AI 35849

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RECEIVED
FEB 2 2021
MDEQ

INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER NOTICE OF INTENT (ISNOI)

FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER GENERAL NPDES PERMIT MSR00 1802 ___ ___

(NUMBER TO BE ASSIGNED BY STATE)

INSTRUCTIONS

Applicant must be the owner or operator (i.e., legal entity that controls the facility's operation, or the plant/site manager, not the environmental consultant). The owner or operator that receives coverage is responsible for permit compliance. File at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the regulated industrial activity.

Submittals with this ISNOI must include a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) with the minimum components found in ACTs 5-8 of the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. In addition, a United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map (or a copy) showing site location and extending at least 1/2 mile beyond the site's property boundary is required. If a copy is submitted, provide the name of the quadrangle map that is found in the upper right hand corner. Maps can be obtained from the MDEQ, Office of Geology at 601-961-5523.

ALL FORM BLANKS MUST BE COMPLETED (enter "NA" if not applicable)

THE APPLICANT IS: ■ **OWNER** ■ **OPERATOR (PLEASE CHECK ONE OR BOTH)**

OWNER INFORMATION

Owner Contact Name: Janet Doan **Position:** Environmental Manager

Owner Company Name: Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC

Owner Street (P.O. Box): 1331 Capitol

Owner City: Omaha **State:** NE **Zip:** 68102

Owner Phone Number: (402) 889-4022 **Owner Email:** janet.doan@gavilon.com

OPERATOR INFORMATION (if different than owner)

Operator Contact Name: Clint Peterman **Position:** Facility Manager

Operator Company Name: Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC

Operator Street (P.O. Box): 461 Haining Road

Operator City: Vicksburg **State:** MS **Zip:** 39183

Operator Phone Number: (662) 344-7001 **Operator Email:** clint.peterman@gavilon.com

FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name: Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC - Vicksburg

Nature of Business (Include 4–digit Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC) and description):

SIC Code: 5191 Farm Supplies

Receiving Stream: Vicksburg Harbor Channel

Is receiving stream on MDEQ's 303(d) List? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Has a TMDL been established for the receiving stream segment? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Physical Site Address:

Street: 461 Haining Road **City:** Vicksburg

County: Warren **Zip:** 39183

Latitude: 32 degrees 23 minutes 2.26 seconds **Longitude:** -90 degrees 52 minutes 24.2 seconds

Method Used to Determine Lat & Long (GPS of plant entrance) or Map Interpolation): Google Earth

Attach a copy of any existing laboratory data for each storm water outfall. If multiple sampling has been performed, provide a summary for each parameter, including sampling dates and the minimum, average and maximum values.

Is this a SARA Title III, Section 313 facility utilizing water priority chemicals at threshold amounts? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, please attach a list of water priority chemicals present at the facility.

DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS/REQUIREMENTS

Is this notice for a facility that will require other permits? ☐ **Yes** ■ **No**

If yes, check which one(s): ☐ **Air,** ☐ **Hazardous Waste,** ☐ **Pretreatment,** ☐ **Water State Operating,** ☐ **Individual NPDES, or list Other(s):**

_____

How will sanitary sewage be collected and treated? Plumbing system connected to city sanitary sewer system

Indicate any local storm water ordinance with which the facility must comply and submit any documentation of approval.

NA

Is treatment of storm water provided at any outfall? ☐ **Yes** ■ **No**

If yes, please describe: _____

_____

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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Russell Bragg
Signature[1] (Must be signed by operator when different than owner)

1/21/21
Date Signed

Russell Bragg
Printed Name[1]

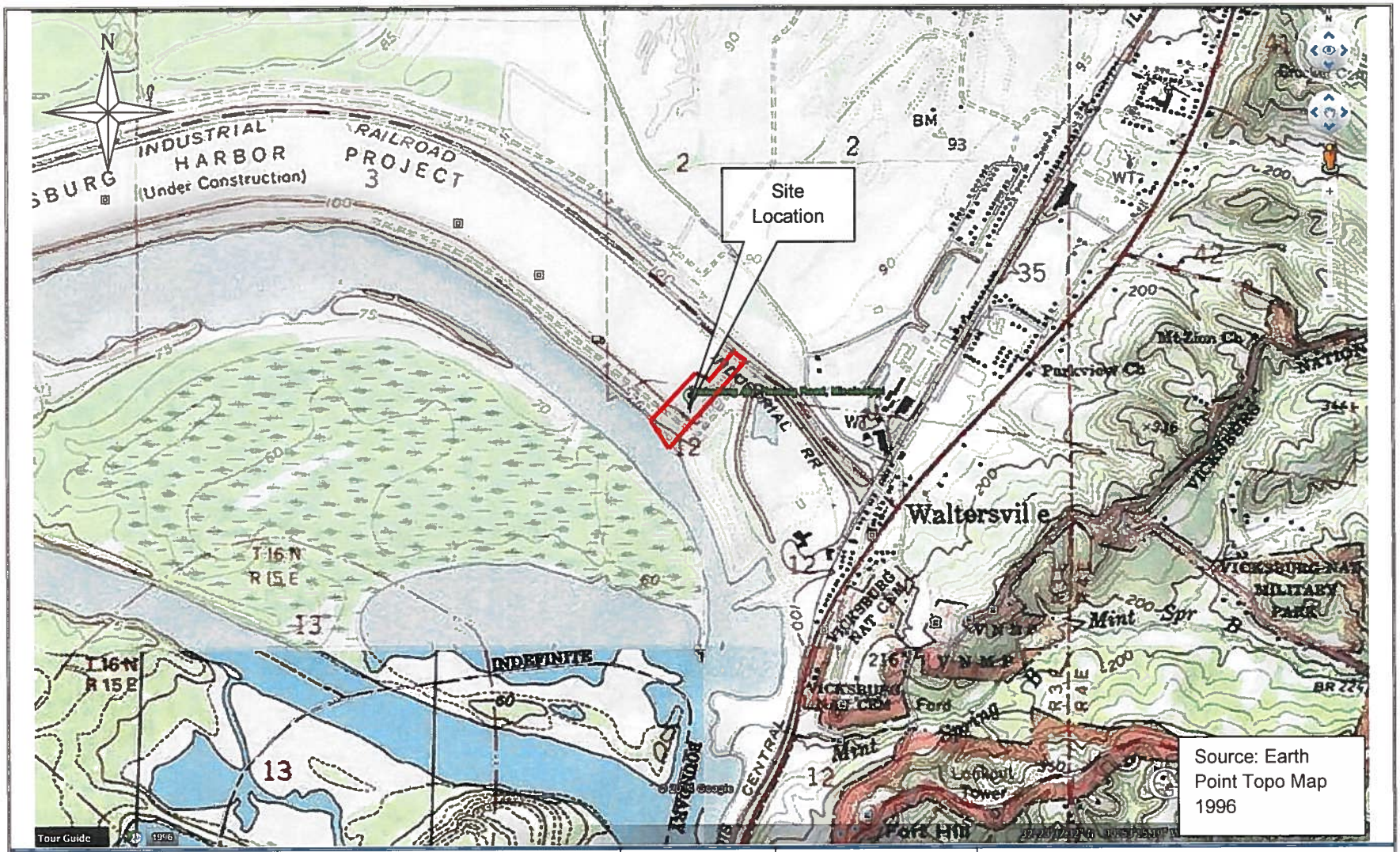
Regional VP and General Manager
Title

[1]This application shall be signed according to the General Permit, ACT 16, T-9, as follows:

- **For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer.**
- **For a partnership, by a general partner.**
- **For a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.**
- **For a municipal, state or other public facility, by principal executive officer, the mayor, or ranking elected official.**

After signing please mail to: **Chief, Environmental Permits Division**
MS Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control
P.O. Box 2261
Jackson, MS 39225

Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC
Vicksburg, MS



Drawing Name:	Site Boundary	**Drawn By:**	Janet Doan
Drawing Identification:	USGS Quadrangle maps: Long Lake, Redwood, Vicksburg East, and Vicksburg West	**Revision Date:**	01/15/2021

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GAVILON FERTILIZER, LLC VICKSBURG
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

461 HAINING ROAD
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

REVISION DATE: JANUARY 19, 2021

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Page

1 INTRODUCTION

Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are required to apply for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for storm water discharges. Gavilon has determined that the Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC Vicksburg (Facility) industrial activities fall under Standard Industrial Code 5191: Farm Supplies which is not an industrial classification that is covered under the NPDES program; however, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) has required the facility to seek coverage.

To comply with the storm water regulations, Gavilon applied for coverage under the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) General NPDES Permit. Gavilon also developed a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in general accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) NPDES Multi-Sector General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP). Gavilon used the EPA's SWPPP format (i.e., in lieu of the MDEQ format) to provide consistency for the Gavilon facilities located in multiple states.

Gavilon developed the SWPPP by reviewing existing information, assessing potential pollutant sources, and identifying baseline and site specific best management practices (BMPs). To sustain the SWPPP as a working document, Gavilon must implement BMPs, conduct semi-annual inspections to evaluate BMPs, and train employees. Employee training may include a review of current BMPs, BMPs to consider implementing, spill response and prevention actions, and storm water inspections and monitoring.

1.1 SWPPP Strategy

The first step in the preparation of this SWPPP was to assess the facility and the surrounding areas. In order to conduct this task, Gavilon developed site maps. The maps in Appendix B indicate facility structures, potential pollutant sources, potential monitoring points, runoff drainage areas and ground cover characteristics. These maps help in developing a pollutant control strategy by revealing potential pollutant sources and existing storm water pollution controls. Gavilon identified additional BMPs so Gavilon could further minimize discharges of these pollutants. This SWPPP discussed BMPs in Appendix K.

This SWPPP promotes the implementation of BMPs to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water. Examples of BMPs include housekeeping, enclosing potential pollutant sources, and preventive maintenance of equipment and vehicles.

Although the SWPPP has been prepared to satisfy most of the NPDES permit requirements, the development of the SWPPP is not the only compliance requirement of the permit. This plan also addresses other requirements such as, certifications, employee education, inspections, reporting, record keeping and potential monitoring of the storm water.

1.2 Reference Information

The following documents are references used to complete the SWPPP:

- USEPA NPDES Multi-Sector General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP), 2015
- NPDES General Permit for Industrial Storm Water Discharges (Mississippi General Permit)
- "Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); June 2015
- "Final National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities", published in the Federal Register, Volume 60, Number 189, EPA, Friday, September 29, 1995, Part XIV
- Mississippi Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Guidance Manual for Industrial Facilities, December 2012

1.3 General Information

1.3.1 Facility Information

Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC Vicksburg
461 Haining Road
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39183

1.3.2 Permit Issuing Authority

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Post Office Box 2261
Jackson, Mississippi 39225

1.3.3 Facility Emergency Response Coordinator

The Emergency Response Action Plan identifies the facility emergency response coordinator.

2 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

Gavilon established a Pollution Prevention Team to implement the requirements of the SWPPP. These requirements include training team members, implementing BMPs, performing facility 1s, evaluating the SWPPP, monitoring storm water if required by MDEQ, reporting non-compliance or monitoring results and record keeping.

2.1 Pollution Prevention Team Member Duties

2.1.1 Plan Coordinator

The facility manager or their designees will serve as the Plan Coordinator. The Plan Coordinator is responsible for guiding implementation of the SWPPP. The Plan Coordinator must be familiar with facility operations, potential pollutants, outfall locations, and the SWPPP. This person will conduct or will designate a team member to conduct the following duties:

- Appropriate storm water pollution prevention employee training;
- Storm water inspections and compliance evaluations (semi-annual and annual) at potential pollutant sources and outfalls;
- Storm water monitoring and results reporting to (if required by MDEQ);
- BMP implementation;
- report filing as appropriate (e.g. report of non-compliance if storm water contamination reaches the waters of the State, reportable quantity spill reports, results of quantitative analyses if monitoring is performed);
- Records maintenance including reports, inspections, and monitoring results (if required by) for a period of at least three years; and
- SWPPP Update and/or review when necessary.

The plan coordinator is the designated person accountable for spill prevention at the facility. The plan coordinator is responsible for setting up the necessary spill emergency procedures and reporting requirements to isolate, contain and clean up spills and emergency releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals identified. However, Gavilon did not identify Section 313 water priority chemicals at the time of the SWPPP development and the facility is not currently subject to the requirements of Section 313.

2.1.2 Team Members

Superintendents who are not plan coordinators, terminal laborers, and operations specialists will serve as Team Members. Team members are responsible for:

- Implementing Individual Permit and SWPPP requirements,

- Defining and agreeing upon an appropriate set of goals for the facility's storm water management program,
- Having an awareness of changes in plant operations that might require revisions to the SWPPP,
- Maintaining a clear line of communication with plant management to ensure a cooperative partnership.

In addition, team members, under the direction of the Plan Coordinator, are responsible for carrying out BMPs at the facility. Other responsibilities may include sampling storm water; inspecting outfalls and potential pollutant sources; documenting inspections, assisting with reviewing and updating the SWPPP, and monitoring of storm water. The Plan Coordinator compiles the storm water inspection and monitoring reports and maintains them with the SWPPP or on (Environmental, Health and Safety) EHS software.

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3 SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Activities at the Facility

The Facility is a fertilizer storage and distribution facility. The facility stores dry and liquid fertilizers. Facility activities consist of loading, unloading, and blending of bulk fertilizer products. The facility receives fertilizers via truck and barges and ships fertilizers in trucks. Secondary facility activities include an office and facility maintenance.

3.2 Site Diagrams

Appendix B contains diagrams of the facility indicating potential pollutant sources, stormwater conveyance systems and ground cover characteristics.

4 RECEIVING WATERS

4.1 Receiving Waters and Wetlands

Table 4.1-1 lists the names of surface waters that receive discharges from the facility.

Table 4.1-1: Facility Receiving Waters

Receiving Water	Impaired Water	Water Quality Criteria	Outfall
Vicksburg Harbor Channel	No	No	1
Vicksburg Harbor Channel	No	No	2

4.2 Water Quality Standards

For certain waterways, Mississippi DEQ has identified water-body-specific water quality standards. A review of Mississippi Water Quality Criteria (Mississippi Commission on Environmental Quality Regulations for Water Quality Criteria For Intrastate, Interstate, And Coastal Waters), indicated that the facility does not discharge water to a water body listed in the "Specific Water Quality Criteria", however general water quality criteria apply to all surface waters. These criteria state that all waters shall be free from sludge, floating debris, oil and scum, color and odor producing materials and substances that are harmful to humans, animal, or aquatic life. The standards also prohibit "toxics in toxic amounts". Appendix E contains water quality information, where applicable.

4.3 Water Quality Impaired Receiving Waters

Under Section 303(d) of the 1972 Clean Water Act, states, territories and authorized tribes are required to develop a list of water quality limited segments. The waters on the list do not meet water quality standards, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. The law requires that these jurisdictions establish priority rankings for water on the lists and develop action plans, called as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL), to improve water quality.

A review of the most recent Mississippi 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies did not identify the Vicksburg Harbor Channel as impaired.

Appendix E contains water quality information, where applicable.

5 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

To identify potential pollutant sources at the facility, Gavilon evaluated the following:

- Activities exposed to storm water
- Pollutants
- History of spills and leaks
- Non-storm water discharges
- Salt storage
- Sampling data
- Unauthorized discharges

5.1 Activities Exposed to Stormwater

To identify activities at the facility which may be exposed to storm water, Gavilon obtained a list of the activities associated with the applicable industry from the "Final National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities: Notice published in the Federal Register / Vol. 60, No. 189 / Friday, September 29, 1995. This document provides a comprehensive list of pollutants found in storm water discharges as well as options for controlling pollutants. Gavilon used the Industrial Activity Sector P information to develop a list of industrial activities potentially exposed to storm water at the Facility. Appendix A, Table A-1 contains the evaluation of activities exposed to storm water.

5.2 Pollutants

To identify potential pollutants that may be exposed to storm water, Gavilon considered the following sources of potential pollutants:

- Pollutants for which an effluent guideline exists to which the facility is subject,
- EPCRA Section 313 listed chemicals with releases of 500 pounds a year or more on the most recent USEPA Form R report, and
- Other pollutants, which could be released in a quantity that could create potential water quality impacts (e.g. petroleum or petroleum products).

