This term means the same as “monthly average”

“Benchmark” means a standard by which stormwater discharge quality is measured as identified in Section 4.5.1 of this permit.

“Best Management Practices” or “BMPs” means those practices which reduce pollution, and which have been determined by the Commissioner to be acceptable based on, but not limited to, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility. BMPs include schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site run-off, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage."

“Certified Hazardous Materials Manager” or “CHMM” means a hazardous materials manager certified by the Institute of Hazardous Materials Managers and who is qualified by reason of relevant specialized training and relevant specialized experience to conduct audits of regulated activities to ensure compliance with applicable law and identify appropriate pollution prevention practices for such activities.

“Clean Water Act” or “CWA” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*

“Coastal area” shall be the same as the definition contained in Section 22a-94 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Coastal Jurisdiction Line” or “JDL” means coastal jurisdiction line as defined in Section 22a 359(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Coastal waters” shall be the same as the definition contained in Section 22a-93 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Co-located industrial activities” means any industrial activities, excluding the primary industrial activity or activities, located on-site that are defined by the term “industrial activity” provided below. An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description

of a category of industrial activity covered by the stormwater regulations or identified by the SIC code list in Appendix A.

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner as defined by Section 22a-423 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Compost” means the product of composting.

“Composting” means the process of accelerated aerobic biodegradation and stabilization of organic material under controlled conditions that results in a finished product called compost.

“Control Measures” means any BMPs or other methods used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

“Daily maximum” means the value that must not be exceeded by any one measurement.

“Day” means calendar day.

“DEEP “or “Department” means the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection.

“Discharge Point,” for the purposes of this permit, means the location where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility such that the first receiving waterbody into which the discharge flows, either directly or through a separate storm sewer system, is a water of the state.

“Effluent Limitations Guidelines” or “ELGs” means a regulation published by the Administrator under Section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise “effluent limitations.”

“Emerging contaminants” means a chemical or material characterized by a perceived, potential, or real threat to human health or the environment or by a lack of published health standards. A contaminant also may be “emerging” because of the discovery of a new source or a new pathway to humans.

“Fresh-tidal wetland” means a tidal wetland located outside of coastal waters.

“GA” or “GAA” are ground water classifications which indicate that the general condition of the water quality is natural quality, or suitable for drinking. (In addition to <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-Classification-Maps>)

“Grab Sample” means an individual sample collected in less than fifteen (15) minutes.

“Ground water” means those waters as defined in Section 22a-426-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies

“Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control” or “E&S Guidelines” means the guidelines which fulfill the requirements of Connecticut’s Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act pursuant to Public Act 83-388, codified in Sections 22a-325 through 22a-329 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“High quality waters” means those waters defined as high quality waters in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards pursuant to Section 22a-426-1(36) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“High tide line” shall be the same as that contained in Section 22a-359(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Impaired waters” means those surface waters of the state designated by the Commissioner as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act and as identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report within categories 4 or 5, including any subdivisions of these categories.

“Individual permit” means a permit issued to a named permittee under Section 22a-430 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Industrial activity” means any activity listed below with primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as identified by “Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987” (Appendix A) or a primary activity described in narrative form below:

- An activity subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N as included in this general permit;

- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441 and 373;
- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification 10 through 14 (mining industry) including active or inactive mining operations that are not stabilized; or oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations; or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater that has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products;
- Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those facilities operating under interim status or a permit pursuant to Section 22a-449(c) or 22a-454 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.; or hazardous waste transportation activities conducted pursuant to these statutes;
- Recycling centers, resource recovery facilities and all such facilities and centers as defined in Section 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4953; solid waste facilities (where waste and/or leachate are exposed or potentially exposed to rainfall); intermediate processing facilities; or facilities that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901, et seq;
- Facilities involved in the recycling (including assembling, breaking up, sorting and wholesale or retail distribution) of materials including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junk yards, or those facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093; Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance DEEP-WPED-GP-014 7 of 70 10/1/21
- Steam electric power generating facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4911, including coal-handling sites for these facilities;
- Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 44, 45 or retail truck stops (within SIC 5541) that have maintenance or fueling operations. Also included in this definition are vehicle service and storage facilities (including, but not limited to, public works garages) operated by federal, state, or municipal government which have vehicle maintenance or repair shops, equipment cleaning, fueling or maintenance operations, road salt storage, or airport deicing operations. Also included in this definition are yacht clubs (within SIC 7997) or boat dealers (SIC 5551) that have onsite engine service or repair, vehicle or equipment cleaning, painting operations, hull maintenance and repair (including, but not limited to, sanding, chemical stripping and painting) or fueling operations;
- Treatment works with a design capacity of greater than one million gallons per day (1 MGD) treating domestic sewage (or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system) used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility. This definition does not include farmlands, 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 40 CFR 503;
- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221 - 25, (provided the activity is not otherwise included within categories (2) through (9), (11) or (12)), and has material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products or industrial machinery exposed to stormwater;
- Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5171 (Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals);
- Road salt and deicing material storage facilities, including facilities storing pure salt or other deicing materials or deicing materials mixed with other materials;

- Wood processing facilities not otherwise described under this subsection, including but not limited to, mulching, chipping, and mulch coloring for retail or wholesale;
- Small-scale composting facilities (as defined in this Section) where composting is the primary activity, business, or purpose of the facility.

“Infeasible” means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

“Inland wetland” means wetlands as that term is defined in Section 22a-38 of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

“Intermediate processing facility” means a facility where glass, metals, paper products, batteries, household hazardous waste, fertilizers, and other items are removed from the waste stream for recycling or reuse.

“LC50” means the concentration of a substance, mixture of substances, or discharge which causes mortality to fifty percent of the test organisms in an acute toxicity test.

“Low Impact Development” or “LID” means a site design strategy that maintains, mimics, or replicates pre-development hydrology through the use of numerous site design principles and small-scale treatment practices distributed throughout a site to manage run-off volume and water quality at the source.

“Maximum concentration” means the maximum concentration at any time as determined by a grab sample.

“Maximum daily concentration” means the maximum concentration as measured in a daily composite sample or a grab sample average.

“Monthly” means per calendar month.

“Monthly average” means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. This term means the same as *“Average monthly discharge limitation”*.

“Minimize,” for purposes of implementing Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs) of this general permit, means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including BMPs) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

“Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” or “MS4” means conveyances for stormwater (including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) owned or operated by any municipality or by any state or federal institution and discharging to surface waters of the state.

“Municipality” means a city, town, or borough of the state as defined in Section 22a-423 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“North American Industry Classification System Code” or “NAICS Code” means those codes provided in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, as amended.

“New discharger” means a facility from which there is or may be a discharge, that did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

“New or increased discharge” means new discharge or activity as defined in Section 22a-426-8(b)(3) and increased discharge or activity as defined in Section 22a-426-8(b)(2), as referenced to the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“NOI” means Notice of Intent and is used synonymously with the term *“Registration”*.

“NODI” means No Data Indicator and is a prescribed code used by the permittee to indicate the reason data for an expected DMR value is not submitted by the permittee.

“NPDES” means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

“Operating day” means that portion of a calendar day during which a discharge exists.

“Outfall” see **“Discharge Point.”**

“Permittee” means any person who or municipality which initiates, creates, originates, or maintains a discharge authorized by this general permit.

“Person” means person as defined by Section 22a-2(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Point source” means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. Point source does not include agricultural stormwater discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

“Pollution prevention team” or “team” means the people who are responsible for overseeing development of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining stormwater control measures and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

“POTW” means a publicly owned treatment works.

“Process wastewater” means any wastewater which, during manufacturing, commercial, mining or silvicultural activities, comes into direct contact with, or results from the production, use or handling of any process, raw material or intermediate or final product, byproduct or waste product. This does not include cooling water (non-contact), domestic sewage, blowdown from heating and cooling equipment, stormwater, or wastewater from agricultural activities.

“Qualified Person(s)” or “Qualified Personnel” are those who are knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, and who possess the training and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and the training and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

“Qualified Professional in Industrial Stormwater Management” or “Qualified Professional” means a Professional Engineer (PE) or Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM) who: (1) has, for a minimum of eight (8) years, engaged in the planning and designing of stormwater management systems and programs for industrial facilities including, but not limited to, a minimum of four (4) years in responsible charge of the planning and designing of stormwater management systems and programs for such facilities; or, (2) for permittees that are municipalities or state or federal government agencies, currently provides engineering services for the Permittee by employ (e.g. Town Engineer) or by contract.

“Qualifying storm event” means a storm event that results in an actual discharge that follows the preceding qualifying storm event by at least 72 hours (three days).

“Quarterly” means a calendar quarter. When used as a sampling or monitoring frequency in this permit, it means that sampling or monitoring will be performed from January 1st to March 30th, April 1st to June 30th, July 1st to September 30th, and October 1st to December 31st.

“Recycling Facility” or “Recycling Center” means land and appurtenances thereon and structures where recycling is conducted, including but not limited to, an intermediate processing facility as defined above.

“Registrant” or “Applicant” means a person who, or municipality which, files a registration pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit.

“Registration” means a form filed with the Commissioner pursuant to Section 3 of this general.

“Retain” means to hold run-off on-site to promote vegetative uptake and ground water recharge through the use of run-off reduction or LID practices or other measures. In addition, it means there shall be no subsequent point source release to surface waters from a storm event defined in this general permit or as approved by the Commissioner.

“Sediment” means solid material, either mineral or organic, that is in suspension in water, is transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by erosion.

“Semi-annually” when used as a sampling or monitoring frequency in this permit, it means that sampling or monitoring will be done from January 1st to June 30th and July 1st to December 31st.

“Site” means geographically contiguous land on which an authorized activity takes place or on which an activity for which authorization is sought under this general permit is proposed to take place. Non-contiguous land owned by the same person and connected by a right-of-way, which such person controls, and to which the public does not have access, shall be deemed the same site.

“Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” or “Small MS4” means any municipally owned or -operated municipal separate storm sewer system authorized by the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4 general permit) and as may be designated by the Commissioner.

“Small-scale Composting Facility” means a facility conducting composting, excluding farms composting agricultural wastes integral to the farming operation that processes less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source-separated organic materials, including but not limited to:

- horse manure and bedding.
- food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments.
- grocery store organics.
- food processing residuals.
- spoiled produce.
- soiled paper.
- waxed corrugated cardboard.
- compostable packaging.
- including carbon-based bulking agents such as sawdust, woodchips, and leaves.

“Source-separated Organic Material” or “SSOM” means organic material that is intended to be recycled or composted and has been separated from other solid waste at the point of generation.

“Standard Industrial Classification Code” or “SIC Code” means those codes provided in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987.

“Stormwater” means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage

“Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity” means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 CFR Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this Section, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters.; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product, or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above-described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, state, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

“Stormwater Control Measures” or “SCM”, see “Control Measures”.

“Stormwater Quality Manual” means the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual published by the DEEP, as amended and maintained at <http://www.ct.gov/deep/stormwaterqualitymanual>.

“Substantially Identical Discharge Points” or “SIDP” means two or more discharge points that are substantially identical based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and run-off coefficients of their drainage areas. The permittee may monitor the discharge of just one of the SIDPs for benchmark monitoring, additional monitoring, aquatic toxicity testing, and impaired waters monitoring. The allowance for monitoring only one of the SIDP is NOT applicable to any discharge points subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines.

“Sufficiently Sensitive” means using a sufficiently sensitive analytical method as defined in 40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv).

“Surface water” means those waters as defined in Section 22a-426-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“SWPPP” means the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

“Tidal wetland” means a wetland as that term is defined in Section 22a-29 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Total Maximum Daily Load” or “TMDL” means a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (“WLAs”) for point source discharges, load allocations (“LAs”) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (“MOS”) and account for seasonal variations. **“Uncontaminated discharge”** means a discharge that does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

“Vehicle” means a motorized device for transporting persons or things, including, without limitation, every type of aircraft, automobile, bus, golf cart, motorcycle, train, and truck.

“Wasteload allocation” or “WLA” is the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution, as more fully defined at 40 CFR 130.2(h). In the absence of a TMDL approved by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7 or an assessment and remediation plan developed and approved in accordance with procedure 3.A of Appendix F of 40 CFR 132, a WLA is the allocation for an individual point source, that ensures that the level of water quality to be achieved by the point source is derived from and complies with all applicable water quality standards.

“Watercourse” means watercourse as defined in Section 22a-38 of the General Statutes.

“Wetland” means both tidal wetland as that term is defined in Section 22a-29 of the General Statutes and inland wetlands as that term is defined in Section 22a-38 of the General Statutes.

“Water Quality Standards or Classifications” means those water quality standards or classifications contained in Sections 22a-426 -1 through 22a-426-9, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and the Classification Maps adopted pursuant to Section 22a-426 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., which together constitute the Connecticut Water Quality Standards, as may be amended.

“Water Quality Volume” or “WQV” means the volume of run-off generated on a site as defined in the Stormwater Quality Manual.

Section 8 Sector-Specific Requirements

8.1 Sector A - Timber Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in **Section 6**. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.1 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Appendix A. This sector also includes Wood Processing facilities which may be classified as SIC 5099 and which may include mulching and chipping for retail or wholesale.

8.1.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges:

Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized for Sector A.

- Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges:

In addition to the authorized non-stormwater discharges, 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 are authorized for Sector A, subject to control measures in Section 4.2 and effluent limits in Table E, below.

8.1.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Stormwater that has come into contact with the following is not authorized for discharge to surface water under this permit:

1. chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection or coloring.
2. waste wood products from construction and demolition (C&D waste).
3. any wood products known to be contaminated with chlorophenol, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations.

8.1.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector A beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.1.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector A must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Good Housekeeping (in addition to Section 4.2.2)

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. Discharges from these areas must comply with Sector A effluent limits for pH and debris.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

- b. Liquid and Wastewater Containment

All containers stored outside that hold liquid dyes must have secondary containment and cover.

8.1.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector A must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3.)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: processing areas; treatment chemical storage areas; treated or colored wood and residue storage areas; wet decking areas; dry decking areas; untreated wood and residue storage areas; and treatment equipment storage areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Where such information exists, if the facility has used chlorophenol, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in the 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 run-off.

c. Control Measures (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

Document control 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
- equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas

If the facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

8.1.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector A must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

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

8.1.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

In addition to Section 4.5, Table A identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector A. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

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

Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.1.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector B beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.1.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table A. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector A (Timber Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector A facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Arsenic (As)	0.15 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies only to Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None

Table A. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector A (Timber Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMIT Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector A facilities with discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Annually for permit term	pH	6.0 - 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
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector A facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector A facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ³ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				
³ DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				
⁴ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.2 Sector B - Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.2 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 Appendix A of the permit.