5.2.1 Effluent Guidelines

Effluent guidelines have not been developed for this industry.

5.2.2 EPCRA 313 Chemicals

The facility is not required to prepare EPCRA 313 reports (i.e., Form R or Toxic Release Inventory).

5.2.3 Other Pollutants

Other potential pollutants that could be exposed to storm water include:

- Fertilizers
- Petroleum products
- Miscellaneous chemicals

5.3 Spills and Leaks

The history of spills and leaks is documented in the facility's EHS software.

5.4 Non-Storm Water Discharges

The EPA's General Permit authorizes the following non-storm water discharges:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushings;
- Water used to control dust;
- Potable water sources including uncontaminated water line flushing;
- Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., a piped cooling tower blowdown or drains).
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials;
- Uncontaminated excavation dewatering;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Water used to wash vehicles where surface waters are not impacted by pollutants associated with industrial activities and hazardous cleaning products

The Facility has the potential to discharge the following non-storm water discharges:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities
- Fire hydrant flushings
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate

Potential pollutants from fire sprinkler water line flushing include chlorine (i.e., from the potable water treatment process) and sediments from the draining operation (i.e., the water flushing operation entraining sediment/dirt from the concrete).

Gavilon identified discharges from fire-fighting activities, fire hydrant flushings, and uncontaminated air conditioning and compressor condensate as non-storm water discharges at the Facility. If Gavilon or a local response agency conducts fire-fighting activities or fire sprinkler water line flushing, they will exercise care to avoid sedimentation caused by the force of the water exiting the fire sprinkler water line drain. If needed to reduce sedimentation, Gavilon will sweep the discharge area prior to draining the fire sprinkler water line. Gavilon will not discharge oil-contaminated condensate to the surface without treatment.

5.5 Salt Storage

The Facility does not have salt storage piles.

5.6 Sampling Data

Monthly Visual Jar Test Inspections are included in Appendix H.

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6 STORM WATER CONTROLS (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES)

6.1 Overview

The Facility evaluated potential best management practices; typical BMPs evaluated include:

- Minimize exposure
- Good housekeeping
- Maintenance
- Spill prevention and response
- Erosion and sediment controls
- Management of runoff
- Salt storage piles or piles containing salt
- Employee training
- Minimize dust generation and vehicle tracking of industrial materials

6.2 Minimize Exposure

The Facility will minimize the exposure of material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff in order to minimize pollutant discharges by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings.

Table 6.1 Minimize Exposure

Area / Activity	Practice
Loading docks, chemical storage buildings, and other smaller chemical storage areas such as the maintenance shop.	Use grading, berming or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas
	Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge. All facility operations, including liquid and dry material processing and handling, are contained within buildings or in contained areas on concrete or paved surfaces. Process water is captured and reused to the extent possible.
Entire facility	Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants
Trucks entering facility	All trucks enter facility from the main entrance.
Tanks, pumps, vehicles (forklifts and trucks)	Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
	Use spill/overflow protection equipment
	Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations

	indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray
	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
Hazardous materials	Hazardous materials are received in specific areas.
	Personnel involved in the loading and unloading of hazardous materials are trained on DOT loading requirements and preparation of required paperwork such as manifest documents and shipping container inspection forms.
Containment water	Will be tested prior to discharge to the surface. Water will be tested for nitrate using Hach test strips or handheld meter. Water will only be discharged if it meets the following criteria: • Nitrate less than 10 milligrams per liter (ppm)

6.3 Good Housekeeping

The facility will keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. Good housekeeping measures will be performed in order to minimize pollutant discharges, including but not limited to, the following:

Table 6.2 Good Housekeeping Practices

Area/Equipment	Practice	Frequency
Entire facility	Store materials in appropriate containers. Maintain accurate inventories and label containers.	As needed
	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.	As needed
Operational areas	Maintain organized work areas.	As needed
Pavement	Sweep or vacuum paved areas	As needed
Stained pavement	Clean stained pavement, collect and/or treat wash water, and properly dispose of washdown water	As needed

Trash bins	Regular pickup and disposal of trash.	Weekly
	Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use.	When not in use
	Inspect outdoor trash collection dumpsters to ensure they are leak tight. Replace leaky bins.	Weekly
	Dispose of wash water used to clean trash bins in the sanitary sewer. Prevent accumulation of rainwater by keeping cleaned bin tipped when unused.	As needed
Scrap metal and unused equipment in bone yards	Remove scrap metals and unused equipment from bone yards as soon as possible, or place in a covered area prior to the storm season starting in October.	As needed
Dikes & containment	Keep clean of debris and weeds.	As needed
Storm drain inlets and catchment basins	Keep clean of debris and weeds.	As needed
Outdoor machinery and equipment	To the extent possible, cover machinery or portions of outdoor equipment.	As required
Loading & unloading areas	Clean up all spills. Wash or sweep to maintain clean.	Clean up spills as soon as possible
Identify illegal discharges and dumping activities to the storm drain system	Ensure actions are taken to correct illegal discharges and educate employees about illegal dumping and proper waste disposal procedures.	As needed
Training	Train employees about good housekeeping practices.	At least once per year

6.4 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance involves the regular inspection, testing, and cleaning of facility equipment and operational systems. These inspections will help to uncover conditions which might lead to a release of materials. Thus, allowing for maintenance to prevent such a release.

The following equipment/activities will be included in the preventive maintenance program. (Examples: fuel pumps, storage tanks for waste fluids, all structural controls, etc.)

Table 6.3 Preventive Maintenance

Equipment / Area	Practice	Frequency
Stormwater drainage systems such as dikes and containment areas	Inspections and preventive maintenance	Monthly
Catch basins	Clean catch basins when the depth reaches 2/3 of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least 6 inches below the lowest pipe outlet.	As needed
Spill response supplies	Insure spill response supplies are available.	Monthly
Outdoor machinery and equipment	Preventive maintenance	Quarterly
All tanks large or small	Exterior visual inspection of tanks & plumbing	Monthly
Large tanks	Interior visual inspection	As needed and according to frequency required by steel tank institute
Pumps	Place pumps in spill pan. Check seals.	Seals routinely checked especially during operation
All transfer hoses.	Inspect routinely. Store properly.	Check before use.
Dry conveying & holding bins	Check for leakage. Caulk joints. Control dust.	During loading or unloading
Rail car fittings	Check for integrity.	Before each use
Transfer lines	Check integrity & routine inspection.	As needed
Baghouses	Inspecting and maintaining baghouses to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately removing any accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse.	at least quarterly

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6.5 Spill Prevention and Response

Significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water drainage system from outdoor areas. Thus, the following spill prevention and response measures will be implemented:

Table 6.4 Spill Prevention and Response

Area / Activity	Practice
Containers	Plainly label containers (e.g., "Used Oil", "Spent Solvents", etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage.
Loading docks, chemical storage buildings, and other smaller chemical storage areas such as the maintenance shop.	Place spill control kits containing emergency clean up procedures, absorbent materials and disposal containers.
	Post emergency procedures for actions to be taken in the event of a spill.
Unloading	Secondary containment, such as drip pans, hard surface, tarps, etc., is used while container is being unloaded to the storage area.
Transport of liquids	Transport liquid materials from point to point only in covered containers.
Entire facility	Maintain site security to prevent vandalism
Tanks, pumps, vehicles (forklifts and trucks)	Immediately contain visible leaks and report them to the Facility Manager or Superintendent, and ensure that the appropriate responses and notifications made. If necessary, additional vacuum systems and disposal tank trucks will available from a local waste disposal company.
All spills	Respond to all spills immediately. Berm liquid spills as necessary to prevent contact with storm drain trenches and catch basins.
Small spills	Wipe small spills using dry rags or paper towels. Dispose of used materials appropriately.
Medium spills	Contain medium spills using dry absorbent materials such as kitty litter to soak up liquids. Dispose of used materials appropriately.
Large spills	Contain large spills as soon as possible. If the spill is not confined to secondary containment and has the potential to flow into a drainageway, take precautions to reduce or eliminate flow to the drainageway. Dispose of used materials appropriately.
Spill Kits	Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur.

Training	Inform all affected employees of their responsibilities under this SWPPP and appropriate emergency spill response plans including the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills and other releases.
Notifications	Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill or other release occurs. Notification to state or local agencies or the National Response Center (NRC) may be necessary.
Recordkeeping	When significant materials including oil, hazardous or toxic substances are spilled in significant quantities at the facility, the pollution prevention manager will keep a spill log to record the, the quantity of the spill, and what actions were taken to clean-up the spill.

6.6 Erosion and Sediment Controls

The facility will minimize erosion by stabilizing exposed soils at the facility. It may be necessary to place velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour.

6.7 Management of Runoff

The facility will divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce Stormwater runoff to minimize pollutants in discharges.

6.8 Employee Training

You must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of your stormwater pollution prevention team. You must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

Employees will be trained at least annually on the requirements of the General Permit, depending on the scope of their job duties. A log of the dates on which specific employees received training will be kept. At a minimum, the training will include:

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP;
- Spill response procedures, 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 permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

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6.9 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

The facility will minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of materials in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

6.10 Structural BMPs

Stormwater at the facility is managed using grated stormwater inlets, curbing and culverts. Fertilizer storage is under cover to prevent contact with Stormwater.

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7 FACILITY INSPECTIONS

During normal facility operating hours, you must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;
- Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.2.3);
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years;
- Discharge points;
- Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit; and
- Potential illicit connections.

Inspections must be conducted at least monthly using the **MDEQ Monthly Inspection / Visual Evaluation Report form** and the **Monthly Jar Test Inspection Form.** In general, visual assessments of storm water grab samples involve checking a grab sample for characteristics of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil (hydrocarbon) sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. If objectionable characteristics are present in observable amounts, the potential sources of pollution must be investigated upstream of the sample location and corrective actions must be implemented.

Increased frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. When possible, the routine inspection should be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (as defined in Appendix A) with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

During the inspection you must examine or look out for the following:

- Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas;
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repair.

During an inspection occurring during a stormwater event or discharge, control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits must be observed to ensure they are functioning correctly. Discharge points, as defined in Appendix A, must also be observed during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

An evaluation and certification of non-allowable, non-storm water discharges must be conducted every 5 years using the **Illicit Connection and Evaluation and Certification** form.

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8 MAINTAINING AN UPDATED SWPPP

The Facility will review and update the SWPPP on at least an annual basis using the **MDEQ Annual Comprehensive SWPPP Evaluation Report** form. In addition to the annual SWPPP review, Gavilon will update the SWPPP after Gavilon makes significant facility or operational modifications. The Plan Coordinator and the Storm Water Management Team will review the components of the SWPPP for completeness and accuracy. Additionally, the effectiveness of the SWPPP must be evaluated and appropriate revisions made. To evaluate the effectiveness of the SWPPP, Gavilon will conduct a BMP review with the SWPPP Review.

The annual review will document who conducted the review, the findings, and any changes made to the SWPPP. The Plan Coordinator must institute revisions to the SWPPP resulting from each review. Implementation deadlines for SWPPP updates are 30 days after: 1) the annual review, 2) an inspection that results in a change, or 3) any facility change that requires modification of the SWPPP. Gavilon will retain outdated SWPPPs and review record forms for at least three years.

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9 MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring in Mississippi is only required for facilities discharging into a 303(d) listed impaired waterbody, facilities subject to SARA Title II, Section 313, and facilities with coal piles.

The facility is not currently subject to monitoring and reporting requirements. Observation of Stormwater for obvious industrial storm water pollution is required as part of the monthly inspection in Section 7 of the SWPPP.

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10 REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

Gavilon will retain copies of the SWPPP, documentation related to corrective actions, reports, certifications required by the permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI for a period of at least three years from the date of generation.

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Appendix A

Potential Pollutant Information

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Table A-1 - Pollutant Sources and Resulting Pollutants Potentially Found in Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from at Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Equipment Cleaning Operations[1]

Activity	Pollutant Source	Potentially Source at Facility	Pollutants
Fueling	Spills and leaks during fuel deliver	Yes	Fuel, oil, metals.
	Spills caused by "topping off" fuel tanks	Yes	
	Rainfall falling on the fuel area or storm water running onto the fuel area	Yes	
	Hosing or washing down fuel area	No	
	Leaking storage tanks	Yes	
Vehicle and equipment maintenance	Parts cleaning	No	Chlorinated solvents, oil, metals, acid/alkaline wastes
	Waste disposal of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, radiator fluids, degreasers	No	Oil, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, acid/alkaline wastes, ethylene glycol
	Spills of oil, degreasers, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, radiator fluids	Yes	Oil, arsenic, metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol.
	Fluids replacement, including oil, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, radiator fluids	Yes	Oil, arsenic, metals, organics, chlorinated solvents,ethylene glycol
Outdoor vehicle and equipment storage and parking	Leaking vehicle fluids including hydraulic lines and radiators, leaking or improperly maintained locomotive on-board drip collection systems, brake dust	Yes	Oil, hydraulic fluids, arsenic, metals, organics, fuel
Painting areas	Paint and paint thinner spills	No	Paint, spent chlorinated solvents, heavy metals
	Spray painting	No	Paint solids, metals
	Sanding or paint stripping	No	Dust, paint solids, metals
	Paint cleanup	No	Paint, spent chlorinated solvents, metals
Railroad locomotive sanding	Loading traction sand on locomotives	No	Sediment.
Vehicle or equipment washing areas	Washing or steam cleaning	Yes	Oil, detergents, metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, salts, suspended solids
Liquid storage in	External corrosion and structural failure	Yes	Fuel, oil, metals, materials being

Activity	Pollutant Source	Potentially Source at Facility	Pollutants
above ground storage	Installation problems	Yes	stored
	Spills and overflows due to operator error	Yes	
	Failure of piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves)	Yes	
	Leaks or spills during pumping of liquids from barges, trucks, or rail cars to a storage facility	Yes	
Cold weather activities	Salt application	No	Sodium chloride.
	Dirt/ash application	No	Suspended solids, metals
Improper connections to storm sewer	Process wastewater	No	Dependent on operations
	Sanitary water	Yes	Bacteria, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids
	Floor drains	No	Oil, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, fuel, ethylene glycol
	Vehicle washwaters	Yes	Oil, detergents, metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, suspended solids
	Radiator flushing wastewater	Yes	Ethylene glycol
	Leaky underground storage tanks	No	Materials stored or previously stored

[1]Information Obtained from the Federal Register / Vol. 60, No. 189 / Friday, September 29, 1995. Table P-1. SIC Code 42 (Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing) is included in Sector P, Land Transportation, P.1.Discharges Covered Under this Section

includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explaining in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluent. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent) or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan.

f. Compliance Monitoring Requirements. Today's permit requires permittees with coal pile runoff associated with steam electric power generation to monitor for the presence of total suspended solids and pH at least annually. These monitoring requirements are necessary to evaluate compliance with the numeric effluent limitation imposed on these discharges. Monitoring shall be performed upon a minimum of one grab sample. All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. Monitoring results shall be submitted on Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the last day of the month following collection of the sample. For each outfall, one Discharge Monitoring Report from must be submitted per storm event sampled. Facilities which discharge through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) must also submit signed copies of discharge monitoring reports to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system. Alternative Certification provisions described in Section XI.O.5 do not apply to facilities subject to compliance monitoring requirements in this section. Compliance monitoring is required at least annually for discharges subject to effluent limitations. Therefore, EPA cannot permit a facility to waive compliance monitoring.

g. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Quarterly visual examinations of storm water discharges from each outfall are required at steam electric generating facilities. The examination must be of a grab sample collected from each storm water outfall. The examination of storm water grab samples shall include any observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on these samples.

The examination must be made at least once in each quarter of the permit during daylight unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow-melt to runoff. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges throughout the life of the permit to ensure the greatest degree of consistency possible. Grab samples shall be collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 60 minutes) of when the runoff begins discharging. Reports of the visual examination include: the examination date and time, examination personnel, visual quality of the storm water discharge, and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination. The visual examination reports must be maintained onsite with the pollution prevention plan.

EPA believes that this quick and simple assessment will allow the permittee to approximate the effectiveness of his/her plan on a regular basis at very little cost. Although the visual examination cannot assess the chemical properties of the storm water discharged from the site, the examination will provide meaningful results upon which the facility may act quickly. The frequency of this visual examination will also allow for timely adjustments to be made to the plan. If BMPs are performing ineffectively, corrective action must be implemented. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the examinations. The visual examination is intended to be performed by members of the pollution prevention team. This hands on examination will enhance the staff's understanding of the storm water problems on that site and effects on the management practices that are included in the plan.

When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the records of the visual examinations. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

EPA realizes that if a facility is inactive and unstaffed it may be difficult to collect storm water discharge samples when a qualifying event occurs. Today's final permit has been revised so that inactive, unstaffed facilities can exercise a waiver of the requirement to conduct quarterly visual examination.

P. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section

Special conditions have been developed for ground transportation facilities and rail transportation facilities that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) and equipment cleaning operations. Vehicle and equipment maintenance is a broad term used to include the following activities: vehicle and equipment fluid changes, mechanical repairs, parts cleaning, sanding, refinishing, painting, fueling, locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction), storage of vehicles and equipment waiting for repair or maintenance, and storage of the related materials and waste materials, such as oil, fuel, batteries, tires, or oil filters. Equipment cleaning operations include areas where the following types of activities take place: vehicle exterior wash down, interior trailer washouts, tank washouts, and rinsing of transfer equipment. Any storm water discharges from facilities where such activities take place are subject to the special conditions described in Part XI.P. of today's permit.

The conditions in this section apply to storm water discharges from vehicle and equipment maintenance shops or cleaning operations located on any of the industrial facilities covered under the storm water application regulations (40 CFR 122.26) and applying for coverage under this permit.

As background, the storm water application regulations define storm water discharge associated with industrial activity at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). Category (viii) of this definition includes transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 40, 41, 42 (except 4221–25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. The category further states that only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle and equipment maintenance (including vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations are associated with industrial activity. The facilities that would potentially be covered by this section of today's permit are transportation facilities (commonly assigned SIC codes 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171).

This sector includes facilities primarily engaged in furnishing transportation by line-haul railroad, and switching and terminal establishments (SIC code 40). The following are examples of these types of facilities: electric railroad line-haul operation, railroad line-haul operation, interurban railways, beltline railroads, logging railroads, railroad terminals, and stations operated by railroad terminal companies.

Facilities primarily engaged in furnishing local and suburban transportation (SIC code 41), such as those providing transportation in and around a municipality by bus, rail, or subway are also covered under this section. Examples include: bus line operation, airport transportation service (road or rail), cable car operation, subway operation, ambulance service, sightseeing buses, van pool operation, limousine rental with drivers, taxicab operation, and school buses not operated by the educational institution.

In addition, facilities providing local or long-distance trucking, transfer, and/or storage services (SIC code 42) are included in this sector. The following are examples of such facilities: hauling by dump truck, trucking timber, contract mail carriers, furniture moving, garbage collection without disposal, over-the-road trucking, long distance trucking, and freight trucking terminal.

All establishments of the United States Postal Service (SIC code 43) and establishments engaged in the wholesale distribution of crude petroleum and petroleum products from bulk liquid storage facilities (SIC code 5171) are also covered under this sector.

When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

2. Pollutants Found in Storm Water Discharges From Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Cleaning Operations

The following table lists potential pollutant source activities that commonly take place at vehicle and equipment maintenance and equipment cleaning operations.

TABLE P–1.—POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE ACTIVITIES AT VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING OPERATIONS

Activity	Pollutant source	Pollutant
Fueling	Spills and leaks during fuel delivery	Fuel, oil, heavy metals.
	Spills caused by "topping off" fuel tanks	Fuel, oil, heavy metals.
	Rainfall falling on the fuel area or storm water running onto the fuel area.	Fuel, oil, heavy metals.
	Hosing or washing down fuel area	Fuel, oil, heavy metals.
	Leaking storage tanks	Fuel, oil, heavy metals.
Vehicle and equipment maintenance.	Parts cleaning	Chlorinated solvents, oil, heavy metals, acid/alkaline wastes.
	Waste disposal of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, radiator fluids, degreasers.	Oil, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, acid/alkaline wastes, ethylene glycol.
	Spills of oil, degreasers, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, radiator fluids.	Oil, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol.
	Fluids replacement, including oil, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, radiator fluids.	Oil, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol.
Outdoor vehicle and equipment storage and parking.	Leaking vehicle fluids including hydraulic lines and radiators, leaking or improperly maintained locomotive on-board drip collection systems, brake dust..	Oil, hydraulic fluids, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, fuel.
Painting areas	Paint and paint thinner spills	Paint, spent chlorinated solvents, heavy metals.
	Spray painting	Paint solids, heavy metals.
	Sanding or paint stripping	Dust, paint solids, heavy metals.
	Paint clean-up	Paint, spent chlorinated solvents, heavy metals.
Railroad locomotive sanding	Loading traction sand on locomotives	Sediment.
Vehicle or equipment washing areas.	Washing or steam cleaning	Oil, detergents, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, salts, suspended solids.
Liquid storage in above ground storage.	External corrosion and structural failure	Fuel, oil, heavy metals, materials being stored.
	Installation problems	Fuel, oil, heavy metals, materials being stored.
	Spills and overfills due to operator error	Fuel, oil, heavy metals, materials being stored.
	Failure of piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves).	Fuel, oil, heavy metals, materials being stored

TABLE P–1.—POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE ACTIVITIES AT VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING OPERATIONS—Continued

Activity	Pollutant source	Pollutant
	Leaks or spills during pumping of liquids from barges, trucks, or rail cars to a storage facility.	Fuel, oil, heavy metals, materials being stored.
Cold weather activities	Salt application	Sodium chloride.
	Dirt/ash application	Suspended solids, heavy metals
Improper connections to storm sewer.	Process wastewater	Dependent on operations.
	Sanitary water	Bacteria, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids.
	Floor drains	Oil, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, fuel, ethylene glycol.
	Vehicle washwaters	Oil, detergents, metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, suspended solids.
	Radiator flushing wastewater	Ethylene glycol.
	Leaky underground storage tanks	Materials stored or previously stored.

Sources: EPA, Office of Research and Development. October 1991. "Guides to Pollution Prevention—The Automotive Refinishing Industry." EPA/625/7–91/016.
EPA, Office of Research and Development. October 1991. "Guides to Pollution Prevention—The Automotive Repair Industry." EPA/625/7–91/013.
EPA, Office of Research and Development. May 1992. "Facility Pollution Prevention Guide." EPA/600/R–92/088.
EPA, Office of Water. September 1992. "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities—Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices." EPA 832–R–92–006.
U.S. Postal Service. May 1992. "NPDES/Storm Water Guide." AS–554.

Based on the wide variety of industrial activities and significant materials at the facilities included in this sector, EPA believes it is appropriate to divide the land transportation industry into subsectors to properly analyze sampling data and determine monitoring requirements. As a result, this sector has been divided into the following subsectors: railroad transportation; local and highway passenger transportation; motor freight transportation and warehousing; United States Postal Service; and petroleum bulk stations and terminals. The tables below include data for the eight pollutants that all facilities were required to monitor for under Form 2F. The tables also list those parameters that EPA has determined may merit further monitoring.

TABLE P–2.—STATISTICS FOR SELECTED POLLUTANTS REPORTED BY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES SUBMITTING PART II SAMPLING DATA[i] (mg/L)

Pollutant, Sample	# of Facilities		# of Samples		Mean		Minimum		Maximum		Median		95th Percentile		99th Percentile	
	Grab	Comp[ii]	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp
BOD_5	100	89	141	126	17.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	310.0	155.0	7.0	6.0	51.8	26.8	102.8	44.8
COD	102	89	143	124	320.0	179.8	0.0	0.0	11800	5470.0	145.0	89.0	879.3	475.3	1848.1	927.8
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	103	89	144	124	1.57	1.32	0.00	0.00	19.50	19.00	0.92	0.78	5.66	3.68	12.01	6.76
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	103	89	144	124	4.35	3.00	0.00	0.00	72.00	58.00	1.90	1.50	13.63	8.79	29.13	17.39
Oil & Grease	104	N/A	144	N/A	33.7	N/A	0.0	N/A	3340.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	46.92	N/A	140.26	N/A
pH	95	N/A	133	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	N/A	10.2	N/A	7.3	N/A	9.2	N/A	10.2	N/A
Total Phosphorus	103	89	144	124	2.85	1.02	0.00	0.00	180.00	23.00	0.55	0.44	7.05	3.51	19.63	8.19
Total Suspended Solids	103	89	144	124	474	221	0	0	4680	2620	176	77	2717	1000	9367	2853
Lead, Total	3	4	4	6	0.088	0.048	0.042	0.012	0.130	0.070	0.09	0.06	0.208	0.151	0.313	0.268
Zinc, Total	3	4	3	5	0.487	0.337	0.140	0.160	0.920	0.510	0.40	0.28	1.756	0.704	3.341	0.995

[i] Applications that did not report the units of measurement for the reported values of pollutants were not included in these statistics. Values reported as non-detect or below detection limit were assumed to be 0.
[ii] Composite samples.

TABLE P–3.—STATISTICS FOR SELECTED POLLUTANTS REPORTED BY LOCAL AND HIGHWAY PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES SUBMITTING PART II SAMPLING DATA[i] (mg/L)

Pollutant, Sample	# of Facilities		# of Samples		Mean		Minimum		Maximum		Median		95th Percentile		99th Percentile	
	Grab	Comp[ii]	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp
BOD_5	46	45	50	50	15.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	235.3	104.8	8.5	6.3	46.4	41.3	91.6	85.4
COD	47	45	51	50	51.4	39.2	0.0	0.0	376.0	216.0	18.5	18.4	186.2	123.8	411.4	228.8
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	46	43	50	48	14.39	7.66	0.00	0.10	181.40	104.00	1.79	1.30	66.44	28.71	265.35	96.75
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	45	44	49	49	4.22	2.37	0.00	0.00	81.26	15.74	1.82	1.20	11.84	8.23	24.12	16.53
Oil & Grease	53	N/A	59	N/A	47.1	N/A	0.0	N/A	771.0	N/A	6.0	N/A	183.0	N/A	621.6	N/A
pH	52	N/A	58	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7	N/A	9.4	N/A	7.0	N/A	8.8	N/A	9.7	N/A
Total Phosphorus	47	45	52	50	0.92	0.65	0.00	0.00	7.50	7.00	0.33	0.33	3.40	2.32	8.20	5.12
Total Suspended Solids	46	46	50	51	246	134	0	0	2320	802	70	41	1319	725	4590	2397

[i] Applications that did not report the units of measurement for the reported values of pollutants were not included in these statistics. Values reported as non-detect or below detection limit were assumed to be 0.
[ii] Composite samples.

TABLE P–4.—STATISTICS FOR SELECTED POLLUTANTS REPORTED BY MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING FACILITIES SUBMITTING PART II SAMPLING DATA[i] (mg/L)

Pollutant, Sample	# of Facilities		# of Samples		Mean		Minimum		Maximum		Median		95th Percentile		99th Percentile	
	Grab	Comp[ii]	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp
BOD_5	183	159	237	212	16.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	510.0	66.0	7.0	5.5	48.9	27.4	100.2	49.6
COD	185	158	242	210	146.1	82.0	0.0	0.0	1800.0	600.0	79.0	50.5	475.6	253.8	968.6	479.8
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	179	159	234	210	1.47	1.30	0.00	0.00	90.80	60.50	0.61	0.49	3.86	3.63	8.21	8.16
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	185	159	242	211	2.25	1.46	0.00	0.00	24.00	15.00	1.40	1.10	6.73	4.23	12.70	7.39
Oil & Grease	188	N/A	245	N/A	14.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	1340.0	N/A	2.8	N/A	37.8	N/A	95.1	N/A
pH	161	N/A	215	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	9.5	N/A	7.3	N/A	9.6	N/A	11	N/A
Total Phosphorus	184	157	238	208	1.09	0.61	0.00	0.00	37.40	6.80	0.32	0.29	3.64	2.16	9.30	4.72
Total Suspended Solids	185	158	242	210	466	360	0	0	4700	20900	159	90	2638	1448	9012	4615
Zinc, Total	7	5	7	5	0.294	0.159	0.031	0.020	1.100	0.370	0.17	0.08	1.111	0.680	2.434	1.496

[i] Applications that did not report the units of measurement for the reported values of pollutants were not included in these statistics. Values reported as non-detect or below detection limit were assumed to be 0.
[ii] Composite samples.

TABLE P–5.—STATISTICS FOR SELECTED POLLUTANTS REPORTED BY UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FACILITIES SUBMITTING PART II SAMPLING DATA[i] (mg/L)

Pollutant, Sample	# of Facilities		# of Samples		Mean		Minimum		Maximum		Median		95th Percentile		99th Percentile	
	Grab	Comp[ii]	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp
BOD_5	16	16	22	22	8.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	25.0	62.0	5.5	4.8	22.6	25.2	38.0	44.5
COD	16	16	22	22	51.4	33.8	5.6	0.0	350.0	190.0	26.5	19.5	148.2	95.5	291.5	167.6
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	16	16	22	22	0.52	0.75	0.11	0.07	1.30	1.80	0.40	0.61	1.47	2.51	2.57	4.81
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	16	16	22	22	1.80	1.91	0.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	1.05	0.97	5.01	6.08	8.98	12.22
Oil & Grease	16	N/A	22	N/A	5.4	N/A	0.0	N/A	21.0	N/A	4.4	N/A	16.0	N/A	27.3	N/A
pH	16	N/A	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1	N/A	8.4	N/A	6.7	N/A		N/A		N/A
Total Phosphorus	16	16	22	22	0.46	0.47	0.00	0.00	2.50	3.40	0.28	0.20	1.41	1.79	2.77	4.48
Total Suspended Solids	15	16	21	22	16	13	0	0	77	86	4	1	88	77	210	254
Zinc, Total	14	15	18	18	0.228	0.175	0.000	0.000	1.400	0.660	0.11	0.11	1.870	1.069	6.335	2.896

[i] Applications that did not report the units of measurement for the reported values of pollutants were not included in these statistics. Values reported as non-detect or below detection limit were assumed to be 0.
[ii] Composite samples.

TABLE P–6.—STATISTICS FOR SELECTED POLLUTANTS REPORTED BY PETROLEUM BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS SUBMITTING PART II SAMPLING DATA[i] (mg/L)

Pollutant, Sample	# of Facilities		# of Samples		Mean		Minimum		Maximum		Median		95th Percentile		99th Percentile	
	Grab	Comp[ii]	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp
BOD_5	11	10	11	10	27.7	10.2	1.3	0.0	120.0	31.0	8.0	9.0	111.5	26.0	303.4	40.6
COD	11	10	11	10	118.3	75.9	15.0	9.3	390.0	200.0	94.0	60.5	432.7	232.4	900.6	412.4
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	11	10	11	10	1.07	0.74	0.00	0.00	5.10	2.90	0.35	0.39	4.83	3.20	13.44	7.51
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	10	9	10	9	2.60	2.02	0.00	0.00	5.80	4.60	2.80	2.00	7.14	4.39	11.47	6.11
Oil & Grease	11	N/A	11	N/A	8.8	N/A	0.0	N/A	28.0	N/A	5.4	N/A	36.7	N/A	78.5	N/A
pH	10	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0	N/A	9.3	N/A	7.8	N/A	9.6	N/A	10.5	N/A
Total Phosphorus	11	10	11	10	0.61	0.45	0.00	0.04	4.60	2.0	0.12	0.27	1.90	1.71	4.82	3.92
Total Suspended Solids	11	10	11	10	253	151	6	0	1090	560	106	93	1612	633	5567	1387

[i] Applications that did not report the units of measurement for the reported values of pollutants were not included in these statistics. Values reported as non-detect or below detection limit were assumed to be 0.
[ii] Composite samples.

3. Options for Controlling Pollutants

The measures commonly implemented to reduce pollutants in storm water associated with vehicle and equipment maintenance and equipment cleaning operations are generally uncomplicated practices. The following table identifies best management practices (BMPs) associated with different activities that routinely take place at vehicle and equipment maintenance and equipment cleaning operations.