8.2.1 Authorized Discharges:

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector B are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector B.

8.2.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.2.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.2.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.2.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

There are no additional SWPPP requirements for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.2.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.2.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

In addition to Section 4.5, Table B identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector B which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.2.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector B beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.2.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table B. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector B (Paper and Allied Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector B facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector B facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector B		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector B facilities	No effluent limits for Sector B		

Table B. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector B (Paper and Allied Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector B facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector B facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ³ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner, and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.3 Sector C - Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing and Refining

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.3 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 Appendix A of the permit.

8.3.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector C are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector C.

8.3.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Run-off from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874) is not authorized by this general permit.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

8.3.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.3.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.3.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

There are no additional SWPPP requirements for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.3.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements (In addition to Section 4.5)

Table C identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector C which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.3.7 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector C beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.3.8 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table C. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector C (Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector C facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies only to Sector C facilities with Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector C facilities	No effluent limits for Sector C		

Table C. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector C (Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector C facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector C facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner, and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.4 Sector D - Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.4 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 Appendix A.

8.4.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized for Sector D. See subsection 8.4.2. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ for exceptions.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector D.

8.4.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges Not Authorized by this General Permit**

Stormwater discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established Effluent Limitations Guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining) are not authorized by this general permit.

- **Not Authorized under Sector D**

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized under Sector D: Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities, which are covered under Sector N; stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering, which are covered under Sector U.

8.4.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector D beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.4.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector D must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)**

Permittees must control for dust and fine sand particles that may be carried out of a rotary rock dryer with steam and expanded air in the tumbling process. Required control measures include the following:

- Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses, knock-out boxes) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.
- Inspect dust collection systems (e.g., baghouses or knock-out boxes) at least weekly and immediately address any required maintenance or preventative maintenance issues (In addition to Section 4.6.3.6).

- Immediately remove accumulated dust at the base of any dust collection system (e.g., baghouses or knock-out boxes) or around any screw conveyors.
- Sweep the facility weekly.
- Dispose or recycle collected dust and debris according to applicable federal and state requirements.

b. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

The permittee must minimize exposure of asphalt ingredients like aggregate (sand, stone, limestone, and gravel, etc.), liquid asphalt cement, or reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) to stormwater. Implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

- Cover bins containing aggregate or RAP when not in use, where feasible.
- Protect all materials stored outside with storm-resistant covering in the event of extreme/heavy precipitation.

c. Storage of Petroleum, Synthetic-based Stocks, and Additives (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

The permittee must implement and maintain secondary containment and structural controls to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the storm sewer system. Implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

- Provide secondary containment, such as dikes, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed tank volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).
- If containment structures have drains, ensure that the drains have valves, and that valves are maintained in the closed position. Institute protocols for checking/testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.
- Use double-walled tanks with overflow protection.
- Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.
- Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation).

8.4.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector D must also implement the following:

a. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Permittees must address outdoor stockpiling of materials and summarize the potential pollutants in those materials (e.g., benzene, TSS, metals, pH).

b. Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)

Permittees must describe in the SWPPP any dust control measures required for compliance with state air quality permits.

8.4.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector D must also inspect dust collection systems at least weekly.

8.4.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

(

In addition to Section 4.5), Table D-1 and D-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector D which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table D-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.4.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector D beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.4.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector D beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table D-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector D (Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L ²
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L ²
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Semiannually for permit term	Semi volatile Hydrocarbons	None
	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ² The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table D-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				

Table D-2. Effluent Limits, Aquatic Toxicity, and Impaired Waters Monitoring for Sector D (Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing)

MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector D asphalt emulsion facilities (within SIC code 2911)	Annually for permit term	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Oil and Grease	10.0 mg/L ^{2,3} (30-day average maximum)
				15.0 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	15.0 mg/L ^{2,3} (30-day average maximum)
				23.0 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Once in the permit term ⁵	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁴ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

²The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).³See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance.

⁴DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

⁵Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner, and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.5 Sector E - Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.5 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 Appendix A.

8.5.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector E are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector E.

8.5.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state:

- a. Concrete washout wastewater (see definition Subsection 8.5.3, below).
- b. Stormwater that has comingled with concrete washout wastewater in basins.
- c. Water from lined impoundments.
- d. Vehicle wastewater.

8.5.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector E must also be aware of the following definitions:

“Concrete Manufacturing” means activities classified under NAICS Codes 327331 and 327320 and SIC Codes 3271 and 3273, as described in Appendix A.

“Concrete Washout Wastewater” means wastewater generated from the rinsing of interior surfaces of equipment used for the mixing or transport of concrete without the use of detergents or chemical additives to remove residual concrete.

“10-year, 24-hour Storm Event” means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10, Version 2, Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates (as amended, or equivalent regional or state rainfall probability information developed therefrom).

“Vehicle and Equipment Rinse Water” means wastewater generated from rinsing the exterior surfaces of vehicles or equipment without the use of detergents or other added chemicals. Vehicle rinse water includes wastewater generated from the rinsing of all exterior surfaces, including the vehicles tires, but excludes any

areas of the vehicle which may reasonably be expected to be exposed to oil or other pollutants, including but not limited to engine compartments, steering, braking, lubrication and suspension systems, heating and cooling systems, and hydraulic systems. Equipment rinse water includes wastewater generated from the rinsing of all exterior surfaces but excludes any part of the equipment which may reasonably be expected to be exposed to oil or other pollutants, including but not limited to engine compartments, mechanical systems, lubrication systems, heating and cooling systems, and hydraulic systems.

“Concrete Washout Impoundment” means a lined impoundment to prevent any direct discharge of concrete washout wastewater and vehicle and equipment rinse water to surface water or ground water.

8.5.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector E must also be aware of the following control measures:

a. **Concrete Washout Lined Impoundment**

This general permit prohibits the direct discharge of concrete washout wastewater and vehicle and equipment rinse water that contains concrete residue to surface water or to ground water. Concrete washout wastewater and vehicle and equipment rinse water must be discharged to a lined impoundment to prevent any direct discharge to surface water or ground water. Such impoundment must be constructed, operated, and maintained to:

- Provide adequate capacity for retention and flow control of concrete washout wastewater.
- Provide adequate structural load-bearing design to support any mechanical method used for solids removal.
- Prevent any discharge to ground water.
- Treat the removal of solids to the best extent practicable prior to discharge to any on-site pond.

This permit does not authorize the discharge of water from lined impoundments. Wastewater must be evaporated in place, discharged under a separate permit pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., or pumped and hauled by a licensed waste hauler.

b. **Best Management Practices for Concrete Washout Wastewater**

Concrete washout wastewater must be contained, handled, and disposed of in accordance with the BMP for Concrete Washout, attached as Appendix J of this general permit.

In addition, concrete washout wastewater generated in mobile washing stations, or concrete washout wastewater to which chemicals are added, must be contained, handled, and disposed of in accordance with the BMP for Concrete Washout.

c. **Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)**

- As part of the good housekeeping program, the permittee must 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.
- The permittee must 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. The permittee may determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation; however, 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.

- The permittee must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (e.g., cement, fly ash, kiln dust) to stormwater, where feasible, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings or under other covering.
- Finally, permittees must also clean out catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth and keep the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.
- If concrete washout wastewater is unintentionally discharged from a lined impoundment, the permittee must immediately follow the steps in Section 4.6.3.3 and report the unauthorized discharge. An unauthorized release or discharge is a permit violation. Failure to report an unauthorized release or discharge, or take any corrective action, is an additional permit violation.

d. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and equipment cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

e. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and equipment cleaning. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

f. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

- g. Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.5.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector E must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3.)

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable:

- bag house or other dust control device.
- recycle/ sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater.
- the areas that drain to the treatment device.

b. Frequency of Housekeeping

Indicate in the SWPPP the frequency of good housekeeping practices such as sweeping, vacuuming or other equivalent measures based on based on the amount of industrial activity

occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation. Also indicate the frequency of catch basin clean-out.

8.5.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector E must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

Permittees must inspect the lined impoundment, or any other containment strategy for concrete washout wastewater, at least weekly. Concrete washout wash water must not overflow or leave the containment area. Waste concrete must be disposed of in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. Permittees may refer to Appendix J for further guidance.

8.5.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table E identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector E which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table E also 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 authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.5.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector E must also empty and properly dispose of the contents of all lined impoundments and clean all residues in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

8.5.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector E must also empty and properly dispose of the contents of all lined impoundments and clean all residues in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

Table E-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector E (Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L ²
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.16 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Annually in 1 st and 2 nd Year of Permit Term	Total Arsenic (As)	None
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ² The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table E-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				

Table E-2. Effluent Limits, Aquatic Toxicity, and Impaired Waters Monitoring Requirements for Sector E (Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products)

MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector E cement manufacturing facilities with discharges from material storage piles (SIC 3241)	Annually for permit term	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50.0 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ^{2,3}
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁵ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

²The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

³Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of run-off from materials storage piles which results from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations (40 CFR 411.32(b)).

⁴Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

⁵DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

8.6 Sector F - Primary Metals

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.6 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Appendix A.

8.6.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector F are authorized.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector F.

8.6.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

8.6.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector F beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.6.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)**

- i. **Cleanliness**

The permittee 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.

- ii. **Stabilize Unpaved Areas**

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

- b. **Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)**

- i. **Dust Control in Paved Areas**

For paved areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate, to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must implement control measures including, but not limited to, the following: sweeping or vacuuming at regular intervals and washing down the area and collecting and/or treating and properly disposing of the washdown water.

- ii. **Dust Control in Unpaved Areas**

For unpaved areas, to minimize the discharge of particulate matter, dust, or debris or other pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (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.

c. Vehicles and Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance or being stored outside. Cover vehicles with storm-resistant coverings, and otherwise minimize contact of decommissioned vehicles or equipment with rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

8.6.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off:

- storage 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).
- storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form.
- any area where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site those that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or run-off areas as a result of deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

8.6.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

In addition to Section 4.4, as part of the routine facility inspections (conducted at least monthly), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, 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 run-off.

8.6.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table F identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector F which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.6.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must minimize the exposure of equipment (e.g., forklifts), stockpiles and material storage areas, and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges during periods of inactivity or when the facility is unstaffed.

8.6.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector F beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table F. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector F (Primary Metals)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector F facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector F facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector F facilities	No effluent limits for Sector F		
AQUATIC TOXICITY	Applies to all Sector F facilities		LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None

Table F. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector F (Primary Metals)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
Section 4.5.4		Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector F facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress . ³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.7 Sector G – Reserved for Future Use

8.8 Sector H – Reserved for Future Use

8.9 Sector I – Reserved for Future Use

8.10 Sector J – Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.10 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 Appendix A.

8.10.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

Only some stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized.

- All stormwater discharges from inactive facilities are authorized for Sector J.
- Stormwater Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities

This permit authorizes some stormwater discharges from active and temporarily inactive facilities for Sector J. For those stormwater discharges subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines in 40 CR Part 436, only mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from the following industrial activities are authorized under this general permit, subject to the effluent limitations for the following:

1. Crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422-1429 subject to 40 CFR Part 436 Subpart B)
 2. Construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC Code 1442 subject to 40 CFR Part 436 Subpart C)
 3. Industrial sand mining facilities (SIC Code 1446 subject to 40 CFR Part 436 Subpart D)
 4. See Table J, below, for effluent limit details.
- All stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to, and in preparation for, active mining activities are authorized under this general permit.
 - All stormwater discharges from sites undergoing reclamation are authorized.
 - Mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from crushed stone mining facilities (1422-1429), construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442), and industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446) are authorized. These discharges are subject to the effluent limitations listed in Subsection 8.10.6, below.

8.10.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

This permit does not authorize most stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines in 40 CFR Part 436. See subsection □ above for exceptions.

- **Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges:** The following non-stormwater discharges are not authorized by this permit:
 - a. Process Wastewater

Process wastewater generated from processing raw material, byproducts, or intermediate, finished, or waste products resulting from mining activities as well as any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

b. **Commingled Wastewater**

Any water which becomes commingled with process wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine, or other facility used for settling or treatment of process wastewater is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

c. **Washwater**

Discharge of washwater (e.g., vehicle washwater) containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

8.10.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector J must also be aware of the following definitions (Note: these definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii)):

“Active Mining Activities” means 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.”

“Active Mining Area” means 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.

“Blasting Agent” is an agent as defined by Section 29-349.

“Clean Fill” means material defined by Regs. Conn. State Agencies. Section 22a-209-1.

“Draw Pond,” for the purposes of this permit, means any pond from which surface water is drawn to utilize for industrial processes, in accordance with state and local regulations.

“Dust Suppression Water” means water, without additives, applied to materials processing or transportation equipment, travel surfaces, or material stockpiles to minimize the generation and release of fugitive dust.

“Earth-disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities” consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:

- 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, wastewater treatment plants).
- Construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., 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” and have additional control measures in subsection 8.10.4), below.

“Inactive Mineral Mining Facility” means 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 authorized by an active mining permit. 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 industrial stormwater permit.

“Mine” means an area of land, surface or underground, actively used for or resulting from the extraction of a mineral from natural deposits.

“Mine Dewatering Discharge” means any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine that is composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage and is pumped, drained, or otherwise removed from the mine through the efforts of the mine operator. This term shall also include wet pit overflows caused solely by stormwater and ground water seepage.

“Mining Operations” means a mine or site preparation (e.g., clearing, grading, and excavation, removal of overburden to expose minerals, construction of buildings and staging areas for vehicles and equipment), site reclamation and closure activities, processing (e.g., excavating, crushing, screening, washing, storing, transporting, preparing for distribution), and extraction, removal, recovery, and beneficiation of non-metallic minerals from the earth.