TABLE P–7.—COMMON STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS FOR ACTIVITIES AT VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Activity	BMPs
Fueling	Use spill and overflow protection. Minimize runon of storm water into the fueling area by grading the area such that storm water only runs off. Reduce exposure of the fuel area to storm water by covering the area. Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing the fuel area down. Use proper petroleum spill control. Perform preventive maintenance on storage tanks to detect potential leaks before they occur. Inspect the fueling area to detect problems before they occur. Train employees on proper fueling techniques.
Vehicle and equipment maintenance	Maintain an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance shop. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers properly. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).

TABLE P–7.—COMMON STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS FOR ACTIVITIES AT VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOPS—Continued

Activity	BMPs
	Drain oil filters before disposal or recycling.
	Drain and contain all fluids from wrecked vehicles and "parts" cars.
	Store cracked batteries in a nonleaking secondary container.
	Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container; do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.
	Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets.
	Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer; if necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly.
	Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures.
	Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures.
Outdoor vehicle and equipment storage and parking.	Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance.
	Cover the storage area with a roof.
	Inspect the storage yard for filling drip pans and other problems regularly.
	Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items.
Locomotive sanding areas	Cover sand storage piles.
	Install sediment traps.
	Install curbs or dikes around storage piles to minimize storm water runon.
Painting areas	Keep paint and paint thinner away from traffic areas to avoid spills.
	Spray paint in an Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) approved hood.
	Use effective spray equipment that delivers more paint to the target and less over-spray.
	Avoid sanding in windy weather and collect and dispose of waste properly.
	Recycle paint, paint thinner, and solvents.
	Inspect painting procedures to ensure that they are conducted properly.
	Train employees on proper sanding, painting, and spraying techniques.
Vehicle or equipment washing areas	Avoid washing parts or equipment outside.
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.
	Designate an area for cleaning activities.
	Contain and recycle washwaters.
	Ensure that washwaters drain well.
	Inspect cleaning area regularly.
	Train employees on proper washing procedures.
Liquid storage in above ground storage	Maintain good integrity of all storage containers.
	Install safeguards (such as diking or berming) against accidental releases at the storage area.
	Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance.
	Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks.
	Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures.
Cold weather activities	Minimize salt application.
	Use uncontaminated dirt or ash, if use is necessary.
	Train employees on proper salt, dirt, sand, or ash application
Improper connections to storm sewer	Plug all floor drains connected to sanitary or storm sewer or if connection is unknown. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly.
	Perform smoke or dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm sewer system.
	Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections.
	Install a safeguard against vehicle washwaters entering the storm sewer unless permitted.
	Maintain and inspect the integrity of all underground storage tanks; replace when necessary.
	Train employees on proper disposal practices for all materials.

Sources: NPDES Storm Water Group Applications—Part 1. Received by EPA March 18, 1991, through December 31, 1992.
EPA, Office of Research and Development. October 1991. "Guides to Pollution Prevention—The Automotive Refinishing Industry." EPA/625/7–91/016.
EPA, Office of Research and Development. October 1991. "Guides to Pollution Prevention—The Automotive Repair Industry." EPA/625/7–91/013.
EPA, Office of Research and Development. May 1992. "Facility Pollution Prevention Guide." EPA/600/R–92/088.
EPA, Office of Water. September 1992. "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities—Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices." EPA 832–R–92–006.
U.S. Postal Service. May 1992. "NPDES/Storm Water Guide." AS–554.

4. Pollutant Control Measures Required Through Other EPA Programs

EPA recognizes that other programs address the operation of vehicle and equipment maintenance and equipment cleaning operations. In particular, as described below, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Underground Storage Tank (UST) programs require careful management of materials used onsite which decreases the probability that storm water from such areas will be contaminated by these materials.

Under the RCRA program, on September 10, 1992, EPA promulgated standards in 40 CFR Part 279 for the management of used oils that are recycled (57 FR 41566). These standards include requirements for used oil generators, transporters, processors/re-refiners, and burners. The standards for used oil generators apply to all generators, regardless of the amount of used oil they generate. Do-it-yourself (DIY) generators which generate used oil from the maintenance of their personal vehicles, however, are not subject to the management standards (Section 279.20(a)(1)).

The requirements for used oil generators were designed to impose a minimal burden on generators while

protecting human health and the environment from the risks associated with managing used oil. Under Subpart C of 40 CFR Part 279, used oil generators must not store used oil in units other than tanks, containers, or units subject to regulation under Part 264 or 265 of 40 CFR (Section 279.22(a)). In other words, generators may store used oil in tanks or containers that are not subject to Subpart J (Hazardous Waste Tanks) or Subpart I (Containers) of Parts 264/265, as long as such tanks or containers are maintained in compliance with the used oil management standards. This does not preclude generators from storing used oil in Subpart J tanks or Subpart I containers or other units, such as surface impoundments (Subpart K), that are subject to regulation under Part 264 or 265.

Storage units at generator facilities must be maintained in good condition and labeled with the words "used oil." Upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment, a generator must take steps to stop the release, contain the released used oil, and properly manage the released used oil and other materials (Sections 279.22(b) to (d)). Generators storing used oil in underground storage tanks are subject to the UST regulations in 40 CFR Part 280.

If used oil generators ship used oil offsite for recycling, they must use a transporter who has notified EPA and obtained an EPA identification number (Section 279.24).

The technical standards for USTs at 40 CFR Part 280 require that new UST systems (defined as systems for which installation commenced after December 12, 1988) use overfill prevention equipment that will: 1) automatically shut off flow into the tank when the tank is no more than 95 percent full; or 2) alert the transfer operator when the tank is no more than 90 percent full by restricting the flow into the tank or triggering a high level alarm. The preceding requirements do not apply to systems that are filled by transfers of no more than 25 gallons at one time. Existing UST systems (defined as systems for which installation has commenced on or before December 12, 1988) are required to have installed the described overfill prevention equipment by December 12, 1998.

5. Special Conditions

The permit conditions that apply to ground transportation facilities build upon the requirements set forth in the common permit conditions for storm water discharges from industrial activities described in the front of this fact sheet. The discussion that follows, therefore, only addresses conditions that differ from those required in that section.

Due to concern that many non-storm water discharges may be present at vehicle and equipment cleaning and maintenance facilities, EPA is requiring that all facilities provide proof that these discharges are not commingled and are appropriately controlled so as to protect all receiving waters.

Today's permit clarifies in Part III.A.2. (Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges) that non-storm water discharges, including vehicle and equipment washwaters, are not authorized by this permit. The operators of such non-storm water discharges must obtain coverage under a separate NPDES permit if discharged to waters of the U.S. or through a municipal separate storm sewer system or comply with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements if discharged to a municipal sanitary sewer system. In a related requirement under the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, the permittee is required to attach a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle washwaters or, if an NPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of pending application to the plan. For facilities that discharge vehicle and equipment washwaters to the sanitary sewer system, the operator of the sanitary system and associated treatment plant must be notified. A copy of the notification letter must be attached to the plan. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, a copy of that permit must be attached in the plan as does any other permit to which the facility is subject. Some facilities may use other methods of disposal, such as collecting and hauling the wash water offsite. In these cases, the facility must document how the wash water is disposed and attach all pertinent documentation of that disposal practice to the plan.

6. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Under the description of potential pollutant sources in the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, permittees are required to include storage areas for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance on their facility site map. EPA believes that this is appropriate since this area may potentially be a significant source of pollutants to storm water.

b. Measures and Controls. Under the description of measures and controls in the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, this section requires that all areas that may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges shall be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. This section also requires that the following areas must be specifically addressed:

(1) Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. The storage of vehicles and equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. The facility shall consider the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment, indoor storage of the vehicles and equipment, installation of berming and diking of this area, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease, or other equivalent methods.

(2) Fueling Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The facility shall consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection and cleanup equipment, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures.

(3) Material Storage Areas. Storage units of all materials (e.g., used oil, used oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, radiator fluids, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of storm water, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. The facility shall consider indoor storage of the materials, installation of berming and diking of the area or other equivalent methods.

(4) Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning. The facility shall consider performing all cleaning operations indoors, covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwaters drain to the intended collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system unless NPDES permitted), collecting the storm water runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures. The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are

not authorized by this section and must be covered under a separate NPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

(5) Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance. The facility shall consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, using drip pans, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor where the practice would result in the exposure of pollutants to storm water, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures.

(6) Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from areas used for locomotive sanding (including locomotive sanding). The facility shall consider covering sanding areas, minimizing storm water runon/runoff, appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water, or other equivalent measures.

As documented earlier, these six areas are the common sources of pollutants in storm water from vehicle and equipment cleaning and maintenance activities. Based upon the information provided in part 1 of the group application process, the suggested management measures are commonly used at ground transportation facilities. EPA believes that the incorporation of management practices such as those suggested, in conjunction with the baseline requirements, will substantially reduce the potential that these activities and areas will significantly contribute to the pollution of storm water discharges. In addition, EPA believes that these requirements continue to provide the necessary flexibility to address the variable risk for pollutants in storm water discharges associated with different facilities. Further, many facilities will find that management measures that they have already incorporated into the facility's operation, such as the installation of overfill protection equipment and labelling and maintenance of used oil storage units, that are already required under existing EPA programs will meet the requirements of this section.

Under the inspection requirements of the storm water pollution prevention plan elements, this section requires that in addition to the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part XI of today's permit, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility, at a minimum, on a quarterly basis. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: storage areas for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas (both indoors and outdoors), material storage areas, vehicle and equipment cleaning areas, and loading and unloading areas. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of all inspections shall be maintained.

The purpose of the inspections is to check on the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan. The inspections allow facility personnel to monitor the success or failure of elements of the plan on a regular basis. The discharger is encouraged to coordinate these quarterly inspections with the quarterly visual examinations of storm water discharges required under the monitoring section of the permit. The use of an inspection checklist is recommended. The checklist will ensure that all required areas are inspected, as well as help to meet the recordkeeping requirements.

Under the employee training component of the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, the permittee is required to identify annual (once per year) dates for such training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: used oil management; spent solvent management; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management. Unlike some industrial operations, the industrial activities associated with vehicle and equipment maintenance that may affect storm water quality require the cooperation of many employees, not just one or two people. EPA, therefore, is requiring that employee training take place at least once a year to serve as: (1) training for new employees that may be involved in storm water pollution prevention; (2) a refresher course for existing employees involved in storm water pollution prevention; and (3) training for all affected employees on any storm water pollution prevention techniques recently incorporated into the plan.

7. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Monitoring Requirements. The regulatory modifications at 40 CFR 122.44(i)(2) established on April 2, 1992, grant permit writers the flexibility to reduce monitoring requirements in storm water discharge permits. EPA has determined that the potential for storm water discharges to contain pollutants above benchmark levels, because of the industrial activities and materials exposed to precipitation, does not support sampling at facilities in this section of today's permit. Based on a consideration of the BMPs typically used at these facilities, and generally low pollutant values from the application data, EPA believes that the pollution prevention plan with visual observations of storm water discharges will help to ensure storm water contamination is minimized. Because permittees are not required to conduct sampling, they will be able to focus their resources on developing and implementing the pollution prevention plan.

Under the Storm Water Regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), EPA defined "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity". The focus of today's permit is to address the presence of pollutants that are associated with the industrial activities identified in this definition and that might be found in storm water discharges. Under the methodology for determining analytical monitoring requirements, described in section VI.E.1 of this fact sheet, nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen, lead and/or zinc are above the bench mark concentrations for the railroad transportation, local and highway passenger transportation, motor freight transportation and warehousing, and United States Postal services subsectors. After a review of the nature of industrial activities and the significant materials exposed to storm water described by facilities in these subsectors, EPA has determined that the higher concentrations of nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen, lead and/or zinc are not likely to be caused by the industrial activity, but may be primarily due to non-industrial activities on-site. Today's permit does not require railroad transportation, local and highway passenger transportation, motor freight transportation and warehousing, and United States Postal services facilities to conduct analytical monitoring for these parameters.

Quarterly visual examinations of a storm water discharge from each outfall are required at ground transportation facilities. The examination must be of a

grab sample collected from each storm water outfall. The examination of storm water grab samples shall include any observations of color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on these samples.

The examination must be made at least once in each designated period during facility operation in the daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow-melt to runoff. EPA expects that, whenever practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges throughout the life of the permit to ensure the greatest degree of consistency possible. Examinations shall be conducted in each of the following periods for the purposes of inspecting storm water quality associated with storm water runoff and snow melt: January through March; April through June; July through September; October through December. Grab samples shall be collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 60 minutes) of when the runoff begins discharging. Reports of the visual examination include: the examination date and time, examination personnel, visual quality of the storm water discharge, and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination. The visual examination reports must be maintained onsite with the pollution prevention plan.

EPA believes that this quick and simple assessment will help the permittee to determine the effectiveness of his/her plan on a regular basis at very little cost. Although the visual examination cannot assess the chemical properties of the storm water discharged from the site, the examination will provide meaningful results upon which the facility may act quickly. The frequency of this visual examination will also allow for timely adjustments to be made to the plan. If BMPs are performing ineffectively, corrective action must be implemented. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the examinations. The visual examination is intended to be performed by members of the pollution prevention team. This hands-on examination will enhance the staff's understanding of the storm water problems on that site and the effects of the management practices that are included in the plan.

When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the results of the visual examinations. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

EPA realizes that if a facility is inactive and unstaffed it may be difficult to collect storm water discharge samples when a qualifying event occurs. Today's final permit has been revised so that inactive, unstaffed facilities can exercise a waiver of the requirement to conduct quarterly visual examination.

As discussed above, EPA does not believe that chemical monitoring is necessary for facilities in this section of today's permit. EPA believes that between quarterly inspections, quarterly visual examinations, and site compliance evaluations potential sources of contaminants can be recognized, addressed, and then controlled with BMPs. In determining the monitoring requirements, EPA considered the nature of the industrial activities and significant materials exposed at these sites, and performed a review of data provided in Part 2 group applications.

Q. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Water Transportation Facilities That Have Vehicle Maintenance Shops and/or Equipment Cleaning Operations

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section

Special conditions have been developed for water transportation facilities that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication) and equipment cleaning operations. Vehicle and equipment maintenance is a broad term used to include the following activities: vessel and equipment fluid changes, mechanical repairs, parts cleaning, sanding, blasting, welding, refinishing, painting, fueling, and storage of the related materials and waste materials, such as oil, fuel, batteries, or oil filters. Equipment cleaning operations include areas where vessel and vehicle exterior washdown takes place. The conditions in this section apply to storm water discharges from vehicle and equipment maintenance shops or cleaning operations located at water transportation facilities covered under the storm water application regulations (40 CFR 122.26) and applying for coverage under today's permit.

The storm water application regulations define storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). Category (viii) of this definition includes transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 40, 41, 42 (except 4221–25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. The category further states that only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle and equipment maintenance (including vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations are associated with industrial activity. The conditions in this section only apply to water transportation facilities.

When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

Facilities covered by this section of today's permit are commonly identified by SIC code major group 44.

SIC code 44 includes facilities primarily engaged in furnishing water transportation services. The following types of facilities are examples of those covered under SIC code 44:

a. Deep Sea Foreign Transportation of Freight (SIC 4412).

b. Deep Sea Domestic Transportation of Freight (SIC 4424).

c. Freight Transportation on the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Seaway (SIC 4432).

d. Water Transportation of Freight, Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 4449). Including: canal barge operations; canal freight transportation; intracoastal

GAVILON

Commonly Encountered Fertilizer Tier II Reporting Material Information

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Ammonia Solution (Aqua Ammonia)	1336-21-6	10,000 (Approximately 1,300 gallons)	■ Pure ☐ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	■ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)* ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC) *When heated, especially in confined areas	☐ Carcinogenicity ■ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ■ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Anhydrous Ammonia 82-0-0	7664-41-7	500 (Atmospheric Tanks: ≈ 113 gallons) (Refrigerated Tanks: ≈ 100 gallons)	■ Pure ☐ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ■ Gas ■ EHS	■ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ■ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ■ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ■ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Ammonium Polyphosphate Solution (10-34-0 or 11-37-0)	68333-79--9	10,000 (Approximately 860 gallons)	☐ Pure ■ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ☐ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ☐ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0-24S)	7783-20-2	10,000	■ Pure ☐ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Ammonium Thiosulfate Solution (12-0-0-26S, 11-0-0-24S)	7783-18-8	10,000 (Approximately 800 gallons)	☐ Pure ■ Mixture ☐Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ☐ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ☐ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Ammonium Thiosulfate Solution (12-0-0-26S)

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Percentage in Mixture
Ammonium thiosulfate	7783-18-8	57
Ammonium sulfate	7783-20-2	3
Ammonium sulfite	10196-04-0	2.5
Water	7732-18-5	37.5

Ammonium Thiosulfate Solution (11-0-0-2S)

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Percentage in Mixture
Ammonium thiosulfate	7783-18-8	53
Ammonium sulfate	7783-20-2	3
Ammonium sulfite	10196-04-0	2
Water	7732-18-5	42

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Calcium Phosphate	10103-46-5	10,000	■ Pure ☐ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ☐ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Calcium Sulfate (Gypsum)	10101-41-4 7778-18-9	10,000	■ Pure ☐ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ■ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) 18-46-0	7783-28-0	10,000	■ Pure ☐ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ■ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Diesel No. 2	68476-34-6	10,000 (Approximately 1,600 gallons)	☐ Pure ■ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	■ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ■ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	■ Carcinogenicity ■ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ■ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Gasoline	8006-61-9	10,000 (Approximately 1,600 gallons)	■ Pure* ☐ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS *If mixed with ethanol, then it is mixture.	■ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ■ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	■ Carcinogenicity ■ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ■ Aspiration Hazard ■ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Hi-Test (Orange)	NA	10,000 (Approximately 1,020 gallons)	☐ Pure ■ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

<table>
<tr><th>Material</th><th>CAS Number</th><th>Reporting Threshold (lbs)</th><th>Chemical Information</th><th>Physical Hazards</th><th>Health Hazards</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Hi-Test (Orange)
<table>
<tr><th>Chemical Name</th><th>CAS Number</th><th>Percentage in Mixture</th></tr>
<tr><td>Proprietary Solvent Blend</td><td>*Proprietary</td><td>78</td></tr>
<tr><td>N-(n-butyl)-thiophosphoric triamide</td><td>94317-64-3</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dicyandiamide</td><td>461-58-5</td><td>19</td></tr>
<tr><td>Colorant</td><td>Mixture</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>
*Proprietary indicates that the chemical identity of this component is claimed as a trade secret per the HCS 29CFR 1910.1200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hydrated Lime
(Calcium Hydroxide)</td><td>1305-62-0</td><td>10,000</td><td>■ Pure
☐ Mix
■ Solid
☐ Liquid
☐ Gas
☐ EHS</td><td>☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
☐ Gas under Pressure
☐ Explosive
☐ Self-Heating
☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid)
☐ Pyrophoric Gas
☐ Corrosive to metal
☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas)
☐ Organic Peroxide
☐ Self-Reactive
☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas
☐ Combustible Dust
☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)</td><td>■ Carcinogenicity
■ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
☐ Reproductive toxicity
■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation
☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation
■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
☐ Aspiration Hazard
☐ Germ cell mutagenicity
☐ Simple Asphyxiant
☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)</td></tr>
</table>

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Kerosene (Light Fuel Oil)	68476-30-2	10,000 (Approximately 1,600 gallons)	■ Pure ☐ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	■ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	■ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ☐ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ■ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ■ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Limestone (Calcium Carbonate)	1317-65-3	10,000	■ Pure ☐ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	■ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Mono-Ammonium Phosphate (MAP, 11-52-0)	7722-76-1	10,000	■ Pure ☐ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ■ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Monoammonium Phosphate with Ammonium Sulfate and Sulfur and Zinc (PHOSZ or NPSZ)	See below	10,000	☐ Pure ■ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ■ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

<table>
<tr><th>Material</th><th>CAS Number</th><th>Reporting Threshold (lbs)</th><th>Chemical Information</th><th>Physical Hazards</th><th>Health Hazards</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Monoammonium Phosphate with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, S and Zn
<table>
<tr><th>Chemical Name</th><th>CAS Number</th><th>Estimated Percentage in Mixture</th></tr>
<tr><td>Monobasic Ammonium Phosphate</td><td>7722-76-1</td><td>75-78</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ammonium Sulfate</td><td>7783-20-2</td><td>12-15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sulfur</td><td>7704-34-9</td><td>4-6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zinc Compounds</td><td>Proprietary*</td><td>1.2-2</td></tr>
</table>
*Proprietary indicates that the chemical identity of this component is claimed as a trade secret per the HCS 29CFR 1910.1200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nitrolock (Green)</td><td>(See below)</td><td>10,000 (Approximately 1,020 gallons)</td><td>☐ Pure
■ Mix
☐ Solid
■ Liquid
☐ Gas
☐ EHS</td><td>☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
☐ Gas under Pressure
☐ Explosive
☐ Self-Heating
☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid)
☐ Pyrophoric Gas
☐ Corrosive to metal
☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas)
☐ Organic Peroxide
☐ Self-Reactive
☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas
☐ Combustible Dust
☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)</td><td>☐ Carcinogenicity
☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
☐ Reproductive toxicity
■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation
■ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
☐ Serious eye damage or eye irritation
☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
☐ Aspiration Hazard
☐ Germ cell mutagenicity
☐ Simple Asphyxiant
☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Material</th><th>CAS Number</th><th>Reporting Threshold (lbs)</th><th>Chemical Information</th><th>Physical Hazards</th><th>Health Hazards</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Nitrolock (Green)
<table>
<tr><th>Chemical Name</th><th>CAS Number</th><th>Estimated Percentage in Mixture</th></tr>
<tr><td>Proprietary Solvent Blend</td><td>*Proprietary</td><td>75.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>N-(n-butyl)-thiophosphoric triamide</td><td>94317-64-3</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dicyandiamide</td><td>461-58-5</td><td>12.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Colorant</td><td>Mixture</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>
*Proprietary indicates that the chemical identity of this component is claimed as a trade secret per the HCS 29CFR 1910.1200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Phosphoric Acid</td><td>7664-38-2</td><td>10,000 (Approximately 600 gallons)</td><td>■ Pure
☐ Mix
☐ Solid
■ Liquid
☐ Gas
☐ EHS</td><td>☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
☐ Gas under Pressure
☐ Explosive
☐ Self-Heating
☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid)
☐ Pyrophoric Gas
☐ Corrosive to metal
☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas)
☐ Organic Peroxide
☐ Self-Reactive
☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas
☐ Combustible Dust
☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)</td><td>☐ Carcinogenicity
■ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
☐ Reproductive toxicity
■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation
☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation
■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
☐ Aspiration Hazard
☐ Germ cell mutagenicity
☐ Simple Asphyxiant
☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)</td></tr>
</table>

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Potash (Potassium Chloride) 0-0-60 0-0-62	7447-40-7	10,000	■ Pure ☐ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Propane	74-98-6	10,000 (Approximately 2,040 gallons)	■ Pure ☐ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	■ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ■ Gas under Pressure ■ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ☐ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ■ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Source DCD 25 (Blue)	(See below)	10,000 (Approximately 1,020 gallons)	☐ Pure ■ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ☐ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ☐ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Source DCD 25 (Blue)

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Estimated Percentage in Mixture
Proprietary Solvent Blend	*Proprietary	70
Dicyandiamide	461-58-5	28
Colorant	Mixture	2

*Proprietary indicates that the chemical identity of this component is claimed as a trade secret per the HCS 29CFR 1910.1200

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Source NBPT 20 (Blue)	See below	10,000 (Approximately 1,020 gallons)	☐ Pure ■ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Source NBPT 20 (Blue)

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Estimated Percentage in Mixture
Proprietary Solvent Blend	*Proprietary	75
N-(n-butyl)-thiophosphoric triamide	94317-64-3	23
Colorant	Mixture	2

*Proprietary indicates that the chemical identity of this component is claimed as a trade secret per the HCS 29CFR 1910.1200

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Sulphate of Potash (Potassium Sulfate) 0-0-50	7778-80-5	10,000	■ Pure ☐ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Superphosphates (TSP) 0-46-0	65996-95-4	10,000	■ Pure ☐ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards
Urea 46-0-0	57-13--6	10,000	■ Pure ☐ Mix ■ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ■ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Urea Solution UAN 32-0-0 28-0-0	See below	10,000 (Approximately 1,020 gallons)	☐ Pure ■ Mix ☐ Solid ■ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ EHS	☐ Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) ☐ Gas under Pressure ☐ Explosive ☐ Self-Heating ☐ Pyrophoric (liquid or solid) ☐ Pyrophoric Gas ☐ Corrosive to metal ☐ Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas) ☐ Organic Peroxide ☐ Self-Reactive ☐ In contact with water emits flammable gas ☐ Combustible Dust ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	☐ Carcinogenicity ☐ Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) ☐ Reproductive toxicity ■ Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ■ Serious eye damage or eye irritation ☐ Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) ☐ Aspiration Hazard ☐ Germ cell mutagenicity ☐ Simple Asphyxiant ☐ Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Material	CAS Number	Reporting Threshold (lbs)	Chemical Information	Physical Hazards	Health Hazards

UAN Solution

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Estimated Percentage in 32% Mixture	Estimated Percentage in 28% Mixture
Urea	57-13-6	35	31
Ammonium nitrate	6484-52-2	45	39
Water	7732-18-5	20	30

CAS = Chemical Abstract Service, lbs = pounds

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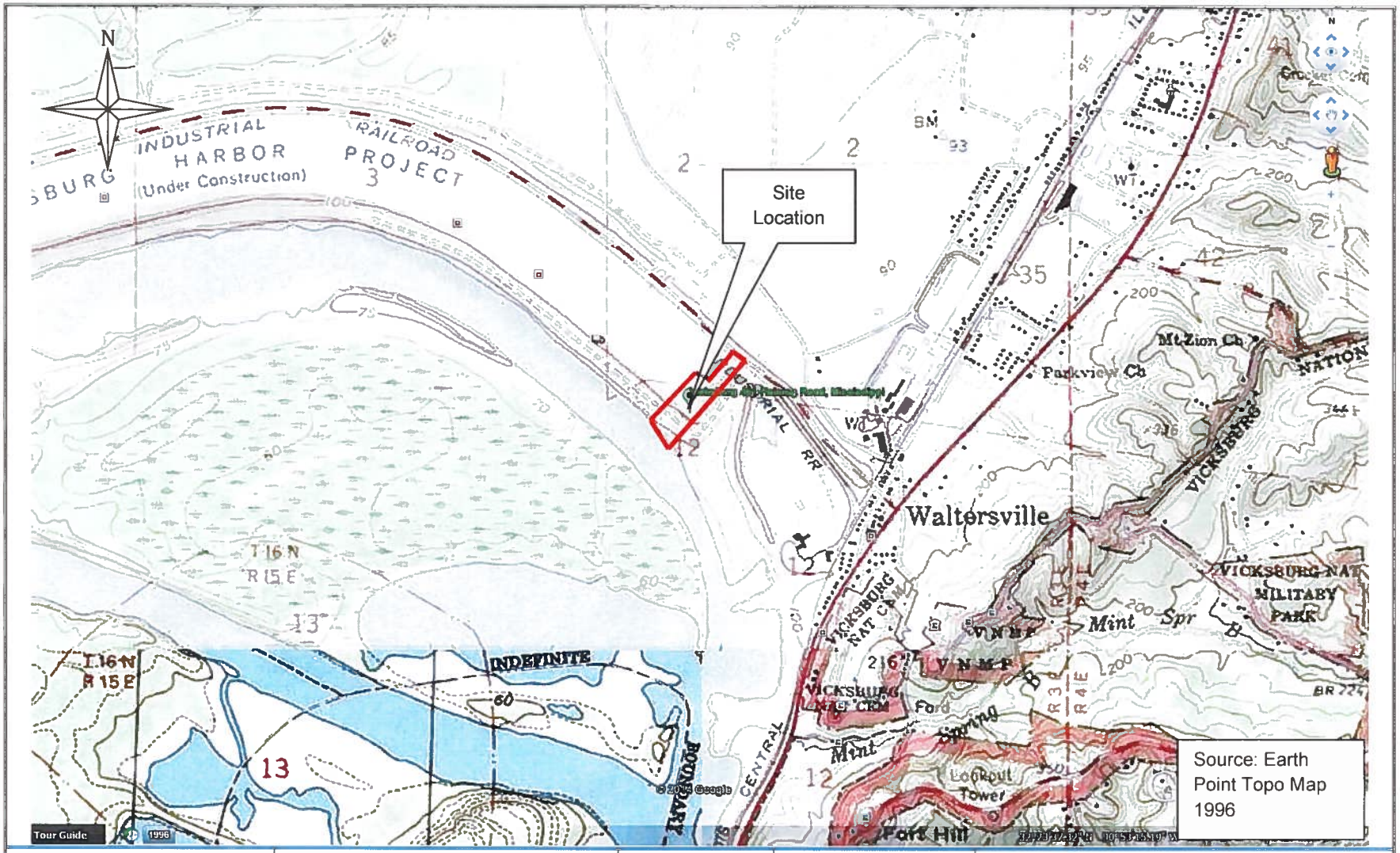
Appendix B

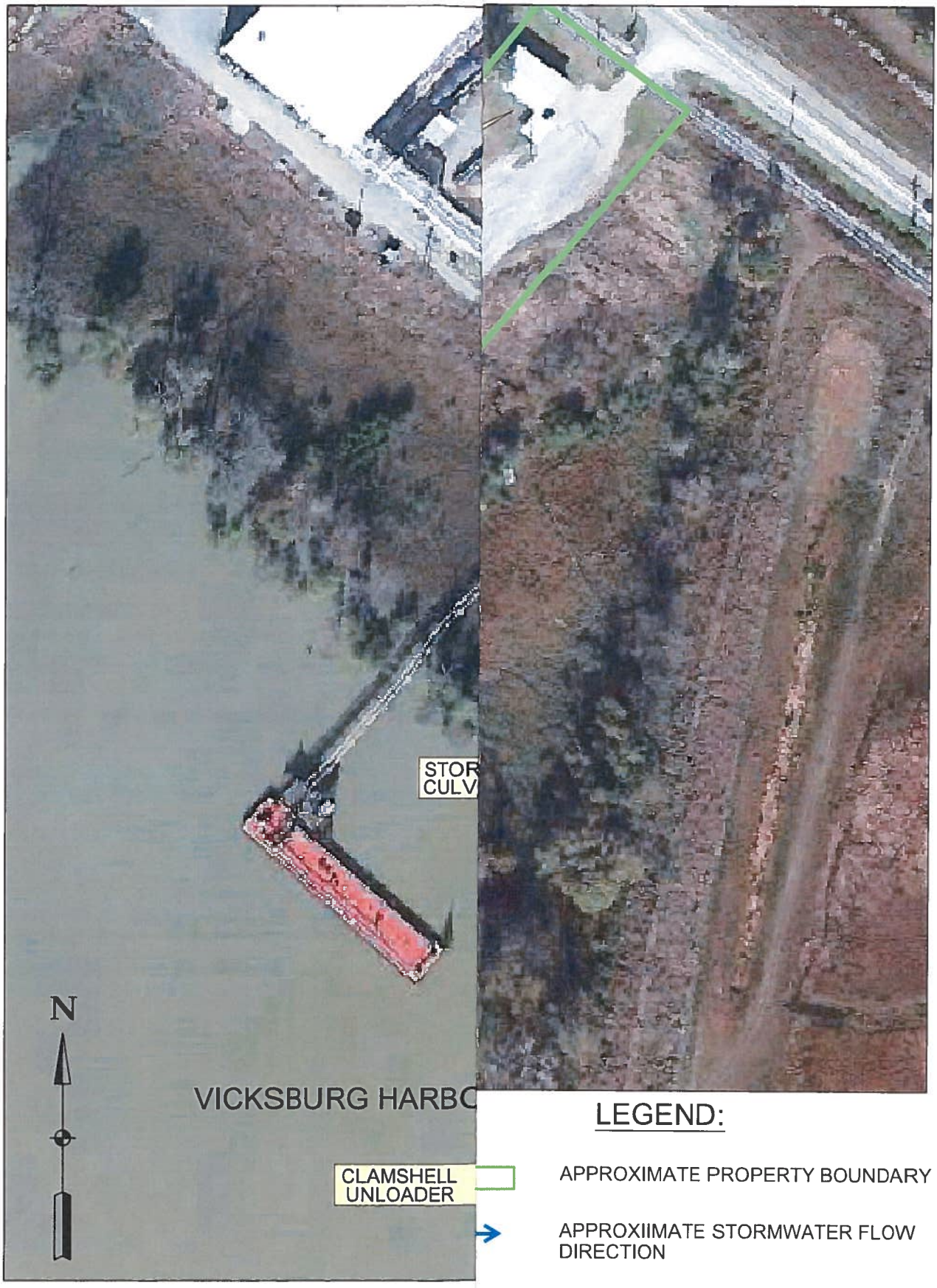
Diagrams

Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC
Vicksburg, MS



Drawing Name:	Site Boundary	**Drawn By:**	Janet Doan
Drawing Identification:	USGS Quadrangle maps: Long Lake, Redwood, Vicksburg East, and Vicksburg West	**Revision Date:**	01/15/2021

GAVILON



LEGEND:

APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY

APPROXIIMATE STORMWATER FLOW DIRECTION

SOURCE; Google Earth Image, Dated November 15, 2019

GAVILON FERTILIZER, LLC SCALE: 1" = 100' DRAWN BY: JLD REVISION DATE: JANUARY 19, 2021 FILE NAME: T:\Environmental\Misc\Facility Drawings\Mississippi\ Vicksburg SWPPP Figure 2	AYOUT LLC 83	FIG NO.: 2

GAVILON

Appendix C

Internal SWPPP Forms

This MDEQ form is not used by Gavilon. Instead, Gavilon uses Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) software to track spills and leaks.