“Process Wastewater” means wastewater generated from processing raw material, byproducts, or intermediate, finished, or waste products resulting from mining activities as well as any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material are not authorized for discharge under this general permit. The term also includes any other water which becomes commingled with such wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine, or other facility used for settling or treatment of such wastewater.

“Reclamation” means 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.

“Rinse Water” means water generated from rinsing exterior surfaces without the use of detergents or other added chemicals. Rinse water used for vehicles and equipment includes water generated from the rinsing of all exterior surfaces, including the tires, but excludes any areas of which may reasonably be expected to be exposed to oil or other pollutants, including but not limited to mechanical systems, engine compartments, steering, braking, lubrication and suspension systems, heating and cooling systems, and hydraulic systems.

“Sediment Basin” (i.e., “On-site Basin” or “Polishing Pond”) means a natural or artificial depression or man-made pond that is used as a discharge location of stormwater or stormwater commingled with authorized non-stormwater (e.g., mine dewatering wastewater as well as dust suppression water and rinse water that do not contain any additives or chemicals (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide)). The sediment basin is used as a method of minimizing pollutants such as dust, total suspended solids (TSS), total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity, and fines.

“Sediment Track-out” means dirt, mud, or other debris tracked out of a facility or onto a paved roadway by a vehicle or material handling equipment such as a forklift.

“Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility” means 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 authorized by an active mining permit.

“Washwater” means water which contains an additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide). Washwater is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

8.10.4 Additional Control Measures

Apart from the control measures implemented to meet effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, the permittee must implement stormwater control measures at their site. The potential pollutants identified Section 4.3.2.4 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

The permittee must 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).

b. Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)

The permittee must minimize dust generation through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

For mines subject to dust control requirements under state air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with dust control measures listed here and in Section 4.2.5. Documentation must be included in the SWPPP.

c. Vehicles and Equipment

Vehicle washwater containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

Rinse water (see definition in Subsection 8.10.2, above) does not contain any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) and is used to prevent sediment track-out and fugitive dust is authorized for discharge. The permittee must minimize the discharge of pollutants from rinse water used on equipment and vehicles (e.g., on wheels) and other rinse waters. Rinse waters must be treated in a sediment basin (i.e., on-site basin) or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment of total suspended solids (TSS), total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity, and fines prior to discharge.

d. Spill Prevention and Response (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

The permittee must minimize exposure to pollutants by using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures; locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways; and cleaning up spills immediately with spill kits (the permittee must not clean by hosing an area down).

e. Management of Stormwater (In addition to Section 4.2.11)

Permittees in Sector J should divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (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 waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

The permittee should direct discharges from their stormwater controls to vegetated areas of their site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural

buffers, unless infeasible. The use velocity dissipation devices may be necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.

f. Sediment and Erosion Control (In addition to Section 4.2.9)

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in the state of Connecticut. To prevent the discharge of sediment to surface waters, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

i. Installation of Downgradient Sediment Controls

The permittee must install and make operational downgradient sediment controls as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.

ii. Erosion and Sediment Control Installation Requirements

The permittee must ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition. Wherever the permittee determines that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, the permittee must initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery and complete such work by the end of the next workday. When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, the permittee must complete the work within seven (7) days, unless infeasible. If seven (7) is infeasible, the permittee must document the reasons in the SWPPP and complete the installation or repair as soon as practicable.

iii. Perimeter Controls

The permittee must install sediment controls along the perimeter of the disturbed area that will receive stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. The permittees must also remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the aboveground height of any perimeter control.

iv. Sediment Track-Out

For vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto public roads, the permittee must use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit. The permittee must also use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary and remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the workday.

DEEP recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after the permittee has implemented sediment removal practices.

v. Soil or Sediment Stockpiles

The permittee must minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible. The permittee must also prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile) and minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control). Long-term stockpiles of non-commercial soil (e.g., topsoil saved for final cover; sediment storage from stormwater basin cleanouts) that will remain inactive for at least thirty (30) days shall have permanent seeding or soil protection within seven (7) days in accordance with the E&S Guidelines unless site conditions warrant shorter time periods for these provisions.

vi. Sediment Basins

If the permittee intends to install a sediment basin, or series of basins, to treat stormwater or stormwater commingled with authorized non-stormwater, the permittee must provide storage

for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained, whichever is larger. The permittee must 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.

The permittee must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Subsection g, below.

vii. Channelized Flow

If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at the site, the permittee 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.

viii. Conveyance Channels

If the permittee installs stormwater conveyance channels, they must be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, the permittee 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.

g. Natural Buffers

For any stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities related to construction (see definition subsection 8.10.3, above) within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., the permittee must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:

- i. Where feasible the permittee should provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between industrial activities and a water of the U.S.
- ii. If a buffer of 50-feet is not feasible, the permittee should 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.
- iii. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, the permittee must implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.
- iv. Exceptions: 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 Section 404 permit.
 - For linear projects, the permittee is not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, they limit disturbances within 50 feet of a waters of the state. and/or they provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

See EPA's industrial stormwater website under "Fact Sheets and Guidance" for information on complying with these alternatives:

<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities>

h. Infiltration (In addition to Section 4.2.12)

Permittees in Sector J should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for structural control measures to attenuate or eliminate stormwater run-off from the site. Measures which can reduce stormwater volume include infiltration BMPs (infiltration trench, infiltration chamber, infiltration basin, dry well, infiltrating catch basin), filtering BMPs (bioretention systems, sand filters), and vegetated buffers.

A soil evaluation is required for all proposed stormwater infiltration systems to confirm critical soil characteristics and subsurface conditions at the location of the proposed system including soil types, depth to the seasonal high ground water table, depth to bedrock, and soil infiltration rates (or hydraulic conductivity). This information is used to determine if stormwater infiltration is appropriate for use at the site and to support the design of the infiltration system.

i. Capping

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

j. Treatment

If treatment of stormwater (e.g., physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, the permittee must describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater is encouraged.

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for guidance.

k. Native Topsoil Preservation

The permittee 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.

l. Discharge Testing

The permittee must test or evaluate all discharge points covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but prohibited non-stormwater discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), the permittee may keep a certification with their SWPPP, per Section 4.3.2.4.

m. Dewatering Practices

The permittee is prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control. An uncontaminated discharge is a discharge that meets applicable water quality standards.

The permittee must also meet the following discharge requirements for dewatering activities:

- i. No visible floating solids or foam.
- ii. No visible oil, grease, and other pollutants from dewatering water.
- iii. Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the state be considered part of the treatment area.
- iv. Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged.

- v. Water Quality-based Requirements Applicable to Earth-disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities
- n. The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Subsection 8.10.3, above:
 - i. Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by the state as a Tier 2 or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes:
 - ii. Complete initial stabilization activities within seven (7) days of stopping construction work.
 - iii. Inspections once every seven (7) days and within twenty-four (24) hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.10.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

The requirements in this Section are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Nature of Industrial Activities (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

Permittees must document in their 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.
- b. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3.4.3.2.3c)

Permittees must document in their 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 NPDES 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; offsite 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.
- c. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, the permittee must document in the SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. The permittee must consider the following factors: the mineralogy of the waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. The permittee must also include a summary of any existing waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock drainage.
- d. Documentation of Control Measures
- e. Certification that the SWPPP Meets Permit Criteria (Appendix D) (In addition to Section 4.3.2.9)

The Qualified Professional signing the certification has made an affirmative determination, based on the review described in this general permit, that all soil erosion and control systems, stormwater management systems, and/or water collection and treatment systems:

 - i. have been designed and installed to control pollution to the maximum extent achievable using measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and that,

where applicable, conform to those in the E&S Guidelines and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

- ii. will function properly as designed.
 - iii. are adequate to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
 - iv. will protect the waters of the state from pollution.
- f. Stormwater Controls and Engineered Stormwater Drainage (In addition to Section 4.3.2.94.3.2.9d)

The permittee must document the stormwater control measures used them in their SWPPP as well as any certification of an engineered stormwater drainage system.

g. Substitutions

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 the SWPPP.

h. Dust Control

If the permittee is in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, the permittee must state (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how the permittee has achieved compliance with them.

i. Employee Training

All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Section 4.4 must be documented with the SWPPP.

j. Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges

If the permittee is able to certify that a particular discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is authorized under a separate NPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, the permittee must retain such certification with their SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

8.10.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Section 4.4 during mining activities:

a. Inspection Frequency

- i. Inspections are not required during unsafe conditions.
- ii. A qualified professional must inspect the site at least once every 7 calendar days.

b. Reductions in Inspection Frequency

i. Stabilized areas

The permittee may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of their site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Subsection 8.10.4.8.10.4f, above.

ii. Frozen conditions

The permittee 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, the permittee may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

c. Inspection Areas

The permittee must at a minimum inspect all of the following areas:

- i. Disturbed areas.
 - ii. Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures.
 - iii. Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented.
 - iv. Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas.
 - v. Areas where stormwater flows.
 - vi. Points of discharge.
- d. Inspection Requirements

At a minimum the permittee must check:

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

If a discharge is occurring, the permittee must also check:

- v. The quality and characteristics of the discharge (see Visual Assessment in Section 4.4.2).
- vi. Whether controls are operating effectively.

- e. Inspection Report

Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

- i. Inspection date.
- ii. Name and title of inspector(s).
- iii. Summary of inspection findings.
- iv. Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable).
- v. If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s).
- vi. Each inspection report must be signed.

Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.

- f. Impaired Waters Inspection Requirements

Stricter inspection requirements apply if a site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by the state as a Tier 2 or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes: More frequent site inspections: Once every seven (7) days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.10.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table J-1 and J-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector J which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table J-2 also 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 authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.10.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following measures:

a. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

Permittee must conduct employee training at least annually at temporarily inactive sites.

b. Temporary and Final Stabilization of Disturbed Areas

The permittee must comply with the following stabilization requirement 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). In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have temporarily or permanently ceased prior to active mining, stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants using vegetative cover (temporary or perennial).

Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in subsection 8.10.3, above) have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. 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 have temporarily ceased, temporary or final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed.

8.10.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

a. In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following measures:

b. Site Closure and Reclamation

Sector J facilities must meet the applicable termination requirements per state and local regulations. Sites that intend to prepare all or a portion of the site for closure, in which there is no intent to return to operation in the future, must be stabilized to ensure passive stormwater management and treatment, minimize soil erosion and revegetated or brought to a condition consistent with post-mining land use prior to the submittal of a Notice of Termination.

Table J-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L ²
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Annually in 1 st and 2 nd Year of Permit Term	Total Arsenic (As)	None
	Applies only to Sector J that conduct blasting	Annually for permit term	Perchlorate	None
			Ammonia	None

Table J-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector J mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 - 1429), mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442), and mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Annually for permit term	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ³
	Applies only to mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Annually for permit term	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	25 mg/L ^{3,4} (monthly average maximum)
				45 mg/L ^{3,4} (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Once in the permit term ⁵	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁶ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table J-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				
³ The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				

Table J-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
⁴ See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance. ⁵ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR. ⁶ DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				

8.11 Sector K - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.11 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the activity code “HZ” under Sector K in Appendix A. This sector includes hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those facilities operating under interim status or a permit pursuant to Section 22a-449(c) or 22a-454 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.; or hazardous waste transportation activities conducted pursuant to these statutes.

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.

8.11.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector K are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector K.

8.11.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, any liquids derived from biomedical waste, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the facility.

8.11.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector K must also be aware of the following definitions:

“Biomedical Waste” means infectious waste, pathological waste and chemotherapy waste generated during the administration of medical care or the performance of medical research involving humans or animals and which, because of its quantity, character or composition, has been determined by the Commissioner to require special handling but excluding any solid waste which has been classified by the department as a hazardous waste pursuant to Section 22a-115 or is a radioactive material regulated pursuant to Section 22a-148.

“Contaminated Stormwater” means stormwater that comes into direct contact with wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or wastewater as defined below. Some specific areas of a facility 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.

“Drained Free Liquids” means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums).

“Geotextile” means a woven or nonwoven fabric or film which is utilized for the engineering management of soil and water.

“Hazardous Waste” means any waste material which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly disposed of, treated, stored, transported, or otherwise managed, including:

- hazardous waste identified in accordance with Section 3001 of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC 6901 et seq.).
- hazardous waste identified by regulation by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.
- polychlorinated biphenyls in concentrations greater than fifty parts per million, but does not mean by-product material, source material or special nuclear material, as defined in Section 22a-151, or scrap tires.
- RCRA hazardous wastes are the wastes identified in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 261 and regulated in Connecticut pursuant to Sections 22a-449(c)-100 through 110 and 22a-449(c)-11 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (Regs. Conn. State Agencies.).
- Non-RCRA hazardous wastes include waste oils or petroleum, or chemical liquids and hazardous wastes as defined in Section 22a-448 of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

“Landfill” means 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.

“Leachate” means liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

“Non-contaminated Stormwater” means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or wastewater as defined above. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of any landfill.

“Recycling” means the processing of solid waste to reclaim material therefrom.

“Solid Waste” means unwanted or discarded solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material, including, but not limited to, demolition debris, material burned or otherwise processed at a resource recovery facility or incinerator, material processed at a recycling facility and sludges or other residue from a water pollution abatement facility, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility.

“Solid Waste Disposal Area” means any location, including a landfill or other land disposal site, used for the disposal of more than ten cubic yards of solid waste.

“Transfer Station” means any location or structure, whether located on land or water, where more than ten cubic yards of solid waste, generated elsewhere, may be stored for transfer or transferred from transportation units and placed in other transportation units for movement to another location, whether or not such waste is stored at the location prior to transfer.

“Process Wastewater” means wastewater associated with this sector includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.11.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector K must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Preventative Maintenance Program

As part of the preventive maintenance program in Section 4.2.10, the permittee must maintain all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater and the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion. For transfer stations, the permittee must maintain the integrity and effectiveness of all collection containers, collection systems for white goods and other waste material storage areas, and systems to contain pollutants and minimize exposure to rainfall and run-off.

b. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The permittee must provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final landfill cover; inactive areas of a landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have received final cover but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

c. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas with outdoor storage and loading/unloading of hazardous substances or materials (in addition to Aquifer Protection Areas Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas with outdoor storage and loading/unloading of hazardous substances or materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.11.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector K must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with run-off; leachate collection and handling systems; waste storage areas, waste hoppers, waste loading, and waste transfer areas; other solid waste disposal areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities, as well as any others, that have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; waste hauling, loading, or unloading; outdoor storage of materials, including daily, interim, and final storage areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.11.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

a. Inspections of Active Landfills

The permittee must inspect operating landfills, open dumps, land application site, and other solid waste disposal areas at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector must 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; locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site; and other solid waste disposal areas. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed and vegetation established, conduct inspections at least once every month.

b. Inspections of Inactive Landfills

The permittee must inspect inactive or unstaffed hazardous waste facilities at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect areas the public has had access for waste disposal to ascertain that no waste is being dropped off at the facility during periods of inactivity. Additionally, the permittee must conduct a site “walkthrough” for litter focusing on the site perimeter and making certain that all inactive site storage of materials or equipment are protected from contact with stormwater.

c. Inspections of Transfer Stations and Recycling Facilities

The permittee must inspect transfer stations at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector shall focus on areas of used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site, and areas where waste and materials are loaded and unloaded. Additionally, the permittee shall conduct a daily site “walkthrough” for litter focusing on the site perimeter, cover of waste containers, and areas the public has access for waste disposal or recycling drop-off.

8.11.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Tables K-1, K-2, and K-3 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector K which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table K-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.11.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector K beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.11.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector K beyond those listed in Section 6.

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector K facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L ²
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L ²
			Ammonia (NH ₃)	2.14 mg/L ²
			Total Arsenic (As)	0.150 mg/L ²
			Total Cadmium (Cd)	0.0018 mg/L
			Total Cyanide (HCN/CN ⁻)	0.022 mg/L
			Total Mercury (Hg)	0.0014 mg/L

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
			Total Selenium (Se)	0.0015 mg/L
			Total Silver (Ag)	0.0032 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector K facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector K		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector K facilities with discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A	Annually for permit term	Alpha Terpineol	0.019 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Ammonia (NH ₃)	4.9 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)
			Ammonia (NH ₃)	10 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			Aniline	0.015 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Aniline	0.024 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.073 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	56 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	220 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Naphthalene	0.022 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.015 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ^{2,3}
			Phenol	0.029 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Phenol	0.048 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Pyridine	0.025 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Pyridine	0.072 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector K facilities with discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A	Annually for permit term	Total Arsenic	0.54 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)
			Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			Total Chromium	0.46 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	27 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.296 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector K facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector K facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁵ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table K-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3). ³See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance. ⁴Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR. ⁵DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.				

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

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.12 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from refuse facilities as identified by the activity code “LF” under Sector L in Appendix A. These facilities may include landfills, land application sites, open dumps, bulk waste facilities, recycling facilities (non-scrap metal), transfer stations, volume reduction plants, and waste-to-energy facilities.

Do not use for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.

Small-Scale Composting Facilities as defined in Section 6 are covered under Sector AG. See the requirements of Sector AG to determine if the facility is authorized under this permit.

8.12.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following facilities are authorized:

1. recycling facilities, resource recovery facilities and all such facilities and centers as defined in Section 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4953;
2. solid waste facilities (where waste and/or leachate are exposed or potentially exposed to rainfall);
3. intermediate processing facilities (e.g., transfer stations); or
4. facilities that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901, et seq.

8.12.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Discharges from open dumps as defined under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) are not authorized under this general permit.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: landfill leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; contaminated ground water; laboratory wastewater; rinse- or washwater from washing trucks, railcar exteriors, equipment, paved areas, building surfaces, and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.12.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector L must also be aware of the following definitions:

“*Contaminated Stormwater*” means stormwater that comes into direct contact with wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or wastewater as defined in subparagraph (v), below. Some specific areas of a facility that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the following: the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); dumpsters or roll-offs used for waste storage; the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

“Drained Free Liquids” means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums).

“Geotextile” means a woven or nonwoven fabric or film which is utilized for the engineering management of soil and water.

“Intermediate Processing Facility” means a facility where glass, metals, paper products, batteries, household hazardous waste, fertilizers and other items are removed from the waste stream for recycling or reuse.

“Landfill” means 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.

“Leachate” means liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

“Non-contaminated Stormwater” means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in subparagraph (iv), above. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of any landfill.

“Recycling” means the processing of solid waste to reclaim material therefrom.

“Resources Recovery Facility” means a facility utilizing processes aimed at reclaiming the material or energy values from solid wastes.

“Solid Waste” means unwanted or discarded solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material, including, but not limited to, demolition debris, material burned or otherwise processed at a resource recovery facility or incinerator, material processed at a recycling facility and sludges or other residue from a water pollution abatement facility, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility.

“Solid Waste Disposal Area” means any location, including a landfill or other land disposal site, used for the disposal of more than ten cubic yards of solid waste. For purposes of this subdivision, “disposal” means the placement of material at a location with the intent to leave it at such location indefinitely, or to fail to remove material from a location within forty-five (45) days, but does not mean the placement of material required to be recycled under Section 22a-241b in a location on the premises of a recycling facility, provided such facility is in compliance with all requirements of state or federal law and any permits required thereunder.

“Transfer Station” means any location or structure, whether located on land or water, where more than ten cubic yards of solid waste, generated elsewhere, may be stored for transfer or transferred from transportation units and placed in other transportation units for movement to another location, whether or not such waste is stored at the location prior to transfer.

“Volume Reduction Plant” means any location or structure, whether located on land or water, where more than two thousand pounds per hour of solid waste generated elsewhere may be reduced in volume, including but not limited to, resources recovery facilities and other incinerators, recycling facilities, pulverizers, compactors, shredders, balers, and composting facilities.

“Waste to Energy (WTE) Facilities” means facilities that utilize one or more technologies (e.g., incineration, gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion, and landfill gas recovery) to convert non-recyclable waste into usable forms of energy including heat, fuel, and electricity.

“Process Wastewater” means wastewater associated with this sector includes (but is not limited to) the following: leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.12.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Preventative Maintenance Program

As part of the preventive maintenance program in Section 4.2.10, the permittee must maintain all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater. The permittee must also maintain 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. For transfer stations, the permittee must maintain the integrity and effectiveness of all collection containers, collection systems for white goods and other waste material storage areas, and systems to contain pollutants and minimize exposure to rainfall and run-off.

b. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The permittee must provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final landfill cover; inactive areas of a landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have received final cover but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

c. Infiltration

Consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for BMPs which provide treatment to stormwater such as retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration) (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C).

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.12.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must map in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with run-off; leachate collection and handling systems; waste storage areas, waste hoppers, waste loading, and waste transfer areas; and other solid waste disposal areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities, as well as any others, that have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; waste hauling, loading, or unloading; outdoor storage of materials, including daily, interim, and final storage areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.12.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

a. Inspections at Active Landfills

The permittee must inspect operating landfills, open dumps, land application site, and other solid waste disposal areas at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector must 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; locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site; and other solid waste disposal areas. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed and vegetation established, conduct inspections at least once every month.

b. Inspections at Inactive Landfills

The permittee must 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.

c. Inspections of Transfer Stations and Recycling Facilities

The permittee must inspect transfer stations at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector shall focus on areas of used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site, and areas where waste and materials are loaded and unloaded. Additionally, the permittee shall conduct a daily site “walkthrough” for litter focusing on the site perimeter, cover of waste containers, and areas the public has access for waste disposal or recycling drop-off.

8.12.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Tables L-1, and L-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector L which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table L-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.12.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must inspect inactive or unstaffed non-hazardous waste facilities at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect areas the public has had access for waste disposal to ascertain that no waste is being dropped off at the facility during periods of inactivity. Additionally, the permittee must conduct a site “walkthrough” for litter focusing on the site perimeter and making certain that all inactive site storage of materials or equipment are protected from contact with stormwater.

8.12.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector L beyond those listed in Section 6.

Table L-1. Benchmark Monitoring and Additional Monitoring for Sector L (Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector L facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L ²
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L ²
			Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector L facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector L		

Table L-1. Benchmark Monitoring and Additional Monitoring for Sector L (Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps)

MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector L facilities with discharges from nonhazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B	Annually for permit term	Alpha Terpineol	0.016 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Ammonia (NH ₃)	4.9 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Ammonia (NH ₃)	10 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.071 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	37 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	140 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.014 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ^{2,3}
			Phenol	0.015 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Phenol	0.026 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	27 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)

Table L-1. Benchmark Monitoring and Additional Monitoring for Sector L (Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.11 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector L facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector L facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁵ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

²The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table L-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

³See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance.

⁴Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

⁵DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

8.13 Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.13 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector M in Appendix A.

8.13.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector M are authorized.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector M.

8.13.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

- **Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges**

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: vehicle washwaters; radiator flushing wastewater; washing and steam cleaning waters; anti-freeze (i.e., ethylene glycol); any fluids drained from vehicles upon dismantling and/or crushing.

8.13.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector M beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.13.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)**

The permittee must minimize the exposure of the following industrial activities to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt: vehicle dismantling and/or crushing; used parts storage; outdoor vehicle and equipment storage; vehicle and equipment maintenance; vehicle, equipment, and parts washing areas; and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

- b. **Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)**

The permittee must drain vehicles and mechanical equipment intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible) or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks. The permittee must conduct dismantling activities on a covered impermeable surface and employ impermeable containment measures for any uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage. Disposal of stormwater

collected within the containment areas shall be conducted in accordance with the “Spill Prevention and Response Procedures” Section (Section 4.2.8) of this general permit.

c. Stormwater Run-off (In addition to Section 4.2.11.1)

To minimize discharges of pollutants in run-off, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent (list not exclusive): berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties), installation of detention ponds, and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

d. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around vehicle salvage yards and vehicle recycling activities (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas vehicle salvage and vehicle recycling. Stormwater conveyance around the site’s perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

iii. Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

e. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

The permittee shall address, as applicable, the following areas (at a minimum) in the employee training program regarding proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of the following hazardous materials:

- i. Petroleum-based liquid waste including (but not limited to) oil, gasoline, degreasers, diesel fuel, and used mineral spirits;
- ii. Automotive fluids including (but not limited to) transmission fluids, radiator fluids, anti-freeze, mercury switches, solvents; and
- iii. Solid waste including (but not limited to) greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, and batteries.

8.13.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee shall identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: 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.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must 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), areas where vehicle fluids are drained, and fueling stations.

8.13.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

a. Weekly Inspections

The permittee must immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect weekly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches.

b. Quarterly Inspections

The permittee must inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vehicles 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.

8.13.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table M identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector M which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.13.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive Facilities

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must minimize the exposure of used parts storage, outdoor vehicle and equipment storage, and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges during periods of inactivity.

8.13.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector M beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table M. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector M (Automobile Salvage Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
		Quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
			Mercury (Hg)	0.0014 mg/L
			Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Semiannually for permit term	Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	None

Table M. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector M (Automobile Salvage Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector M facilities	No effluent limits for Sector M		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				
³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.14 Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.14 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector N in Appendix A.

Separate control measures have been established for recycling facilities that receive, process, and engage in 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).

8.14.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector N are authorized.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector N.

8.14.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

- **Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges**

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the State:

Non-stormwater discharges from turnings or other containment areas are not authorized by this general permit. Stormwater contaminated with soluble cutting fluids may not be discharged and must be collected and disposed of appropriately. Disposal of stormwater collected within the containment areas must be conducted in accordance with the “Spill Prevention and Response Procedures” Section (Section 4.2.8) of this permit.

8.14.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector N beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.14.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following additional control measures in subsection a through e, below.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

- a. Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials)

The following requirements are for facilities that receive, process, and engage in 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.

i. Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program

The permittee must minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. The following are some possible control measure options: Provide 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 the facility.

1. Establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or run-off.
2. Establish 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 subparagraph vi) below.
3. Provide training for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials.
4. Establish 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 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

ii. Outdoor Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage

The permittee must utilize control measures to minimize contact of stormwater run-off with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes and control measures to minimize pollutants discharged in stormwater. The following are some possible control measure options:

1. Permanent or semi-permanent covers.
2. Sediment traps, vegetated swales, and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants.
3. Dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert run-off from storage areas.
4. Silt fencing to prevent sediment transport.
5. Any treatment or other measures necessary to minimize the discharge of water-soluble pollutants such as coolants or oils.
6. Oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled.

iii. Outdoor Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids

The permittee must minimize contact of surface run-off with residual cutting fluids by the following methods:

1. Store all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover.

2. Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids.
3. Construct containment areas with concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on.
4. Route any stormwater run-off that contains cutting fluids to an oil/water separator or its equivalent.
5. Regularly maintain any oil/water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.
6. Stormwater containing water soluble cutting fluids may not be discharged and must be collected and disposed of appropriately.

iv. Covered or Indoor Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage

The permittee must minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface run-off. The permittee must implement the following control measures:

1. Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches;
2. Not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and
3. Disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

v. Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas

The permittee must minimize surface run-off from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Particular attention must be paid to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with run-off (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Following are some required control measures:

1. At least once a month inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment.
2. Establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment.
3. Use 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.
4. On unattended hydraulic fluid reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, and provide secondary containment in compliance with Section 4.2.4.
5. Use containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater run-off with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials.
6. Use oil and water separators or sumps.
7. Install permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease.
8. Construct and utilize catch basin filters or sand filters.

vi. Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program

The permittee must properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. The permittee must implement the following control measures:

1. Segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials.
2. Properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries.
3. Collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid.
4. Prevent exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or run-off.
5. Provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

vii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic fluid reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Compliance with the containment provisions in Section 4.2.4 must also be maintained. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

viii. Supplier Notification Program

As appropriate, the permittee must notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions. Any such restrictions must be identified in the SWPPP.

b. Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)

i. Waste Material Storage (Indoor)

The permittee must minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface run-off. The SWPPP may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from indoor waste material storage areas, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Implement procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking).
2. Clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials and/or a wet vacuum system.
3. Install appropriate containment structures (e.g., trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.).
4. Install a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas.
5. Drainage must be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

ii. Waste Material Storage (Outdoor)

The permittee must minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or run-off. The SWPPP may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans. Discharges of stormwater from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with Section 4.2.4.4 of this permit. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from outdoor waste material storage areas, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the appropriate volume of the largest tank in accordance with Section 4.2.4, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation, drainage control and other

diversionary structure, corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tank, and dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

c. Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas

The permittee must 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, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or run-off, and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or run-off controls.

d. Recycling Facilities (Source-separated Materials)

The following requirements are for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

i. Inbound Recyclable Material Control

The permittee must 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 (list not exclusive):

1. Provide information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials.
2. Train 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.
3. Establish procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

ii. Outdoor Storage

The permittee must minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and run-off 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 (list not exclusive):

1. Provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public.
2. Provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable wastepaper).
3. Divert surface water run-off away from outside material storage areas.
4. Provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes, and store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

iii. Indoor Storage and Material Processing

The permittee must minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas.
2. Prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system.
3. Provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

iv. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

The permittee must 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 (list not exclusive):

1. Minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas.
2. Establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas.
3. Avoid topping off fuel tanks.
4. Divert run-off from fueling areas, storing lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors.
5. Provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

e. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas where scrap or salvage materials are stored or stockpiled, or where stormwater has commingled with scrap material stockpiles (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with material stockpiles.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on from commingling with scrap materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage system meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.14.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing areas or equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

b. Maintenance Schedules/Procedures

If the permittee has outdoor stockpiles with cutting fluids subject to Subsection 10.3.4a.iii, above, the SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

8.14.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

a. Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities

The inspections must be performed monthly, per Section 4.4, 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 run-off.