Facility Name _____

Monthly Spill & Leak Log Sheet

Month/Year _____

Physical Address _____

Coverage Number _____

Instructions: A list of spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that have occurred at the facility shall be documented on the Monthly Spill and Leak Log Sheet that is provided in the Industrial Stormwater Forms Package. A separate form shall be completed for each month that the facility is covered under this general permit. If no spills have occurred, the form shall be completed by checking the available box and signing it as indicated. Coverage recipients may use an alternate form to record this information, so long as it includes all of the information on the above referenced form and it is updated monthly. The completed forms shall be filed on-site with the SWPPP and made available to MDEQ personnel for inspection upon request. [Industrial Stormwater General Permit ACT5 T-3 (4)]

Date of Spill	Material Spilled	Quantity Spilled (specify units)	Area that Spill Occurred	Did the Spill Result in a Discharge?	Injury / Property Damage?	Person(s) Involved In Clean-up	Date Reported to MDEQ (If significant)
Corrective Action(s) Taken							
Date of Spill	Material Spilled	Quantity Spilled (specify units)	Area that Spill Occurred	Did the Spill Result in a Discharge?	Injury / Property Damage?	Person(s) Involved In Clean-up	Date Reported to MDEQ (If significant)
Corrective Action(s) Taken							
Date of Spill	Material Spilled	Quantity Spilled (specify units)	Area that Spill Occurred	Did the Spill Result in a Discharge?	Injury / Property Damage?	Person(s) Involved In Clean-up	Date Reported to MDEQ (If significant)
Corrective Action(s) Taken							
☐ No spills have occurred this month.	*"I certify under penalty of law that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."*						
	Inspector's Name - Printed			Inspector's Signature			Date

BASELINE STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT
COVERAGE NUMBER (MSR 0 0 1 8 0 2)
MONTHLY INSPECTION / VISUAL EVALUATION REPORT
(FOR INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER ACTIVITY)

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

As required by ACT8 of this permit, this inspection / visual evaluation form must be completed on a monthly basis. Completion of this form must be performed by an individual with the knowledge, skills, and training to assess conditions and activities that could impact storm water quality and to evaluate the effectives of best management practices required by this permit. A copy of the completed and signed form shall be maintained on-site with the SWPPP and be available for review by MDEQ personnel upon request.

FACILITY NAME: Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC	DATE:
PHYSICAL ADDRESS: 461 Haining Road, Vicksburg, MS	

WEATHER INFORMATION:

- Description of Weather Conditions (e.g., sunny, cloudy, raining, snowing, etc.):

- Was the inspection conducted during or immediately after a rain event? ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ If yes, conduct a Jar Test at each storm water outfall and attach the results to this form.

Correct deficiencies within 7 days*

I. POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE, AREA INSPECTION AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES EVALUATION

SWPPP AND SITE MAP:	Yes	No	N/A	Findings & Remedial Action Documentation
• Is the Site Map current and accurate?	○	○	○	
• Is the SWPPP inventory of industrial activities, materials and products current?	○	○	○	
VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT AREAS:				
Equipment cleaning:				
• Is equipment washed and / or cleaned using a detergent(s)?	○	○	○	
• If so, is all wash water captured and properly disposed of?	○	○	○	
Equipment fueling:				
• Are all fueling areas free of contaminant buildup and evidence of chronic leaks/spills?	○	○	○	
• Are all chemical liquids, fluids, and petroleum products, stored on an impervious surface that is surrounded with a containment berm or dike that is capable of containing 10% of the total enclosed tank volume or 110% of the volume contained in the largest tank, whichever is greater?	○	○	○	
• Are structures in place to prevent precipitation from accumulating in containment areas?	○	○	○	
• If not, is there any water or other fluids accumulated within the containment area?	○	○	○	

	Yes	No	N/A	Findings & Remedial Action Documentation
Equipment maintenance:				
• Are maintenance tools, equipment and materials stored under shelter, elevated and covered?	○	○	○	
• Are all drums and containers of fluids stored with proper cover and containment?	○	○	○	
• Are exteriors of containers kept outside free of deposits?	○	○	○	
• Are any vehicles and/or equipment leaking fluids? Identify leaking equipment.	○	○	○	
• Is there evidence of leaks or spills since last inspection? Identify and address.	○	○	○	
• Are materials, equipment, and activities located so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas)?	○	○	○	
Add any additional site-specific BMPs:	○	○	○	
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS:				
1. Are paved surfaces free of accumulated dust/sediment and debris?	○	○	○	
• Date of last vacuum/sweep _____				
• Are there areas of erosion or sediment/dust sources that discharge to storm drains?	○	○	○	
2. Are there any waste receptacles located outdoors? If yes:	○	○	○	
• In good condition?	○	○	○	
• Not leaking contaminants?	○	○	○	
• Closed when not being accessed?	○	○	○	
• External surfaces and area free of excessive contaminant buildup?	○	○	○	
3. Are the following areas free of accumulated dust/sediment, debris, contaminants, and/or spills/leaks of fluids?				
• External dock areas	○	○	○	
• Pallet, bin, and drum storage areas	○	○	○	
• Maintenance shop(s)	○	○	○	
• Equipment staging areas (loaders, tractors, trailers, forklifts, etc)	○	○	○	
• Around bag-house(s)	○	○	○	
• Around bone yards	○	○	○	
• Other areas of industrial activity:	○	○	○	
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				

SPILL RESPONSE AND EQUIPMENT:	Yes	No	N/A	Findings & Remedial Action Documentation
1. Are spill kits available, in the following locations?				
• Fueling stations	○	○	○	
• Transfer and mobile fueling units	○	○	○	
• Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas	○	○	○	
• Process / product formulation areas	○	○	○	
2. Do the spill kits contain all the appropriate necessary items such as:				
• Oil absorbents?	○	○	○	
• A storm drain plug or cover kit?	○	○	○	
• A non-water containment boom?	○	○	○	
• A non-metallic shovel?	○	○	○	
• Other additional items:	○	○	○	
_____				
_____				
_____				
3. Are contaminated absorbent materials properly disposed?	○	○	○	
GENERAL MATERIAL STORAGE AREAS:				
• Are damaged materials stored inside a building or another type of storm-resistant shelter?	○	○	○	
• Are all uncontained material piles stored in a manner that minimizes the discharge of impacted storm water?	○	○	○	
• Are scrap metal bins covered?	○	○	○	
• Are outdoor containers covered?	○	○	○	
STORM WATER BMPS AND TREATMENT STRUCTURES: (Visually inspect all storm water BMPs, treatment structures / devices, discharge areas, infiltration, and outfalls shown on the Site Map).				
• Are BMPs and treatment structures in good repair and operational?	○	○	○	
• Are BMPs and treatment structures free from debris buildup that may impair function?	○	○	○	
• Are berms, curbing or other methods used to divert and direct discharges adequate and in good condition?	○	○	○	
OBSERVATION OF STORM WATER DISCHARGES:				
• Is the discharge free of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, foam or any other signs of contamination?	○	○	○	
• Water from washing vehicles or equipment (with detergent), steam cleaning and/or pressure washing is considered process wastewater and is not allowed to comingle with storm water or enter storm drains. Is process water comingling with storm water or entering storm drains?	○	○	○	
• Illicit discharges include domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater (including leachate). Were any illicit discharges observed during the inspection?	○	○	○	

MISCELLANEOUS AREAS / ITEMS OF CONCERN: (Evaluations of any matters that are not contained within another section but are covered in the SWPPP [i.e. industrial areas; housekeeping measures; unique BMPs; observations, etc.] should be denoted here.)	Yes	No	N/A	Findings & Remedial Action Documentation
Is stormwater inlet (see Site Layout drawing for location) free from debris or sediment buildup that may impair function? Are culverts (see Site Layout drawing for locations) free from debris or sediment buildup that may impair function?				

II. CORRECTIVE ACTION AND SWPPP MODIFICATION DESCRIPTIONS: Additional space to describe inspection findings and corrective actions if needed. Provide brief explanation of the general location and the rationale for the additional or different BMPs.

III. CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS AND SIGNATURES:

Inspector - Certification: This section must be completed by the person who conducted the site inspection prior to submitting this form to the person with signature authority or a duly authorized representative of that person.

"I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Inspector's Name – Printed	**Inspector's Signature**	**Inspector's Title**	**Date**

*Any poorly functioning controls or BMPs, non-compliant discharges, or any other deficiencies observed during the inspections shall be corrected as soon as possible, but not to exceed 7 days unless prevented by unsafe weather conditions. If the deficiciency would result in environmental harm, the deficiencies shall be corrected immediately.

Monthly Visual Jar Test Inspection Form

Instructions: As part of inspections conducted during or after storm events, a representative sample of storm water should be collected at each outfall in a clean, clear jar and examined in a well-lit area. Should any of the objectionable characteristics described in the form below be observed, coverage recipient shall investigate upstream from the sample location to identify the potential sources of pollution, implement corrective action, and describe the corrective action in the space provided below. [Baseline General Permit Act8 S-1]

Facility Name: Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC	Physical Address: 461 Haining Road, Vicksburg, MS
Date:	Coverage Number: MSR001802
Time collected:	Person collecting/examining sample (Print):
Outfall Number/Location sample was collected:	
Was the sample collected during or immediately after a rain event? **Yes or No**	

Parameter	Parameter Description	Description of Sample
Color	Is the water sample colored? **Yes or No**	If yes, describe the color:
Clarity	Is the water sample clear and transparent? **Yes or No**	If no, describe the clarity:
Floating Solids	Are there solids floating at the top of the sample? **Yes or No**	If yes, describe the floating solids:
Settled Solids	Are there solids settled out in the bottom of the sample? **Yes or No**	If yes, describe the settled solids:
Suspended Solids	Are there solids suspended in the water column of the sample? **Yes or No**	If yes, describe the suspended solids:
Foam	Is there foam forming at the top of the sample? **Yes or No**	If yes, describe the foam:
Odor	Does the sample have an odor? **Yes or No**	If yes, describe the odor:
Oil Sheens	Does the sample have an oil sheen? **Yes or No**	If yes, describe the oil sheen:

Detail any concerns noted in the visual jar sample and describe the corrective actions taken:

"I certify under penalty of law that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Inspector's Name - Printed	Inspector's Signature	Date

BASELINE STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT
COVERAGE NUMBER (MSR 0 0 1 8 0 2 _ _)
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SWPPP EVALUATION FORM
(FOR INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER ACTIVITY)

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Coverage recipients shall conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the facility's SWPPP by December 31, 2016, and annually thereafter by December 31st of each year. The evaluation shall assess the effectiveness and accuracy of the SWPPP and ensure that the SWPPP is current, up to date, and meets all the requirements of ACT5 T-1 through T-9. Should the SWPPP need to be amended based on the findings of any evaluation, a copy of the amended SWPPP must be submitted to MDEQ in accordance with ACT7 S-1 (4).

FACILITY NAME: Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC Vicksburg	**EVALUATION DATE:**
PHYSICAL ADDRESS: 461 Haining Road, Vicksburg, MS	

I. DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES	**Yes**	**No**	**Findings & Remedial Action Documentation**
• Does the SWPPP have a list of Industrial Activities exposed to storm water?	○	○	*[Table A-1 in Appendix A]*
• Has the facility added any Industrial Activities that are exposed to storm water since the previous Annual SWPPP Evaluation?	○	○	
MATERIALS AND POLLUTANTS			*[Table A-1 in Appendix A]*
• Does the SWPPP have a list of materials and pollutants exposed to storm water?	○	○	
• Does the SWPPP have a narrative description of the materials and pollultants?	○	○	*[Section 5.0 of SWPPP]*
• If so, does the narrative contain the following information?			*[Section 6.0]*
○ Method of storage and disposal.	○	○	*[Section 6.2]*
○ Management practices employed to minimize contact with storm water.	○	○	*[Section 6.1]*
○ Structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm runoff.	○	○	*Sections 6.3 thru 6.10*
○ Any treatment the storm water receives.	○	○	*[Not applicable]*
SPILLS AND LEAKS			
• Does the SWPPP contain a monthly updated list of spills and leaks?	○	○	*[Spills and leaks are tracked on EHS software system]*
• Does the SWPPP contain an updated summary of all storm water samplaing data including a description of associated pollutants?	○	○	*[Monthly jar testing of stormwater is stored ____.]*

I. DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES (CONTINUED)			
SITE MAP	**Yes**	**No**	**Findings & Remedial Action Documentation**
• Does the SWPPP have a site map showing the property layout with site boundaries?	○	○	
• If so, does the site map indicate the following features?			
o Surface water bodies.	○	○	
o Drainage area of each storm outfall by number.	○	○	
o Direction of flow for each drainage area.	○	○	
o Location and description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce the pollutants in storm runoff.	○	○	
o Location of any storm water treatment activities.	○	○	*[Not applicalbe]*
o Location of any storm drain inlets.	○	○	
o Location of industrial activities, such as: a) Fuel storage and dispensing locations. b) Vehicle/equipment repair, maintenance, and cleaning areas. c) Materials storage and handling areas. d) Loading/unloading areas. e) Process or manufacturing areas.	○	○	
o Location of housekeeping practices.	○	○	*[Housekeeping practices are identifed in Section 6.2]*
o Storm water conveyances (ditches, pipes, & swales).	○	○	

II. DESCRIPTION OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS			
POLLUTION PREVENTION MANAGER/COMMITTEE			
• Does the SWPPP specify individual(s) responsible for developing the SWPPP and assisting the facility manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision?	○	○	*[Table G-1]*
• If so, have there been any changes in the personnel listed since the previous Annual SWPPP Evaluation?	○	○	
RISK IDENTIFICATION AND MATERIAL INVENTORY			
• Does the SWPPP assess the pollution potential of various sources at the facility including loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage, manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes and on-site disposal practices?	○	○	*Table A-1 and Section 6.0*
• If so, have there been any changes in operations or sources of potential pollutants since the previous Annual SWPPP Evaluation.?	○	○	

II. DESCRIPTION OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (CONTINUED)			
	Yes	No	Findings & Remedial Action Documentation
SEDIMENT AND EROSION PREVENTION			
• Does the SWPPP identify areas with a high potential for soil erosion, and specify prevention measures to limit erosion?	○	○	*[Section 6.5]*
• If so, have there been any changes to the facility which would increase the potential for soil erosion since the previous Annual SWPPP Evaluation?	○	○	
PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE			
• Does the SWPPP contain a preventive maintenance program to insure the inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices?	○	○	*[Section 6.3]*
• If so, does the program specify protocol for inspecting and testing of equipment to preclude breakdowns or failures that may cause pollution?	○	○	
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING			
• Does the SWPPP describe and list practices appropriate to prevent pollutants from entering storm water from industrial activities due to poor housekeeping?	○	○	*[Section 6.2]*
• If so, do the practices describe or list the following:			
o Designated areas for equipment maintenance and repair.	○	○	
o Provisions for waste receptacles at convenient locations.	○	○	
o Provisions for regular collection of waste.	○	○	
o Adequately maintained sanitary facilities.	○	○	
o Secondary containment around any on-site fuel or chemical container with a capacity greater than 660 gallons or any combination of containers which have an aboveground storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons.	○	○	
o Secondary containment for raw material stockpiles.	○	○	
SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES			
• Does the SWPPP identify potential spill areas and their drainage points?	○	○	*[Section 6.4]*
• Does the SWPPP specify material handling procedures and storage requirements?	○	○	
• Does the SWPPP have procedures for cleaning up spills?	○	○	
• Have there been any changes at the facility in potential spill areas and/or their drainage points since the previous Annual SWPPP Evaluation?	○	○	
EMPLOYEE TRAINING			
• Does the SWPPP specify periodic training for personnel that are responsible for implementing and/or complying with the requirements of the SWPPP? (see ACT12)	○	○	*[Section 6.8 and tracked in EHS software]*