8.14.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements (In addition to Section 4.5)

Table N identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector N which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.14.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive Facilities

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must minimize the exposure of equipment (e.g., forklifts), stockpiling and storage of materials (especially hazardous materials), and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges during periods of inactivity.

8.14.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following measures:

Table N. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector N (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
		Quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
			Mercury (Hg)	0.0014 mg/L
			Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Semiannually for permit term	Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	None
			Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	

Table N. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector N (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector N facilities	No effluent limits for Sector N		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				
³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.15 Sector O – Steam Electric Power Generation (SIC Code 4911)

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.15 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the activity code “SE” under Sector O in Appendix A.

8.15.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

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

1. Steam electric power generation, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source (does not include geothermal power).
2. Dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector O.

8.15.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit may be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Stormwater discharges from the following are not authorized by this permit:

1. Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility.
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).
3. Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

8.15.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector O beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.15.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector O must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. 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.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

b. Water-based Fuel Oil Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from vessel, pier and shoreside fuel oil unloading areas. The following are possible control measures: using containment curbs in unloading areas; having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and using spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, absorbent pads, containment booms or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during transfer.

c. Land-based 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).

d. 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.

e. Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from loading and unloading areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (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.

f. Liquid Storage Tanks (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

Minimize contamination of stormwater from above-ground liquid storage tanks by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): using protective guards around tanks; using containment curbs; installing spill and overflow protection; or using dry cleanup methods.

The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations. The impermeable secondary containment area must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored in the containment area (e.g., anti-freeze, copper (from pressure washwater), nutrients, etc.). For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If

testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to state and federal regulations.

g. Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks

Minimize contamination of stormwater from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). The permittee must also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

h. Spill Reduction Measures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill or reference the appropriate part of the facility's SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of the 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.

i. Oil-bearing Equipment in Switchyards

Minimize contamination of stormwater from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas.

j. 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.

k. 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.

l. Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills

Minimize contamination of stormwater from areas adjacent to ash disposal landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles and on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

8.15.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector O must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

Document in the 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 stockpile.

b. Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures

The permittee must document in their SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Table O.

8.15.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector O must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

Include, as part of the routine monthly inspection, the following areas: switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short-term material storage areas.

8.15.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table O identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector O which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table O also 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 authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.15.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector O beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.15.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector O beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table O. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector O (Steam Electric Generating Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
		Quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Semi-annually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS		Annually	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L ³

Table O. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector O (Steam Electric Generating Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector O facilities-Discharges from coal storage piles		pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				
³ If your facility is designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile run-off that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile run-off from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.				
⁴ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.16 Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.16 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 Appendix A.

8.16.1 Authorized Discharges

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector P are authorized.

- Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector P.

8.16.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the State: vehicle, equipment, or surface washwater (including tank cleaning operations) containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide).

8.16.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in **Section 6**, the permittees in Sector P must also be aware of the following definitions:

“Surface Washwater,” for the purposes of this permit, means water from the washdown or power washing of an external building or pavement which contains mobilized solids, oil and grease, chemical additives (e.g., detergents), dissolved salt, or other pollutants.

8.16.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector P must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Vehicle and Equipment

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. The following are possible control measures:

- i. Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.
- ii. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.
- iii. Install berms or dikes.
- iv. Use absorbents.
- v. Install roof or coverage over storage areas.
- vi. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).

b. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas. The following are possible control measures:

- i. Cover the fueling area (where feasible).
- ii. Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
- iii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off to the fueling area.
- iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
- v. Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.
- vi. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

c. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment washwater to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state. Vehicle/equipment washwater must be authorized under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) for discharge to the sanitary sewer or collected and hauled for proper disposal.

The permittee must minimize or eliminate contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

- i. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.
- ii. Cover the cleaning operation.
- iii. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines) or holding tank.

d. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

- i. Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.
- ii. Use drip pans.
- iii. Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.
- iv. Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal.
- v. Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems, waterbodies, or wetlands.
- vi. Use dry cleanup methods.
- vii. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- viii. Minimize run-on/run-off of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.

e. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must 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 the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive):

- i. Store the materials indoors.
- ii. Install berms/dikes around the areas.

- iii. Minimize run-off of stormwater to the areas.
 - iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
 - v. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- f. Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas

The permittee must minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive):

 - i. Cover sanding areas.
 - ii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off.
 - iii. Use other appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.
- g. Solid De-icing Material Storage (In addition to Section 4.2.7)

The permittee must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which solid de-icing material storage typically occurs at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

The permittee must ensure that storage piles of deicing materials (including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials) used for deicing or any other commercial or industrial purposes that are in place for more than 180 days must be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such structure must not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls or beyond the apron, especially when loading or unloading salt.

For temporary storage piles of de-icing materials in place for less than 180 days per year, a waterproof cover may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

In areas with a ground water classification of GA or GAA, an impervious liner must be utilized under any de-icing material pile to prevent infiltration to ground water. In addition, no new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities must be located within a 100-year floodplain as defined and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq. or within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply or within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Conn. Gen. Stat..
- h. Liquid De-icing Material Storage (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

The permittee must provide containers for liquid de-icing materials be constructed with impermeable secondary containment which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the container without overflow from the containment area.

For storage containers for liquid de-icing the permittee must identify containment control measures as part of the SWPPP. Containment control measure options may include but are not limited to:

 - i. Regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts of equipment.
 - ii. Establish a preventative maintenance program.
 - iii. Use dry absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect spills or leaks.
 - iv. Install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices.

- v. Implement containment or diversion structures to prevent spills or leaks from entering a storm sewer system.
- vi. Use drainage control and other diversionary structures (dikes, impermeable berms, curbing, pits).
- i. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

 - i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.
 - ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.
 - iii. Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).
- j. Employee Training

The permittee must train personnel within 90 days of employment and at least once a year in accordance with Section 4.2.13 and address the following activities, as applicable:

 - i. used oil and spent solvent management
 - ii. fueling procedures
 - iii. general good housekeeping practices
 - iv. proper painting procedures
 - v. used battery management

8.16.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector P must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface run-off:

 - i. vehicle and equipment storage areas (storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks).
 - ii. vehicle and equipment fueling areas.
 - iii. material storage areas.
 - iv. vehicle and equipment cleaning areas.
 - v. vehicle and equipment maintenance areas.

- vi. locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction) areas.
 - vii. liquid and solid de-icing material storage.
 - viii. other liquid storage tanks.
 - ix. loading/unloading areas.
 - x. waste storage areas (areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur).
 - xi. other processing areas.
 - xii. other storage areas.
- b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)
- The permittee must assess the potential for activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and describe those activities in the SWPPP. The following is a list of potential pollutant sources (list not exclusive):
- i. vehicle washing area.
 - ii. onsite waste storage or disposal.
 - iii. dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance.
 - iv. illicit plumbing connections between interior floor drains and the storm sewer system(s).
 - v. and fueling areas.
- c. Solid De-icing Material Storage
- Permittees must describe any measures related to solid de-icing materials storage (if it occurs on site) in their SWPPP:
- i. Deicing Material Storage Period
Permittees must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities and de-icing material storage typically occur at the facility.
 - ii. Deicing Material Storage BMPs (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)
The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring which must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

8.16.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector P must also implement the following additional inspection requirements during routine inspections: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance; fueling areas; indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas; material storage areas; vehicle/equipment cleaning areas; de-icing material storage areas; and loading/unloading areas.

8.16.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table P identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector P which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.16.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector P beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.16.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector P beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table P. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector P (Land Transportation and Warehousing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector P facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies only to Sector P facilities with Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013) or Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector P facilities	No effluent limits for Sector P		

Table P. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector P (Land Transportation and Warehousing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector P facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector P facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.17 Sector Q – Water Transportation (Marinas, Yacht Clubs, and Boat Dealers)

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 10.6 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation (Marinas, Yacht Clubs, and Boat Dealers) facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Q in Appendix A.

8.17.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector Q are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector Q.

8.17.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges (In addition to Section 4.3.2.6)

This permit does not authorize the following: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water; sanitary wastes; pressure washwater; and cooling water

8.17.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector Q beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.17.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector Q must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

- i. Pressure Washing Discharges

Pressure washing water is deemed to be a process wastewater under the Clean Water Act and is not authorized for discharge under this general permit. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, discharge of this process wastewater must be authorized under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) for discharge to the sanitary sewer or collected and hauled for proper disposal. This process wastewater must not be comingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

Permittees should refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for further guidance.

- ii. Non-pressure Washing Discharges

The conditions in subparagraph (i), above, do not apply to non-pressure washing discharges incidental to the normal operation of a recreational vessel.

- iii. Blasting and Painting Areas

If abrasive blasting of vessels or equipment is conducted on-site, the permittee must follow the abrasive blasting guidance in the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended. The permittee must minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. The permittee must contain all blasting and painting activities to minimize the discharge of contaminants either by hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris or by conducting such operations inside with appropriate containment measures. Stormwater conveyances within the drainage area of these operations must be inspected at the end of each week of blasting and cleaned of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips if necessary. When feasible, blasting media should be recycled.

iv. Propylene Glycol Discharges

Operators must minimize the release or discharge of propylene glycol or mix to the environment when used to winterize or commission engines and shipboard systems by using the minimum amount necessary. Operators must capture all waste propylene glycol, where possible, from the engines and shipboard systems for proper disposal.

Permittees may refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for more information.

v. Drydock Activities

The permittee should routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. The permittee should address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. The permittee should also include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (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.

b. Preventative Maintenance (In addition to Section 4.2.10)

As part of the preventative maintenance program, the permittee must perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/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.

c. Water Transportation Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)

i. Engine Maintenance and Repair

- ii. The permittee must implement the following (or their equivalents) to minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair, as appropriate: performing engine maintenance and repair activities indoors, when feasible, 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 run-off collected from the maintenance area.

No engine fluids, cleaning solvents, paint, scale, rust, oil and grease, or other contaminants resulting from maintenance or repair activities may be discharged to ground, storm sewer or receiving water. Such materials must be collected and properly disposed.

iii. Material Handling Area

The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee must consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed roof), and minimizing run-off of stormwater to material handling areas.

d. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from the storage areas. The permittee must specify where materials are stored and provide containment as specified in Section 4.2. If abrasive blasting is performed, the SWPPP must discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. The permittee must implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

e. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around marinas with service maintenance activities (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from service and maintenance activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

f. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must 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;; pressure washing procedures;; engine maintenance and repair procedures;; zinc anode disposal; and used battery and management.

8.17.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector Q must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and

unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

b. **Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources** (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must 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).

8.17.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector Q must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee must also inspect the following areas of the site monthly: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area. At least quarterly and additionally as necessary, the permittee must perform inspection of stormwater management devices (e.g., oil and water separators, sediment traps or chambers, pressure wash collection systems), as well as inspecting and/or testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.17.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table Q identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector Q which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.17.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector Q beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.17.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector Q beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table Q. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Q (Water Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	No threshold ²
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
			Total Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	No effluent limits for Sector Q		

Table Q. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Q (Water Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁴ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

²Facilities monitoring under the requirements of this sector shall not be subject to the Benchmark requirements for total copper. These facilities must monitor semiannually for total copper for the entire term of the permit.

³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

⁴DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

8.18 Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.18 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Appendix A.

8.18.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector R are authorized.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector R.

8.18.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

- **Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges**

This permit does not authorize the following: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water; sanitary wastes; pressure wash water; and cooling water.

8.18.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector R beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.18.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector R must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)**

- i. **Pressure Washing Discharges**

Pressure washing water is a process wastewater under the Clean Water Act and is not authorized for discharge under this general permit. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, discharge of this process wastewater must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat. This process wastewater must not be comingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

Permittees should refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for further guidance.

- ii. **Blasting and Painting Areas**

If abrasive blasting of vessels or equipment is conducted on-site, the permittee must follow the abrasive blasting guidance in the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended. The permittee must minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. The permittee must contain all

blasting and painting activities to minimize the discharge of contaminants either by hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris or by conducting such operations inside with appropriate containment measures. Stormwater conveyances within the drainage area of these operations must be inspected at the end of each week of blasting and cleaned of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips if necessary. When feasible, blasting media should be recycled.

iii. Propylene Glycol Discharges

Operators must minimize the release or discharge of propylene glycol or mix to the environment when used to winterize or commission engines and shipboard systems by using the minimum amount necessary. Operators must capture all waste propylene glycol, where possible, from the engines and shipboard systems for proper disposal.

Permittees may refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for more information.

iv. Drydock Activities

The permittee should routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. The permittee should address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. The permittee should also include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (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.

b. Preventative Maintenance (In addition to Section 4.2.10)

As part of the preventative maintenance program, the permittee must 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.

c. Water Transportation Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)

i. Engine Maintenance and Repair

The permittee must implement the following (or their equivalents) to minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair, as appropriate: performing engine maintenance and repair activities indoors, when feasible, 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 run-off collected from the maintenance area.

No engine fluids, cleaning solvents, paint, scale, rust, oil and grease, or other contaminants resulting from maintenance or repair activities may be discharged to ground, storm sewer or receiving water. Such materials must be collected and properly disposed.

ii. Material Handling Areas

The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee must consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints

and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing run-off of stormwater to material handling areas.

d. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from the storage areas. The permittee must specify where materials are stored and provide containment as specified in Section 4.2. If abrasive blasting is performed, the SWPPP must discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. The permittee must implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

e. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around marinas with service maintenance activities (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on away from service and maintenance activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

f. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must 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, pressure washing procedures, engine maintenance and repair procedures, zinc anode disposal and used battery and management.

8.18.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector R must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must 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.)

c. Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

i. Blasting and Painting Areas

The permittee must 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).

ii. Storage Areas

The permittee must specify in the SWPPP which materials are stored indoors which are stored outdoors, and how containment is provided in accordance with Section 4.2.3 and Section 4.2.4.

8.18.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector R must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee must inspect the following areas of the site monthly: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area. At least quarterly and as necessary, the permittee must perform inspection of stormwater management devices (e.g., oil and water separators, sediment traps or chambers, pressure wash collection systems), as well as inspect and/or test facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.18.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table R identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector R which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.18.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector R beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.18.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector R beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table R. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector R (Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	No threshold ²
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector R facilities	No effluent limits for Sector R		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table R. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector R (Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁴ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² Facilities monitoring under the requirements of this sector shall not be subject to the Benchmark requirements for total copper. These facilities must monitor semiannually for total copper for the entire term of the permit.				
³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				
⁴ DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				

8.19 Sector S – Air Transportation

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.19 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Appendix A.

8.19.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are utilized for vehicle and aircraft maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

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.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector S.

8.19.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

Stormwater discharges associated with the air transportation facility that are not identified in subsection above are not authorized by this permit. Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

- **Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges**

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. A discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

8.19.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector S beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.19.4 Additional Control Measures

Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector S must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Aircraft, Vehicles, and Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)**

- i. **Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas**

Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only. To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement the following control measures or equivalent (list not exclusive): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and install perimeter drains, dikes

or berms surrounding the storage areas. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

ii. Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (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 run-off. If the permittee has implemented a SPCC plan, the relevant aspects from the SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this Section may be cited in the SWPPP. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

iii. 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 run-off from cleaning areas.

iv. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

Minimize the contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars) by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (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 run-off from the maintenance area and providing treatment with proper disposal or recycling. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

b. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

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. Vessels shall be visibly labelled (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A”). To minimize contamination of precipitation/run-off from these areas, implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

c. De-icing Materials (In addition to Section 4.2.7)

i. Aircraft De-icing

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater run-off from aircraft de-icing areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; implementing a plug-and-pump (PnP) system; using vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles); perform de-icing operations indoors with a collection system; 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.

ii. Runway De-icing

To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement the following run-off management control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): mechanical systems (snowplows, brushes); and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting.

iii. Clear Ice De-Icing

When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as “clear ice de-icing”), implement the following control measures or equivalent measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants would need permitting under C.G.S. 22a-430 or 22a-430b), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges (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. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

iv. 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. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

1. Runway Deicing Operations

To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement the following source reduction control measures or equivalent measures (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 preventative measure against ice buildup; heating sand; and product substitution. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

2. 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 the following control measures or equivalent measures for reducing deicing fluid (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. The permittee must 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 subparagraph 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).

8.19.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector S must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface run-off: 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.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

In the inventory of exposed materials, the permittee must 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.

c. Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the method for disposal of vehicle and equipment washwater (i.e., permit issued under 22a-430 or 22a-430b or hauled off site). Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

d. Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Run-off

The permittee must document in their SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

e. De-icing Procedures

i. De-icing Season

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December-February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility.

ii. Deicing BMPs (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring which must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

iii. Urea and Glycol Usage (See subsection 10.8.4.10.8.4b above and Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP whether the deicing chemical usage exceeds thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea.

iv. Glycol can mean ethylene glycol or propylene glycol.

Urea Certification

- v. 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 using the certification statement in Appendix I on the Annual Report that the permittee does not use pavement deicers containing urea and maintain that certification in the SWPPP, or (2) meet the annual effluent limitation in Table S-2.

f. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and aircraft fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C).

However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees in Sector S should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and aircraft fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.19.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, permittees in Sector S that conduct aircraft de-icing must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

At a minimum, the permittee must conduct inspections of area(s) used for de-icing at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April) and at least weekly during periods when de-icing is actively occurring. If the facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Commissioner may specifically require the permittee to increase inspection frequencies.

8.19.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table S-1 and S-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector S which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Permittees in Sector S that conduct aircraft deicing shall collect at least one semi-annual stormwater sample and, in the case of benchmarks, any required follow-up samples during or immediately following deicing operations when there is a discharge. Stormwater samples shall be collected in such a manner that they are representative of stormwater quality resulting from deicing operations.

Table S-2 also 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 authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

a. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards (In addition to Section 4.5.3)

i. 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 using the certification statement in Appendix I on the Annual Report that the permittee does not use pavement deicers containing urea and

maintain that certification in the SWPPP and Annual Report, or (2) meet the annual effluent limitation in Table S-2.

ii. 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 state are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

iii. Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping

For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations in subparagraphs (i) or (ii), above, the permittee must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

8.19.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector S beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.19.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector S beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

8.19.10 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.

a. Permit Coverage and Submittal of Registrations

Where an airport transportation facility has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under a stormwater permit and develop a SWPPP for the operator’s area(s) of the airport. To obtain coverage under the industrial permit, all such operators must meet the eligibility requirements in Section 2 and must submit a registration, per Section 3 (or, if appropriate, a no exposure certification per Part 1.4).

b. Permit Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants

The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain permit requirements on behalf of its tenants in order to increase efficiency and eliminate redundancy or duplication of effort. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified. For each activity that an operator (e.g., the airport authority) conducts on behalf of another operator (e.g., a tenant), the SWPPP for each must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected operators. Options available to the airport authority and its tenants for implementation of permit requirements include:

- i. The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on its activities.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Tenants independently perform, document, and submit required information on their activities.

8.19.10.2 Duty to Comply

All individual operators are responsible for implementing their SWPPPs, and operators must ensure that their individual activities do not render another operator's stormwater controls ineffective. In addition, the general conditions found in Section 6 apply to each individual operator. For multiple operators at an airport with shared responsibilities this means that each individual operator remains responsible for ensuring all requirements of its own permit coverage are met regardless of whether the 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 a permit requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.

Table S-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector S (Air Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ²	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing urea	Annually during de-icing season for permit term	Ammonia ³	None ²
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol	Annually during de-icing season for permit term	Ethylene Glycol ³	None

Table S-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector S (Air Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol	Annually during de-icing season for permit term	Propylene Glycol ³	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector S facilities with run-off containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new “primary airports” (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Annually for permit term	Ammonia as Nitrogen ⁴	14.7 mg/L ^{4,5} (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Once in the permit term ⁶	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁷ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table S-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				
³ For facilities conducting aircraft deicing, at least one semiannual sample for these parameters, and any required follow-up samples, must be collected when deicing activities are occurring. Monitor ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing material storage is occurring.				

Table S-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector S (Air Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
⁴To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually using the certification statement in Appendix I that the permittee does not use pavement deicers containing urea and maintain that certification in the SWPPP and Annual Report, or (2) meet the annual effluent limitation of 14.7 mg/L. ⁵The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3). ⁶Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR. ⁷DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.				

8.20 Sector T – Treatment Works

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.20 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the activity code “TW” under Sector T in Appendix A.

The requirements listed under this Sector apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with the following activities: 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 that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more.

8.20.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector T are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector T.

8.20.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle washwater.

8.20.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector T beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.20.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector T must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Management of Run-off (In addition to Section 4.2.11.1)

To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must implement control measures such as routing stormwater to the treatment works.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

- b. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must cover or otherwise protect exposed materials from stormwater. Areas that must be protected from stormwater include the following (list not exclusive): 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).

c. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

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.

8.20.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector T must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: 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.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Document in the 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.

c. Wastewater and Washwater Requirements

If wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment washwater is not authorized by another NPDES 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 the SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit.

8.20.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector T must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

In addition to Section 4.4, the permittee shall 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.

8.20.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table T identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector T which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.20.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector T beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.20.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector T beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table T. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector T (Treatment Works)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector T facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector T facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector T		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector T facilities	No effluent limits for Sector T		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector T facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table T. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector T (Treatment Works)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector T facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.21 Sector U – Food and Kindred Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.21 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector U in Appendix A.

8.21.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector U are authorized.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector U.

8.21.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

- **Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges**

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

8.21.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector U beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.21.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector U must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)**

If the permittee intends to use chemicals at their site for pest control, the permittee must do the following: address pest control in the employee training program; minimize the discharge risk around areas of chemical pesticide storage; use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier; and comply with state/local requirements.

8.21.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector U must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. **Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)**

The permittee shall document in the SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or run-off: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; manure and waste bedding disposal areas; spoiled product management; and broken product container storage areas.

- b. **Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)**

The permittee shall document in the SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds and associated containment measures.

8.21.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector U must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee shall inspect on a monthly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: truck fueling and maintenance areas; 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; manure and waste bedding disposal areas; staging areas; air pollution control equipment; and areas of chemical pesticide storage.

8.21.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table U identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector U which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.21.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector U beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.21.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector U beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table U. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector U (Food and Kindred Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector U facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector U facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector U		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector U facilities	No effluent limits for Sector U		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector U facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table U. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector U (Food and Kindred Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector U facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				
³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.22 Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.22 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 Appendix A.

8.22.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector V are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector V.

8.22.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: 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.

8.22.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector V beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.22.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector V must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping

i. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. The permittee must minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off 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 run-off. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

ii. Material Handling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from material handling operations and areas through implementation of site-specific control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): using spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, the permittee must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

iii. Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area (where feasible); using spill and overflow protection; minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater run-off collected from the fueling area.

iv. Above-ground Storage Tank Areas (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from above-ground storage tank, including the associated piping and valves, by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in the SPCC program; minimizing run-off of stormwater 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.

The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations. The impermeable secondary containment area must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored in the containment area (e.g., anti-freeze, copper (from pressure washwater), nutrients, etc.). For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to state and federal regulations.

b. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must 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.

8.22.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector V must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

8.22.5.1 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the 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, de-sizing, 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).

a. **Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas**

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

8.22.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector V must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee must 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.

8.22.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table V identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector V which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.22.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector V beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.22.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector V beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table V. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector V (Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector V facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector V facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector V		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector V facilities	No effluent limits for Sector V		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector V facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector V facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.			

8.23 Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.23 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector W in Appendix A.

8.23.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector W are authorized.

- **Non-stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector W.

8.23.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

8.23.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.23.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.23.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector W must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. **Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)**

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: 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.

8.23.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.23.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table W identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector W which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.23.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector W beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.23.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table W. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector W (Furniture and Fixtures)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector W facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector W facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector W		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector W facilities	No effluent limits for Sector W		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector W facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table W. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector W (Furniture and Fixtures)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector W facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.24 Sector X – Printing and Publishing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.24 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector X in Appendix A.

8.24.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector X are authorized.

- **Non-stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector X.

8.24.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

8.24.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector X beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.24.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector X must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)**

- i. **Material Storage Areas**

The permittee must plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from such storage areas. Also, consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

- ii. **Material Handling Area**

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading, and unloading materials) by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (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.

- iii. **Fueling Areas**

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area (where feasible); using spill and overflow protection; minimizing run-off of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater run-off collected from the fueling area.

iv. Above-ground Storage Tank Area

The permittee must minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, (list not exclusive): regularly cleaning these areas; explicitly addressing tanks; piping and valves in the SPCC program; minimizing stormwater run-off 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.

The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations. The impermeable secondary containment area must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored in the containment area (e.g., anti-freeze, copper (from pressure washwater), nutrients, etc.). For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to state and federal regulations

b. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must 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.

8.24.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector X must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas

Describe in the Plan the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

8.24.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector X beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.24.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table X identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector X which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.24.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector X beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.24.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector X beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table X. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector X (Printing and Publishing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector X facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector X facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector X		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector X facilities	No effluent limits for Sector X		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector X facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table X. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector X (Printing and Publishing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector X facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.25 Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.25 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Appendix A.

8.25.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector Y are authorized.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector Y beyond.

8.25.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

8.25.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector Y beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.25.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Controls for Rubber Manufacturers (In addition to Section 4.2)**

The permittee must minimize the discharge of zinc in their stormwater discharges. The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

Subparagraphs (I) – (V) in this subsection identify possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list control measures to be implemented as appropriate for the site. The permittee must implement additional control measures such as the following examples (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.

- i. **Zinc Bags**

The permittee must ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at the facility through implementation of control measures such as the following (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.

- ii. **Dumpsters**

Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; and providing a lining for the dumpster.

iii. 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.

iv. Grinding Operations

Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations through the use of a dust collection system, or other equivalent measure.

v. Zinc Stearate Coating Operations

Eliminate the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain.

b. Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers

Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

8.25.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Document in the Plan the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater run-off.

8.25.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional inspection requirements: monthly routine inspections must include evaluation of material handling and storage areas, dust control mechanisms, and catch basins for zinc dust.

8.25.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table Y identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector Y which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.25.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector Y beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.25.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector Y beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table Y. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Y (Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector Y		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	No effluent limits for Sector Y		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	

Table Y. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Y (Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress . ³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.26 Sector Z –Reserved for Future Use

8.27 Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 10.16 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AA in Appendix A.

8.27.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AA are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AA beyond.

8.27.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.27.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector AA beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.27.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AA must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping

i. Raw Steel Handling Storage

The permittee must 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.

ii. Paints and Painting Equipment

The permittee must minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

b. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

i. Metal Fabricating Areas

The permittee must maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

ii. Storage Areas for Raw Metal

The permittee must 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 (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.