II. DESCRIPTION OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (CONTINUED)			
ILLICIT CONNECTIONS EVALUATION AND CERTIFICATION	**Yes**	**No**	**Findings & Remedial Action Documentation**
• Does the SWPPP contain an illicit connection certification?	○	○	*[See Illicit Connection Evaluation and Certification Form]*
• If so, was the certification evaluation and certification completed within the last 5 years?	○	○	
• Does the certification include the following?: ○ Method of evaluation, date(s), observation point(s), and result(s).	○	○	
ROUTINE VISUAL SITE INSPECTIONS			*[Section 7]*
• Does the SWPPP describe the policy and procedures for routine visual inspections, including frequencies and areas to be inspected?	○	○	
• Does the SWPPP inspection policy describe procedures for collecting storm water if the inspection is conducted during or after a storm event?	○	○	
• If so, does the SWPPP inspection policy outline procedures consistent with the requirements of ACT8 S-1 to investigate, correct, and document instances in which visible pollutants are observed?	○	○	
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT			
• Does the SWPPP provide for the management of storm water volume through its diversion, infiltration, storage or re-use?	○	○	*[Section 6.6]*
III. NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT			
NON-STORM WATER MANAGEMENT			
• Does the SWPPP identify any allowable non-storm water discharges identified in ACT2 T-3?	○	○	*[Section 5.4]*
• Does the SWPPP identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the non-storm water component of any discharge?	○	○	*[Section 6]*
• Have there been any changes or additions to the allowable non-storm water discharges since the previous Annual SWPPP Evaluation?	○	○	*[Section 5.4]*
IV. FACILITY CHANGES			
SWPPP AMENDMENT			
• Has there been a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which may increase the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State or has the SWPPP been ineffective in controlling storm water pollutants? **If so, amend the SWPPP and submit it to the MDEQ within 30 days of amendment. (ACT7 S-1 (4))**	○	○	

V. MONTHLY INSPECTION SUMMARY (Previous 12 months)

DATE (mm/dd/yy)	TIME	ANY DEFICIENCIES? YES	ANY DEFICIENCIES? NO	IF YES, WERE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN? YES	IF YES, WERE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN? NO	INSPECTOR(S)

SWPPP EVALUATION CERTIFICATION STATEMENT AND SIGNATURE:

SWPPP Evaluation and Certification: This section must be completed by the person who conducted the SWPPP evaluation prior to submitting this form to the person with signature authority or a duly authorized representative.

"I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Name-Printed	Signature	Title	Date

RO/DAR CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Permittee-Certification:

☐ The SWPPP is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Baseline Industrial Storm Water General Permit.

☐ The SWPPP is out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the Baseline Industrial Storm Water General Permit. The SWPPP will be amended and submitted to MDEQ within 30 days of amendment.

"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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted 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."

Printed Name of person with Signature Authority or a Duly Authorized Representative[1]	Signature of person with Signature Authority or a Duly Authorized Representative[1]	Date

[1]A person is a Duly Authorized Representative only if 1) the authorization is made in writing and submitted to the permit board by a person described in ACT 14 T-9 [*"Signatory Requirements"*], and 2) the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated activity, such as: manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, person of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company.

Employee Training Log

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Instructions: Newly hired employees responsible for implementing and/or complying with the requirements of the permit shall receive initial training prior to performing such responsibilities. Employees shall receive refresher training at a minimum of every twelve (12) months, thereafter. Proper documentation of employee training must be maintained. Include copies of the training agenda and certificates of training when applicable. All training records shall be maintained for at least three years from the date of training. [Baseline General Permit ACT12 S-1]

Facility Name: Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC	Physical Address: 461 Haining Road, Vicksburg, MS
Coverage Number: MSR001802	Training Date:
Training Topic:	
Training Description:	

Employee Name (printed)	Employee Signature	Worker ID Number	Initial/Refresher

"I certify under penalty of law that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Trainer Name (printed)	Trainer Signature	Date

GAVILON

Illicit Connection Evaluation and Certification

Facility must be evaluated every five(5) years for the presence of illicit connections. An illicit connection is any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system or waterway.

Facility:	Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC Vicksburg	**Date:**	
Evaluator Name:		**Signature:**	

	Yes/No/ NA	**Comment**
Were any potential non-stormwater discharges such as sewage, fertilizer-contaminated water, fuel-contaminated or washwater observed from the following?		
External dock areas?		
Loading / Unloading areas?		
Pallet, bin and drum storage areas?		
Maintenance shop?		
Fueling areas?		
Equipment staging areas?		
Paved surfaces?		
Containment areas?		
Indoor drains and sinks?		
Waste receptacles?		
Material piles?		
Scrap metal bins or piles?		
Outdoor containers?		

GAVILON

Appendix D

Facility State General Permit

State of Mississippi
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT FOR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITES

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

FACILITIES OR PROJECTS ISSUED A CERTIFICATE OF PERMIT COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT ARE GRANTED PERMISSION TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES INTO STATE WATERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES);

in accordance with effluent limitations, inspection requirements and other conditions set forth in herein. This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Mississippi Water Pollution Control Law (Section 49-17-1 et seq., Mississippi Code of 1972), and the regulations and standards adopted and promulgated thereunder, and under authority granted pursuant to Section 402(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Mississippi Environmental Quality Permit Board

Krystal Rudolph

Authorized Signature

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

Issued: December 10, 2020

Permit No. MSR00

Expires: November 30, 2025

Industrial Stormwater
Table of Contents

ACT1 (ISGP) Introduction:

T-1 INTRODUCTION:

This Industrial Stormwater General Permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. Discharges associated with industrial activities, listed in 40 CFR 122.26 (b) (14) (i - xi, except x) will require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater discharge permits if material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to stormwater. Industrial operators claiming "no exposure" are required to submit written certification (see ACT 2, T-6 - No Exposure Provision). Stormwater discharges that enter state waters or stormwater conveyance systems leading to state waters are subject to regulation and compliance with the conditions set forth in this permit.

This permit also authorizes stormwater discharges from other industrial activities, designated by the Executive Director based on the potential for contribution to an excursion of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to state waters. This permit replaces the previous Industrial Stormwater General Permit that expired on October 31, 2020.
[11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT2 (ISGP) Permit Applicability and Coverage:

T-1 PERMIT AREA:

The Industrial Stormwater General Permit covers all areas of the State of Mississippi. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-2 ELIGIBILITY:

(1) Discharges composed entirely of stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges identified in T-3 of this ACT. Discharges associated with industrial activities may be commingled with non-regulated stormwater and with industrial wastewaters covered under another permit. The discharges must not cause or contribute to violations of State Water Quality Standards.

(2) A facility is eligible for coverage under this general permit for discharges of pollutants of concern to water bodies for which there is an EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) if measures and controls are incorporated that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL. To be eligible for coverage under this general permit, the facility must incorporate in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and/or effluent limitation any conditions applicable to any discharge(s) necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL. If a specific wasteload allocation is established that would apply to the facility's discharge subsequent to coverage issuance, the facility must implement steps necessary to meet that allocation.
[11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT2 (continued):

T-3 (3) Allowable non-stormwater discharges (listed below) provided they do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

Discharges from actual fire-fighting activities
Fire hydrant flushings
Water used to control dust
Potable water sources including uncontaminated water line flushing
Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents
Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where surface waters are not impacted by pollutants associated with industrial activities and hazardous cleaning products
Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate
Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but NOT intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains)
Uncontaminated ground water or spring water
Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents
Uncontaminated excavation dewatering
Landscape irrigation
Water used to wash vehicles where surface waters are not impacted by pollutants associated with industrial activities and hazardous cleaning products

As noted in ACT5, T-9 (11), the above non-stormwater discharges should be eliminated or reduced to the extent feasible. The Permit Board staff will review the above discharges on a case by case basis and may require the coverage recipient to apply for and obtain either an individual or an alternative general NPDES permit as provided in ACT3, S-2. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT2 (continued):

T-4 THIS PERMIT DOES NOT AUTHORIZE:

(1) Stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities are not eligible for coverage by this permit.

(A) Construction, landfills not covered by ACT 6 of this permit, mining, ready-mix or hot mix asphalt facilities or other activities requiring stormwater coverage under a different general permit,

(B) Discharges to Federal CERCLA sites.

(C) Facilities with effluent guideline limitations for stormwater. The following effluent guideline limitations address stormwater: cement manufacturing (40 CFR Part 411); feedlots (40 CFR Part 412); fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR Part 418); petroleum refining (40 CFR Part 419); phosphate manufacturing (40 CFR Part 422); coal mining (40 CFR Part 434); mineral mining and processing (40 CFR Part 436); ore mining and dressing (40 CFR Part 440); and paving and roofing materials (40 CFR Part 443),

(D) Facilities with an active individual or alternative general permit for stormwater discharges,

(E) Facilities that MDEQ has shown to be or may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a water quality standard violation, and

(F) Inactive mining or inactive oil and gas operations occurring on federal lands where an operator cannot be identified.

(2) Discharges which result in violation of State Water Quality Standards. If a discharge authorized under this permit is later determined to cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to the violation of an applicable water quality standard, MDEQ will notify the regulated entity of such water quality violation(s) in writing and will provide the information used by MDEQ to make this determination. The regulated entity must take all necessary actions required to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the violation of a water quality standard. If such violations remain or re-occur, then additional measures, such as the addition of BMPs or the requirement to obtain an individual permit, may be required by the Permit Board. Compliance with this requirement does not preclude any enforcement activity as provided by the Clean Water Act for the underlying violation.

(3) Activities that affect waters of the State, including wetlands, without obtaining the necessary U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) individual Section 404 permit or coverage under a COE nationwide or general permit. Appropriate documentation must be submitted with the Industrial Stormwater Notice of Intent (ISNOI). [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT2 (continued):

T-5 (4) Discharges or discharge-related activities that are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species that is listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or result in the adverse modification or destruction of habitat that is designated as critical under the ESA. Coverage under this permit is available only if the regulated entity's stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharge-related activities are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species that is listed as endangered or threatened ("listed") under the ESA or result in the adverse modification or destruction of habitat that is designated as critical under the ESA ("critical habitat"). Submission of a signed NOI will be deemed to constitute the regulated entity's certification of eligibility. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-6 NO EXPOSURE PROVISION:

Phase II of the Stormwater Regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(g) provides a conditional exemption applicable to all categories of industrial activity listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), except construction. Facilities with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not required to obtain coverage if there is no exposure of industrial materials and activities to rain and/or runoff. Industrial operators claiming no exposure are required to submit written certification that a condition of no exposure exists at their facility/site. To qualify for this exclusion, a No Exposure Certification Form (Industrial Stormwater Forms Package) must be submitted.
This certification form must be resubmitted every five (5) years.

In the event regulated activities become no longer exposed to stormwater, the facility may request termination of the Industrial Stormwater coverage in accordance with the provisions of ACT15 and submit a No Exposure Certification. Until receipt of written termination of coverage from MDEQ, the facility must continue to comply with the conditions of this permit.

The No Exposure Certification is non-transferable. In the event that ownership changes, the new owner must submit a new certification. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT3 (ISGP) Obtaining Coverage:

S-1 OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION:

(1) Owners and/or operators desiring coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity under this general permit must submit an Industrial Stormwater Notice of Intent (ISNOI) and other required submittals in accordance with the requirements of this permit.

(2) Upon review of the Industrial Stormwater Notice of Intent (ISNOI) and other required submittals, MDEQ staff may require additional information, recommend that coverage not be granted and/or that an alternate permit would be more appropriate. The MDEQ staff recommendations may be brought before the Mississippi Environmental Quality Permit Board (Permit Board) for review and consideration at a regularly scheduled meeting, or at a special meeting at its discretion.

(3) Coverage under this permit will not be granted until all other required MDEQ permits, certifications and approvals are satisfactorily addressed.

(4) Owners or operators are authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity under the terms and conditions of this permit only upon receipt of written notification of approval of coverage by the Permit Board staff. Discharge of stormwater without written notification of coverage under this permit, or issuance of an individual NPDES Stormwater Permit constitutes a violation of the Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Law 49-17-29(2)(b). [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

S-2 REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT OR ALTERNATIVE GENERAL PERMIT:

(1) The Permit Board may require any coverage recipient to apply for and obtain either an individual or an alternative general NPDES permit. Any interested person may petition the Permit Board to take action under this paragraph. The Permit Board may require any coverage recipient to apply for an individual NPDES permit only if the coverage recipient has been notified in writing. Such notice shall include reasons for the Permit Board's decision, an application form and a filing deadline. The Permit Board may grant additional time at its discretion, upon request. If a coverage recipient fails to submit a requested application in a timely manner, coverage under this permit is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal.

(2) Any coverage recipient may request to be excluded from permit coverage by applying for an individual permit or coverage under another general permit. The applicant shall submit an individual application (EPA Forms 1 and 2F) or appropriate general permit Notice of Intent Form.

ACT3 (continued):

(3) Coverage under this permit is automatically terminated on the issuance date of the respective alternative individual or general permit. When the request for an alternative individual or general permit is denied, coverage under this permit continues unless terminated by the Permit Board. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

S-3 HOW TO REQUEST SUBSEQUENT RECOVERAGE OF REISSUED PERMIT:

Once the Industrial Stormwater General Permit is reissued, MDEQ will provide a Letter of Instruction to active coverage recipients, outlining the process for obtaining coverage under the reissued permit. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Letter of Instruction may constitute a violation of the conditions of this permit. Unless specifically requested to do so, resubmittal of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is not required if the SWPPP is on-site, current, adequately addresses the sources of pollution at the facility and is fully compliant with the terms and conditions of the reissued permit.