- iii. Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas
The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.
- iv. Cleaners and Rinse Water
The permittee must control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sandblasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.
- v. Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations
The permittee must 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.
- vi. Chemical Storage Areas (In addition to Section 4.2.4)
The permittee must minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas and include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.
The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations.
- c. Spills and Leaks
In the spill prevention and response procedures, required by Section 4.2.8, the permittee must 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.

8.27.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AA must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)
The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: 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.
- b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)
The permittee must document in the 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.

8.27.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AA must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

At a minimum, the permittee must 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.

8.27.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AA identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AA which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.27.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AA beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.27.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AA beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AA. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AA (Fabricated Metal Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AA		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AA		

Table AA. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AA (Fabricated Metal Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.28 Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.28 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 Appendix A.

8.28.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AB are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AB.

8.28.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.28.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.28.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.28.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AB must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must identify in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

8.28.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.28.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AB identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AB which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.28.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AB beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.28.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AB. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AB (Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AB		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AB		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	

Table AB. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AB (Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress . ³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.29 Sector AC – Electronic and Electrical Equipment and components. Photographic and Optical Goods

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.29 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 under Sector AC in Appendix A.

8.29.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AC are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AC.

8.29.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.29.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.29.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.29.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

There are no additional SWPPP requirements for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.29.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.29.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

(In addition to Section 4.5) Table AC identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AC which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.29.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AC beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.29.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AC. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AC (Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods)					
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT	
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)		75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)		5.0 mg/L
			pH		5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)		0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)		2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)		1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)		0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)		0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)		0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AC			
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AC			
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex		None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia		

Table AC. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AC (Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	Annually		Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress . ³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.30 Sector AD – Reserved for Future Use

8.31 Sector AE – Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.31 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials and as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AE in Appendix A.

8.31.1 Authorized Discharges

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AE are authorized.

- Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AE.

8.31.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Contaminated run-off from bulk storage of de-icing products is a prohibited non-stormwater discharge.

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: vehicle and equipment washwaters; the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals.

8.31.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector AE must also be aware of the following definitions:

“Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage” means de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials.

“Surface Washwater,” for the purposes of this permit, means water from the washdown or power wash of an external building or road surface which contains mobilized solids, oil and grease, chemical additives (e.g., detergents), dissolved salt, or other pollutants.

“De-icing Chemicals,” for the purposes of this permit, means any chemicals used for de-icing purposes such as sodium chloride, calcium chloride, or calcium magnesium acetate as well as any additives to such chemicals such as molasses (e.g., Magic Minus Zero is a mixture of magnesium chloride and molasses).

8.31.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AE must also implement the following additional control measures:

The permittee must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which bulk solid deicing material storage typically occurs at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

- a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

- i. The site must be swept at a minimum of weekly and, as needed, to prevent de-icing material from leaving the site and/or discharging to waters of the state.

- ii. For bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials:
 - 1. The entrance, exits, and access roads must be swept, at a minimum twice per week.
 - 2. Truck idling restrictions must be implemented.
 - 3. Wheel wash stations must be installed and used for all vehicles leaving the site to minimize tracking of material and sediment.

b. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

Road salt must be securely covered during the off-season (approximately 6 months of the year). During the on-season, the salt must be securely covered unless actively loading or unloading. During active use, measures must be taken to minimize exposure to precipitation (e.g., partial covers, staging under roofed structures, or using tarps during non-active periods). This may be accomplished by storing the material in a building or covering it with a waterproof material that is sufficiently secured to withstand damage from wind and not allow precipitation to come in contact with the de-icing material. Sites must be well maintained, meaning the impermeable surface (i.e., road, pavement, etc.) must be visible in all areas except where the stockpile is visible. Bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials, are exempt from the requirement in Section 4.2.12 of this general permit to cover the solid de-icing material pile ("stockpile") by structural means (including a rigid or flexible roof) provided the following minimum best management practices are implemented and documented in the site SWPPP:

c. Locate Stockpile on an Impermeable Surface (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

- i. The bulk solid de-icing material storage facility must be located on a well-maintained paved and impermeable surface, adequate in size to accommodate the stockpile(s) and all operations associated with delivery, stockpiling, and distribution of de-icing material.
- ii. The bulk solid de-icing material storage facility (and stockpile(s)) must be set a minimum of ten (10) feet back from all property boundaries.

d. Provide an Impermeable Cover

- i. The stockpile must be covered with an impermeable cover except when actively receiving deicing material, actively building the stockpile, or actively loading material out to customers.
- ii. The impermeable cover must ensure there is no runoff from the pads and loading aprons.
- iii. Field sewn seams must be double stitched. The impermeable cover must meet the following minimum specifications:
 - 1. Material: Type: Polyethylene, Weight: 6 oz/sq yard, Thickness: 12 mil
 - 2. Tensile Strength: Warp: 200 lbs., Weft: 175 lbs.,
 - 3. Tear Strength: Warp: 60 lbs., Weft: 50 lbs., Mullen Burst: 420 psi
- iv. The impermeable cover must be weighted down to ensure it is secure all of the time.
- v. The perimeter of the impermeable cover must be secured to the pavement with ballast.
- vi. The impermeable cover must be routinely inspected for wear and tear; and replaced as needed.

e. Receipt/Delivery of De-icing Materials

- i. During receipt/delivery of de-icing materials to the site, the stockpile must be covered in sections or stages as de-icing material is delivered to create or augment a stockpile.
- ii. When distributing/removing material from the site, the cover at the working face of the stockpile must be removed only enough to load out the day's shipment and then the working face must be recovered at the end of the business day, unless there are adverse weather

conditions, then it must be covered as soon as possible following the end of the adverse weather.

- iii. Minimize the exposure of de-icing products such as Magic Minus Zero (Magnesium Chloride and molasses mixture) to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt.
- f. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas where de-icing materials are stored or stockpiled, or where stormwater has commingled with de-icing materials (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater from coming into contact with de-icing material stockpiles.

- i. Stormwater Run-on
Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on from commingling with de-icing materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.
- ii. Best Engineering Practices
The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage system meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.
Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).
- iii. For bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials:
 - 1. Stockpile perimeter protection must be provided using concrete bin blocks lined with HDPE or equivalent to prevent run-on/off, with designated access points equipped with rubber curbs, asphalt speed bumps, or equivalent vehicle-mountable barriers.
 - 2. At the access points, a vehicle mountable perimeter control will be established using a rubber curb, asphalt speed bump or equivalent measure. These measures will be installed to fully extend to the perimeter protection at either end of the opening.

g. Training

Operations Staff Training: A biannual training program will be conducted for the salt stockpile BMPs. This training program must include the following items:

- i. Stockpile unloading procedures.
- ii. Truck loading operations.
- iii. End-of-day / end-of-shift site cleanup.
- iv. Spill cleanup procedures.
- v. Good housekeeping practices.
- vi. Street sweeping of neighboring roads / right of ways.
- vii. These trainings must be kept current and training protocols must be updated future modifications to site procedures.

8.31.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AE must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must assess the potential for activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and describe those activities in the SWPPP. The following is a list of potential pollutant sources (list not exclusive): vehicle washing area; onsite waste storage or disposal; areas where solid de-icing materials are exposed to stormwater. The SWPPP must also describe the precise chemical ingredients of the de-icing materials being stored on site (e.g., sodium chloride, calcium chloride, ferrocyanide). The Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for all de-icing materials stored on-site must be kept in the SWPPP.

b. Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage Operations

Permittees must describe any measures related to bulk solid de-icing materials storage in their SWPPP:

i. Deicing Material Storage Period

Permittees must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which most deicing activities (e.g., loading, unloading, receiving) and de-icing material storage typically occur at the facility.

ii. Deicing Material Storage BMPs, Inspections, and Monitoring (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs for preventing stormwater from commingling with de-icing materials, as well as weekly facility inspections of de-icing stockpiles, and monitoring strategies for de-icing parameters. Emphasis must be placed on these activities throughout the defined deicing season.

8.31.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AE must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

- a. Permittees must inspect areas around storage piles at least weekly, with particular emphasis on minimizing the exposure of exposed de-icing materials to stormwater. Permittees must also inspect the covers for tears or holes and ensure that BMPS haybales and catch basin inserts are working according to specifications.
- b. For bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials:
 - i. • Inspections must include checks on stockpile perimeter protection, wheel wash stations, and cover anchoring systems, with deficiencies corrected immediately.

8.31.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AE identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AE which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.31.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector L must also inspect covered stockpiles monthly to ensure that solid de-icing materials are not exposed to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt.

8.31.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AE beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AE: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AE (Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Annually for permit term during de-icing season	Chloride ²	None
			Cyanide ²	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AE		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table AE: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AE (Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ³ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²These are deicing-related parameters. Collect samples and any required follow-up samples, during the timeframe defined in Section 10.21.4 when deicing material storage and activities are occurring. Monitor ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing material storage, loading, and unloading are occurring. ³DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ⁴Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.32 Sector AF – Federal, State, or Municipal Fleet Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Sector AF apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from fleet repair and maintenance facilities operated by a federal, state, or municipal government. These facilities include (but are not limited to) National Guard fleet facilities, Connecticut Department of Transportation (CT DOT) garages, and municipal public works garages, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AF in Appendix A.

8.32.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AF are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AF.

8.32.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: vehicle, equipment, or surface washwater (including tank cleaning operations) containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide).

8.32.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector AF must also be aware of the following definitions:

“Apron,” or concrete apron, also known as “an approach,” is a Section of concrete inserted in one of more places in front of building or structure including in front of the entrance or around the perimeter.

“Surface Washwater,” for the purposes of this permit, means non-stormwater discharges from external building or road surface washdown/power wash which contains mobilized solids, oil and grease, chemical additives (e.g., detergents), dissolved salt, or other pollutants.

8.32.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AF must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Vehicle and Equipment Storage

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. The following are possible control measures:

- i. Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.
- ii. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.
- iii. Install berms or dikes.

- iv. Use absorbents.
 - v. Install roof or coverage over storage areas.
 - vi. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).
- b. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas
- The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas. The following are possible control measures:
- i. Cover the fueling area (where feasible).
 - ii. Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
 - iii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off to the fueling area.
 - iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
 - v. Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.
 - vi. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- c. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment washwaters to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state. Vehicle/equipment washwater must be authorized under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) for discharge to the sanitary sewer or collected and hauled for proper disposal.
- The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):
- i. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.
 - ii. Cover the cleaning operation.
 - iii. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines) or holding tank.
- d. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas
- The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):
- i. Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.
 - ii. Use drip pans.
 - iii. Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.
 - iv. Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal.
 - v. Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems, waterbodies, or wetlands.
 - vi. Use dry cleanup methods.
 - vii. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
 - viii. Minimize run-on/run-off of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.
- e. Material Storage Areas
- The permittee must 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 the following or other equivalent, control measures (list not exclusive):

- i. Store the materials indoors.
 - ii. Install berms/dikes around the areas.
 - iii. Minimize run-off of stormwater to the areas.
 - iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
 - v. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- f. Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas

The permittee must minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, (list not exclusive):

- i. Cover sanding areas.
 - ii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off.
 - iii. Use other appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

- g. Solid De-icing Material Storage (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

The permittee must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December - February, October - March) during which solid de-icing material storage typically occurs at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

The permittee must ensure that storage piles of deicing materials (including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials) used for deicing or any other commercial or industrial purposes that are in place for more than 180 days must be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such structure must not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls or beyond the apron, especially when loading or unloading salt.

For temporary storage piles of de-icing materials in place for less than 180 days per year, a waterproof cover may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

In areas with a ground water classification of GA or GAA, an impervious liner must be utilized under any de-icing material pile to prevent infiltration to ground water. In addition, no new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities must be located within a 100-year floodplain as defined and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq. or within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply or within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- h. Liquid De-icing Material Storage

The permittee must ensure that container for liquid de-icing materials be constructed with impermeable secondary containment which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the container without overflow from the containment area.

For storage containers for liquid de-icing materials, the permittee must identify containment control measures as part of the SWPPP. Containment control measure options may include but are not limited to:

- i. Regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts of equipment.
 - ii. Establish a preventative maintenance program.
 - iii. Use dry absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect spills or leaks.
 - iv. Install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices.

- v. Implement containment or diversion structures to prevent spills or leaks from entering a storm sewer system.
- vi. Use drainage control and other diversionary structures (dikes, impermeable berms, curbing, pits).
- i. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

 - i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.
 - ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).
- j. Employee Training

The permittee must train personnel within 90 days of employment and at least once a year in accordance with Section 4.2.13 and address the following activities, as applicable:

 - i. Used oil and spent solvent management.
 - ii. Fueling procedures.
 - iii. General good housekeeping practices.
 - iv. Proper painting procedures.
 - v. Used battery management.

8.32.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AF must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface run-off: vehicle and equipment storage areas (storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks); vehicle and equipment fueling areas; material storage areas; vehicle and equipment cleaning areas; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction) areas; liquid and solid de-icing material storage; other liquid storage tanks; loading/unloading areas; waste storage areas (areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur); other processing areas; and other storage areas.
- b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must assess the potential for activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and describe those activities in the SWPPP. The following is a list of potential pollutant sources (list not exclusive): vehicle washing area; onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between interior floor drains and the storm sewer system(s); and fueling areas.

c. Solid De-icing Material Storage

Permittees must describe any measures related to solid de-icing materials storage (if it occurs on site) in their SWPPP:

d. Deicing Material Storage Period

Permittees must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities and de-icing material storage typically occur at the facility.

e. Deicing Material Storage BMPs, Inspections, and Monitoring

(See Section 4.3.2.5) The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs for preventing stormwater from commingling with de-icing materials, as well as facility inspections of de-icing stockpiles, and monitoring strategies for de-icing parameters. Emphasis must be placed on these activities throughout the defined deicing season.

8.32.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AF must also implement the following additional inspection requirements: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance; fueling areas; indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas; material storage areas; vehicle/equipment cleaning areas; de-icing material storage areas; and loading/unloading areas.

8.32.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AF identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AF which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

a. Monitoring for Chloride and Cyanide

Monitoring for chloride and cyanide for those facilities that have solid de-icing material storage must be conducted during the prescribed de-icing season (e.g., November through March).

b. Federal, State, or Municipal Facilities Consisting Solely of Solid De-icing Material Storage

Federal, state, or municipal facilities consisting solely of solid de-icing material storage (i.e., satellite stations for de-icing storage) are not required to sample and are not subject the requirements in Table AF if they meet all of the following conditions:

- i. They do not perform vehicle repair and maintenance.
- ii. They are not continually staffed.
- iii. They do not store more than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing material at any one time.

c. Federal, State, or Municipal Facilities without Vehicle Maintenance and Repair

Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must conduct benchmark monitoring at least once per permit term.

Permittees for such facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must utilize the following guidance in lieu of Section 4.6.3.1:

- i. For any parameter with a value that is above the benchmark but less than two (2) times greater than the benchmark threshold, the permittee must review the SWPPP and existing stormwater control measures. The permittee must immediately review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter. Examples may include the following: review sources of pollution, spill, and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conduct a single comprehensive clean-up; make a change in a subcontractor; implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections. After reviewing the SWPPP and stormwater control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring the site's exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold. The permittee must document actions taken in the SWPPP. No further sampling is required.
- ii. For any parameter with a value that is equal to or greater than two (2) times the benchmark, the permittee must review the SWPPP and Existing Stormwater Control Measures. The permittee must immediately review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter. Examples may include the following: review sources of pollution, spill, and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conduct a single comprehensive clean-up; make a change in a subcontractor; implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections. After reviewing the SWPPP and stormwater control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring the site's exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold. Once a SWPPP review is completed and control measures have been implemented, the permittee must sample the discharge to demonstrate the actions taken comply with the general permit and submit the results to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within 30 days of receipt. These steps must continue until the values for all the parameters are at or below the benchmark thresholds. The permittee must document actions taken in the SWPPP.

8.32.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AF beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.32.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AF beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AF: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AF (Federal, State, or Municipal Government Fleet ^{1,2,3})				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ^{1,2,3,4}	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies only to Sector AF with incidental solid de-icing material storage	Annually for permit term during de-icing season	Chloride ⁵	None
			Cyanide ⁵	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AF		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	Once in the permit term ^{6, 7}	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table AF: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AF (Federal, State, or Municipal Government Fleet ^{1,2,3})				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁸ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹The requirements in Sector AF apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from fleet repair and maintenance facilities operated by a federal, state, or municipal government.

²Federal, state, or municipal facilities consisting solely of solid de-icing material storage (i.e., satellite stations for de-icing storage) are not required to sample and are not subject the requirements in Table AF.

³Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must conduct benchmark monitoring at least once per permit term.

⁴Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

⁵These are deicing-related parameters. Collect samples and any required follow-up samples, during the timeframe defined in Section 10.21.4.10.21.4g when deicing material storage is occurring. Monitor ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing material storage is occurring.

⁶Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must conduct aquatic toxicity testing at the time of benchmark monitoring.

⁷Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

⁸DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

8.33 Sector AG – Small-Scale Composting Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.33 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Small-Scale Composting facilities, as identified by the activity code “AG” under Sector AG in Appendix A.

8.33.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized for Sector AG.

- Non-stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AG.

8.33.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Stormwater that has come into contact with the following is not authorized for discharge to surface water under this permit: chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection or coloring.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: contact washwater from washing trucks.

8.33.2.1 Commissioner’s Affirmative Determination

Permittees in Sector AG must design their site such that stormwater run-off up to a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall will not discharge to surface waters. The SWPPP and associated site plan will be reviewed during registration to determine whether the site design is adequate to retain a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event on site.

If the Commissioner concludes that the site is not in compliance with the above, the Commissioner may require the site design to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer. Otherwise, the stormwater discharges must be authorized under this general permit as a Solid Waste Volume Reduction Facility (Sector L) or under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.).

8.33.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector AG must also be aware of the following definitions:

“*Aerated Static Piles Composting*” means a composting method in which compost feedstock is mixed in large piles and loosely layered with carbon-based bulking materials such as branches, wood chips, or shredded newspaper for aeration; static piles may also have a network of pipes underneath the pile to move air through the pile.

“*Compost Feedstock*” (i.e., raw materials for composting) means feedstock, or raw materials, are those materials that will be processed for aerobic decomposition under controlled conditions (e.g., horse manure and bedding; food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments; grocery store organics; food processing residuals; spoiled produce; soiled paper; waxed corrugated cardboard; compostable packaging; and carbon sources such as bark, cardboard, leaves, mixed paper, newsprint, wheat straw, wood chips, and sawdust).

“Compost Leachate” means liquid that has passed through or emerged from feedstock piles, static aerated piles, or windrows, and contains dissolved, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such composting activities.

“Compost Wastewater” is a general term for leachate, drained free liquids, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing trucks, equipment, and exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with compost feedstock or active composting operations in the facility.

“Composting Facility” means land, appurtenances, structures, or equipment where organic materials originating from another process or location that have been separated at the point or source of generation from nonorganic material are recovered using a process of accelerated biological decomposition of organic material under controlled aerobic or anaerobic conditions.

“Contaminated Stormwater” means stormwater that comes into direct contact with compost piles, compost feedstock handling and process areas, drained free liquids, compost leachate, and trucks, equipment, or machinery that have been in direct contact with the compost materials.

“Drained Free Liquids” means aqueous wastes drained from in-vessel composting containers (e.g., drums) or other rigid containers for the storage of compost feedstock or compost.

“In-vessel Composting” means a composting method in which compost feedstock is placed in a drum, silo, or concrete-lined trench where environmental conditions are mechanically controlled, and compost feedstock is physically turned or mixed.

“Non-contaminated Stormwater” means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with compost piles, the compost feedstock handling and treatment areas, composted final product, or composting wastewater.

“Small-scale Composting Facility” mean facilities that process less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source-separated organic materials (i.e., compost feedstock): horse manure and bedding; food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments; grocery store organics; food processing residuals; spoiled produce; soiled paper; waxed corrugated cardboard; compostable packaging; and carbon sources such as bark, cardboard, leaves, mixed paper, newsprint, wheat straw, wood chips, and sawdust, as well as any other bulking agents.

“Source-separated Organic Material” means organic material, including, but not limited to, food scraps, food processing residue and soiled or unrecyclable paper that has been separated at the point or source of generation from nonorganic material.

“Windrow Composting” means composting method in which compost material is arrayed in long rows (approximately 4-8 feet in height and 14-16 feet width) and aerated periodically by turning.

8.33.4 Additional Control Measures

Where composting operations are exposed to rainfall or run-off, the permittee must retain the run-off from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event. In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

a. Management of Stormwater (In addition to Section 4.2.11 and Section 4.2.12)

i. Stormwater Run-off

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for structural control measures to attenuate or eliminate stormwater run-off from the site. Measures which can reduce stormwater volume include infiltration BMPs (infiltration trench, infiltration chamber, infiltration basin, dry well, infiltrating catch basin), filtering BMPs (bioretention systems, sand filters), and vegetated buffers.

A soil evaluation is required for all proposed stormwater infiltration systems to confirm critical soil characteristics and subsurface conditions at the location of the proposed system

including soil types, depth to the seasonal high ground water table, depth to bedrock, and soil infiltration rates (or hydraulic conductivity). This information is used to determine if stormwater infiltration is appropriate for use at the site and to support the design of the infiltration system.

ii. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on from commingling with compost materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

iii. Preserving Vegetated Buffers

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for preserving vegetated buffers. Vegetated buffers are naturally vegetated areas between industrial activity and surface waterbodies and wetlands which can mitigate stormwater run-off flow rates, filter run-off, and promote infiltration.

b. Stormwater Treatment

To prevent contaminated stormwater or compost wastewater (leachate, drained free liquids, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater) from commingling with or polluting a facility's stormwater discharges, or otherwise causing pollution to the waters of the state, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

i. Treatment BMPs

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for BMPs which provide treatment to stormwater such as Stormwater Pond BMPs (wet pond, extended detention pond), and Stormwater Wetland BMPs (subsurface gravel wetland, shallow wetland).

ii. Compost Leachate Collection and Treatment

Permittees may implement and maintain all elements of a leachate collection and treatment system, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater.

c. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage system meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.33.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must include in their site map the following list:

- i. Site boundaries for active composting activities (e.g., in-vessel composting, windrows, or aerated static piles).
- ii. Site boundaries where blending of end-product is occurring.
- iii. Site boundaries for feedstock hauling, loading, or transfer.

- iv. Outdoor areas for compost feedstock storage, processing, and curing.
 - v. Outdoor areas for storage of bulking materials (dry carbon matter for mixing), topsoil's, or other additives for final blended product.
 - vi. Outdoor areas for chemical storage (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides).
 - vii. Outdoor equipment storage, cleaning, and maintenance areas.
 - viii. Access and haul roads.
 - ix. Outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater discharge point within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas.
 - x. Locations of any known compost leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with stormwater run-off.
 - xi. Locations of any leachate collection and handling systems.
- b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities, as well as any others, that have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off:
- i. Tabular inventory of the compost feedstock materials (i.e., raw materials) and nature of materials composted (e.g., "yard waste", "commercial food waste", "domestic food waste", etc.).
 - ii. Bulking materials (leaves, newsprint, wood chips) used as a carbon source.
 - iii. Materials, including daily, interim, and final used as cover for stockpiles or for blending final product.
 - iv. Fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.
 - v. Uncontrolled leachate flows.
 - vi. Any failure or leaks from any leachate collection and treatment systems.
- c. Composting Operations
- The permittee must document how the following criteria have been included in the design of the small-scale composting operations:
- i. Quantities of source materials to be composted.
 - ii. Origin of source materials to be composted.
 - iii. Target carbon-nitrogen ratio.
 - iv. Target moisture content.
 - v. Mix ratios of source materials.
 - vi. Method for mixing materials.
 - vii. Equipment used in all phases of composting.
 - viii. Turning schedule.
 - ix. Temperature monitoring.
 - x. Composting and curing times.
 - xi. Odor control.
 - xii. Area requirements.
 - xiii. End market for compost product.

8.33.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

Permittees must inspect composting sites at least once every seven (7) days. Focus should be on areas of feedstock transfer, storage, and processing; areas where aerated static piles or windrows have not matured (fresh piles); areas used for storage of materials which have structural control measures in place (berms, ditches, etc.); evidence of compost leachate or drained free liquid which can migrate into surface waters; any leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures as well as storm water retention controls are operating properly. For areas with mature piles or windrows where composting has been completed, or the areas for the storage of blended final product, conduct inspections at least once every month.

8.33.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Where composting operations are exposed to rainfall or run-off, the permittee must retain the run-off from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event on site. When a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event cannot be retained on site, and the site discharges to surface waters, Table AG identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AG which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.33.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

This permit covers are stormwater discharges from inactive sites. In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following measures:

a. Inspections

No inspection exemptions for unstaffed or inactive facilities. Permittees in Sector AG must continue to inspect quarterly in accordance with the SWPPP.

b. Control Measures

For inactive or unstaffed small-scale composting facilities which still have composting materials outside (composting feedstock, compost aerated static piles or windrows, bulking materials, blending materials, etc.), the following control measures are required:

i. Preventative Maintenance Program

As part of the preventative maintenance program, the permittee must maintain the following: all elements of any leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; the integrity and effectiveness of any structural control measures (including repairing berms, ditches, or swales) to eliminate stormwater run-off to surface waters; storm-resistance covering for any chemicals or materials that remain stored outdoors.

ii. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The permittee must provide temporary slope stabilization for the following to minimize erosion and sediment in stormwater discharges: both inactive (i.e., finished) areas of compost and active compost piles; finished composted product; materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final use; and any other bulking or blending materials stockpiled outdoors.

8.33.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following measures for terminating coverage:

a. Remove or otherwise properly dispose of any of the following materials stored outdoors:

- i. Active composting activities (e.g., in-vessel composting, windrows, or aerated static piles).
- ii. Compost feedstock.
- iii. Bulking materials (dry carbon matter for mixing), topsoil, or other additives for final blended product.

iv. Chemicals (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides).

Table AG. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AG (Small-Scale Composting of Food Scraps, Manure, and Yard Waste ¹)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ²	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AG		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AG		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ³ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Small-scale composting facilities are those facilities that process less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source separated organic materials, including but not limited to: horse manure and bedding; food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments; grocery store organics; food processing residuals; spoiled produce; soiled paper; waxed corrugated cardboard; compostable packaging; and including carbon-based bulking materials such as sawdust, woodchips, and leaves.

Table AG. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AG (Small-Scale Composting of Food Scraps, Manure, and Yard Waste ¹)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
² Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ³ DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress . ⁴ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.34 Sector AH – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Commissioner as Requiring Permits

This sector is primarily intended for discharges designated by the Commissioner as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and the permittee's facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity. The permittee must obtain the Commissioner's written permission to use this Sector prior to submitting a registration. If the permittee is authorized to use this permit, they will still be required to ensure that their discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Section 2.

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

Sector AH is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Commissioner as needing a stormwater permit, and any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by Sectors A-AG. The requirements in Subsection 8.34 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity and are identified by the activity code "AH" under Sector AH in Appendix A.

8.34.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of the authorized stormwater discharges.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional authorized non-stormwater discharges.

8.34.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by the Commissioner must be eliminated or be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any prohibited stormwater discharges.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any prohibited non-stormwater discharges.

8.34.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional definitions beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.34.4 Additional Control Measures

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional control measures beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.34.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional SWPPP requirements beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.34.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional inspection requirements beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.34.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

In addition to Section 4.5, the Commissioner will establish any monitoring and reporting requirements for the permittee's facility prior to authorizing them to be covered by this permit. Monitoring requirements will be based on the nature of activities at the facility and the stormwater discharges.

8.34.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.34.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Appendices A through L

Appendix A - Industrial SIC & NAICS Codes

Appendix B - Registration Certification

Appendix C - Aquifer Protection Areas

Appendix D - SWPPP Certification

Appendix E – Certification of Stormwater & Non-Stormwater Discharges

Appendix F – Certification of Unstaffed or Inactive Facility

Appendix G – Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Appendix H – Guidance for Semi-annual Benchmark Monitoring and Corrective Action

Appendix I – Sector S Effluent Limit Exemption Certification

Appendix J – BMPs for Concrete Washout

Appendix K – Notice of Termination

Appendix L - DMR No Data Indicator Codes