If this permit is not reissued prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with ACT16 Condition T-22. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT4 (ISGP) Notice of Intent (ISNOI):

S-1 ISNOI SUBMITTAL:

Facilities desiring coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity under this permit should submit an ISNOI Form at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the regulated industrial activity. Existing facilities that do not have coverage or are covered by an individual permit or another general permit and wish coverage under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit shall allow for a 60 day review period by MDEQ staff. The ISNOI Form can be found in the Industrial Stormwater Forms Package, which can be obtained from MDEQ at the address given in T-2 of this ACT or from the MDEQ website at https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

S-2 REQUIRED SUBMITTALS WITH THE ISNOI:

Submittals required with a completed ISNOI include:

(1) A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prepared in accordance with ACT5 of this permit,

(2) A United States Geological Survey (USGS) quad map, or photocopy, extending at least 1/2 mile beyond the facility property boundaries with the site location outlined or highlighted, and

(3) A detailed site drawing prepared in accordance with ACT5, T-4 (6). [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

S-3 EXPANSION AND/OR MODIFICATION NOTIFICATION:

The coverage recipient must notify the Permit Board by submittal of an appropriate form at least 30 days before:

(1) Any planned change in industrial processes that may affect stormwater quality,

(2) Any change in the area of the footprint of the facility identified the original submittal,

(3) Any planned changes of ownership or,

(4) Any changes in information previously submitted in the ISNOI. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT4 (continued):

T-1 WHERE TO OBTAIN THE ISNOI FORMS:

ISNOI Forms can be found in the Industrial Stormwater Forms Package, which can be obtained from the MDEQ at the address shown below or by calling 601/961-5171. ISNOI forms, as well as the general permit and guidance manual, may be found on the MDEQ web site at https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/ [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-2 WHERE TO SUBMIT THE ISNOI:

Complete and appropriately signed ISNOI Forms must be submitted to:

Chief, Environmental Permits Division
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Pollution Control
P.O. Box 2261
Jackson, Mississippi 39225

For priority or overnight deliveries, the physical address is:

515 East Amite Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

In addition to mailing paper, electronic submittals are also recommended. Electronic submittals can be submitted at the following link: https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/ After December 20, 2025 (or a later date specified by EPA), these forms shall be submitted by the coverage recipient electronically as instructed by MDEQ. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1., 40 CFR Part 122.26(g)(1)(iii), 40 CFR Part 122.28(b)(2), 40 CFR Part 122.64(c)]

T-3 FAILURE TO NOTIFY:

Persons who discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity to waters of the State without an NPDES permit are in violation of the Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Law 49-17-29(2)(b). [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT5 (ISGP) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Development and Content:

T-1 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) DEVELOPMENT:

A SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for each facility subject to this permit. A SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with sound engineering practices and shall identify potential sources of pollution, which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. The SWPPP shall describe and ensure the implementation of best management practices which will reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges and assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. For assistance in developing a SWPPP, applicants are encouraged to reference the Mississippi Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Guidance Manual for Industrial Facilities or other recognized manual of design, such as EPA's "Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" (February, 2009), which are available at: https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/ [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-2 MINIMUM SWPPP COMPONENTS/DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES:

Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially pollute stormwater discharges, including:

(1) A list of industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., storage; equipment fueling; maintenance and cleaning; loading/unloading; process areas, discharge location, etc.);

(2) A list of the materials and pollutants associated with each of the activities identified above (e.g., used oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, solvents, etc.);

(3) A narrative description of the materials and pollutants identified above. The narrative shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) Method of storage or disposal,

(B) Management practices employed to minimize contact of these materials with stormwater,

(C) Existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff, and

(D) Any treatment the stormwater receives. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT5 (continued):

T-3 (4) A list of spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that have occurred at the facility shall be documented on the Monthly Spill and Leak Log Sheet that is provided in the Industrial Stormwater Forms Package, which can be found on the MDEQ website at https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/. A separate form shall be completed for each month that the facility is covered under this general permit. If no spills have occurred, the form shall be completed by checking the available box and signing it as indicated. Coverage recipients may use an alternate form to record this information, so long as it includes all of the information on the above referenced form and it is updated monthly. The completed forms shall be filed on-site with the SWPPP and made available to MDEQ personnel for inspection upon request;

(5) An updated summary of all stormwater sampling data (if available), including a description of associated pollutants of concern (see ACT17, T-15 Definitions).

T-4 (6) The owner or operator shall prepare a detailed scaled site map showing the property layout with site boundaries and indicating the following features:

(A) Surface water bodies,

(B) Drainage area of each stormwater outfall identified by number,

(C) Direction of flow for each area (designated by arrow),

(D) Location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff,

(E) Location of any stormwater treatment activities,

(F) Location of any storm drain inlets,

(G) Location of industrial activities, such as:
- (i) Fuel storage and dispensing locations,
- (ii) Vehicle/equipment repair, maintenance and cleaning areas,
- (iii) Materials storage and handing areas,
- (iv) Loading/unloading areas,
- (v) Process or manufacturing areas,

(H) Location of housekeeping practices,

ACT5 (continued):

(I) Stormwater conveyances (ditches, pipes, & swales), and

T-5 (J) Any post-construction control measures.

(7) A topographic map extending at least 1/2 mile beyond the facility property boundaries. This may be part of the above required site map; and

(8) A summary of the types of pollutants likely to be present for each area of the facility generating stormwater discharges with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-6 MINIMUM SWPPP COMPONENTS/DESCRIPTION OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS:

The coverage recipient shall describe appropriate stormwater management controls addressing identified potential pollution sources and implement such controls. The description shall include a schedule for implementing the following minimum components:

(1) Pollution Prevention Manager/Committee. The SWPPP shall specify individual(s) responsible for developing the SWPPP and assisting the facility manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision.

(2) Risk Identification and Assessment/Material Inventory. The SWPPP shall assess the pollution potential of various sources at the facility including loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage, manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes and on-site waste disposal practices. Factors to consider include the toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged, the likelihood of contact with stormwater and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. The plan shall include an inventory of materials handled. Based on the Risk Identification and Material Inventory, the plan shall specify management controls, and, if necessary, structural controls to reduce or eliminate the potential for pollutants in the stormwater discharges.

(3) Sediment and Erosion Prevention. The SWPPP shall identify areas with a high potential for soil erosion, and specify prevention measures to limit erosion (using grading, berming or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas; locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge; etc.).

(4) Preventive Maintenance. A preventive maintenance program shall require inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins, etc.) and the inspecting and testing of equipment to preclude breakdowns or failures that may cause pollution.

ACT5 (continued):

T-7 (5) Good Housekeeping. The owner or operator shall describe and list practices appropriate to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater from industrial activities due to poor housekeeping. The owner or operator shall:

(A) Designate areas for equipment maintenance and repair;

(B) Provide waste receptacles at convenient locations (outdoor waste receptacles must be covered).

(C) Provide regular collection of waste;

(D) Provide protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other potentially toxic materials;

(E) Provide adequately maintained sanitary facilities;

(F) Provide secondary containment around any on-site single fuel or chemical container with a capacity greater than 660 gallons or any combination of containers which has an above ground bulk storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons; and

(G) Provide secondary containment for raw material stockpiles (if required to prevent material from entering waters of the State).

(6) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. The SWPPP shall clearly identify potential spill areas and their drainage points. The plan should specify material handling procedures and storage requirements. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary clean up equipment should be available to personnel.

(7) Employee Training. The SWPPP shall specify periodic training for personnel that are responsible for implementing and/or complying with the requirements of the SWPPP (see ACT14).

(8) Illicit Connections- Evaluation and Certification. The coverage recipient shall certify at least every five (5) years that stormwater discharges have been evaluated for the presence of non-allowable, non-stormwater discharges. The certification shall include method(s) of evaluation, date(s), observation point(s) and result(s). The evaluation method(s) may include, but not be limited to, one or more of the following dry weather screening methods: 1) visual inspection, 2) plant schematic review, and 3) dye testing. The certification shall be filed on-site with the SWPPP and made available to MDEQ personnel for inspection upon request.

This certification may not be feasible if the coverage recipient does not have access to the discharge before it enters the ultimate receiving conduit. In such cases, the SWPPP shall include why the certification required by this part was not feasible. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT5 (continued):

T-8 (9) Routine Visual Site Inspections. The purpose of conducting visual site inspections is to make sure stormwater discharges are free from objectionable characteristics in observable amounts (i.e., turbidity, color, sheen, etc.). The SWPPP shall describe the policy and procedures for routine visual site inspections, including frequencies and areas to be inspected. Areas to be inspected must include all industrial activities exposed to stormwater identified in ACT5, T-2 (1). These areas must be checked for evidence of pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system and also identify conditions which may give rise to contamination of stormwater runoff.

The frequency of inspections shall be performed as often as needed but no less than once monthly. If feasible, the inspections should be conducted during or after storm events. As part of the inspection, stormwater should be collected in a clean, clear jar and examined in a well-lit area. The SWPPP should outline procedures consistent with the requirements of ACT10, R-1 to investigate, correct and document instances in which visible pollutants are observed.

T-9 (10) Stormwater Management. The SWPPP should provide for the management of stormwater volume through its diversion, infiltration, storage or re-use.

(11) Non-Stormwater Discharge Management. The SWPPP must identify any allowable non-stormwater discharges, identified in ACT 2, T-3, except for flows from actual firefighting activities, which are combined with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the site. Non-stormwater discharges should be eliminated or reduced to the extent feasible. The SWPPP must identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the non-stormwater component of the discharge. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT6 (ISGP) Additional SWPPP Requirements for Rubbish Sites Accepting Industrial Waste:

The conditions of ACT6 are applicable to rubbish sites accepting Industrial Waste as regulated by Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management Regulations. These conditions do not apply to other facilities.

Narrative Requirements:

T-1 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The owner or operator shall design, install, and maintain controls in accordance with the standards set forth in the most recent edition of Mississippi's "Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas (Three Volumes)," other recognized manuals for storm water controls design, or provide a design that has been certified by a Mississippi registered professional engineer. "Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas (Three Volumes)" can be accessed at www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater. These controls shall be appropriate for the facility's disposal and ancillary operations to prevent such materials from entering state waters and in a manner consistent with the Mississippi Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Mississippi Water Pollution Control Act. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-2 The SWPPP shall list and describe site-specific controls appropriate for the facility activities as well as the procedures for implementing such controls. Controls shall be designed, installed, and maintained to retain sediment on-site and to minimize the discharge of pollutants. The SWPPP shall provide temporary stabilization (e.g. temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater; materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to be established itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established. If any of the below controls cannot be implemented on the site, the SWPPP must include written justification as to why site-specific constraints and/or costs make the control(s) infeasible. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed and maintained to:

(1) Control storm water volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion;
(2) Control storm water discharges, including both peak flow rates and total storm water volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion;
(3) Minimize the amount of soil exposed during the facility's activity;
(4) Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;

ACT6 (continued)

(5) Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting storm water runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;
(6) Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct storm water to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize storm water infiltration, unless infeasible;
(7) Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil;
(8) Direct storm water to vegetated areas, brush barriers, silt fences, hay bales, etc. to aid in the filtration, infiltration, velocity reduction and diffusion of the discharge;
(9) Transport runoff down steep slopes through lined channels or piping:
(10) Minimize off-site vehicle tracking of sediments. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-3 As a minimum, the controls must be in accordance with the standards set forth in the most current edition of the "Erosion Control, Sediment Control and the Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas (Three Volumes)" or other recognized manual of design. The SWPPP shall address the following minimum components:

(1) A scaled site map shall be prepared showing boundaries of property and the facility boundaries covered under the Class I/Class II Rubbish Site General Permit, buffer zone compliance, original and proposed contours (if practicable), drainage patterns, adjacent receiving water bodies, north arrow, all erosion and sediment controls (vegetative and structural), and the location of housekeeping practices.

(2) Structural practices shall divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas. Such practices may include, but are not limited to, silt fences, earth dikes, brush barriers, drainage swales, check dams, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, level spreaders, drain inlet protection, outlet protection, detention/retention basins, sediment traps, temporary sediment basins or equivalent sediment control.

(A) For drainage locations (a drainage point at boundary of land disturbing activity) that serve an area with ten (10) or more disturbed acres at one time, a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin providing at least 3,600 cubic feet (133 cubic yards) of storage per acre drained shall be provided until final stabilization of the site. Sediment basins must be installed before initial site grading and utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface and that are designed for a minimum 2-year, 24-hour storm event.

ACT6 (continued)

(B) Construction entrances/exits shall be installed wherever traffic will be leaving a construction site and moving directly onto a paved public road.
(C) Storm Drain Inlets-Inlets that could receive storm water from construction activities shall be protected by surrounding or covering with a filter material until "close-out" has been achieved. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, R. 1]

(D) Perimeter Controls-Natural areas shall be maintained and supplemented with silt fence and fiber rolls around project perimeter. If not feasible to maintain natural areas, a silt fence or similar controls, such as fiber rolls, are sufficient.

(3) Vegetative practices shall be designed to preserve existing vegetative where possible and re-vegetate disturbed areas as soon as practicable after clearing, grading, excavating or other land disturbing activities. Such practice may include, but are not limited to, surface roughing, temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, and topsoil preservation.

T-4 Prepare Scaled Site Map(s):

In addition to the requirements of ACT5 Condition T-4, the owner or operator shall include in the prepared scaled site map:

(1) Boundaries of property (barrow area(s), permitted disposal area(s), haul road(s), etc.),
(2) Location of all rubbish site erosion and sediment controls,
(3) The type, location, and controls used for all recyclable material being stored on site (i.e. concrete, wood, metal, etc.)

T-5 Maintenance and Weekly Inspections:

The SWPPP shall describe procedures to maintain erosion and sediment controls and other protective measures. Procedures shall provide that al controls and outfalls/discharge points are inspected after rain events that produce a discharge and at least weekly for all areas not stabilized. Any stabilized area (i.e. - permanent vegetation established on exposed soils) may be inspected monthly in accordance with ACT10, T-1.

Any poorly functioning erosion controls or sediment controls, non-compliant discharges, or any other deficiencies observed during the inspections required under this permit shall be corrected as soon as possible, but not to exceed 24 hours of the inspection unless prevented by unsafe weather conditions as documented on the inspection form.

ACT6 (cont.)

In the event of an unanticipated breach of a sediment basin/pond temporary containment measures shall be taken within 24 hours after the inspection. Permanent corrective measures shall be implemented within five (5) days of the inspection; however, if permanent corrective measures cannot be implemented within the timeframes provided herein the owner or operator shall contact MDEQ [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, R. 1]

T-6 Implementation Sequence and Final Stabilization

The SWPPP shall describe an implementation sequence for the development, use, and closure of individual waste management unit within the rubbish facility. Additionally, the SWPPP shall describe a plan for the final vegetative stabilization of the site in accordance with ACT-15 Condition S-1.

R-1 IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROLS:

The SWPPP shall require the owner/operator during facility construction, and subsequent facility cell construction, (e.g. clearing and grubbing) to implement controls necessary to mitigate erosion and adverse impacts to offsite areas and receiving streams. During facility operations, vegetative and structural practices shall be maintained as set forth in the approved SWPPP. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT7 (ISGP) Additional SWPPP Requirements for Automobile Salvage Yards:

The conditions of ACT7 are applicable to Automobile Salvage Yard (Primarily SIC Code 5015, but also any facilities having activities related to dismantling used automobiles for the purpose of selling parts or wholesale/retail distribution of used automobile parts). These conditions do not apply to other facilities.

Narrative Requirements:

T-1 As a minimum, the controls must be in accordance with the standards set forth in the most current edition of the "Erosion Control, Sediment Control and the Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas (Three Volumes)" or other recognized manual of design. The SWPPP shall also address the following minimum components:

(1) Spill and Leak Prevention practices shall be described in SWPPP for draining vehicles of automotive fluid as soon as practicable to prevent spill and leaks or shall provide an equivalent measure to prevent spill and leaks.

(2) An Employee Training Plan, if applicable to the facility, shall address the proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of motor fluids (used oil, anti-freeze, etc.), mercury switches, and used solvents in addition to the Employee Training requirements found in ACT 14 S-2.

T-2 Prepare Scaled Site Map(s):

In addition to the requirements of ACT5 Condition T-4, the owner or operator shall identify the following areas (if applicable) on the detailed site map as required by ACT5, T-4 and detail BMPs implemented to prevent pollution from leaving the site:

(3) Areas used for automotive dismantling or fluid draining
(4) Areas used for storing automotive parts
(5) Areas used for automotive fluid storage including tanks or drums
(6) Areas used for battery storage
(7) Areas used for fueling

ACT7 (cont.)

T-3 Maintenance and Weekly Inspections:

The SWPPP shall describe procedures to maintain erosion and sediment controls and other protective measures. Procedures shall provide that all controls and outfalls/discharge points are inspected after rain events that produce a discharge and at least weekly for all areas not stabilized. Stabilization measures include permanent vegetative cover, gravel or limestone cover or other impervious surface cover. Any stabilized area (i.e. - permanent vegetation established on exposed soils) may be inspected monthly in accordance with ACT10, R-1.

Vehicles should be inspected for leaks upon arriving at the facility or as soon as practicable. Additionally automobile storage areas, automotive fluid storage areas (tanks, drums, and other vessels), and any equipment containing oily part should be inspected as part of the monthly site inspection as required by ACT10 R-1. Any spill or leaks should be documented on the Monthly Spill and Leak Log Sheet required by ACT 5 T-3 and corrected within 14 days unless it immediately threated Stormwater in which case it should be corrected as soon as possible.

ACT8 (ISGP) Additional SWPPP Requirements for Facilities Subject to SARA Title III, Section 313:

T-1 NARRATIVE REQUIREMENTS:

(1) Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals (see ACT17, T-17 Definitions). In areas where these chemicals are stored, processed or handled the following must be provided - appropriate containment, drainage control and/or diversionary structures. The SWPPP shall identify preventive systems or its equivalent which are used. Preventative systems include:

(A) Curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for stormwater run-on to contact significant sources of pollutants; and

(B) Roofs, covers or other appropriate means to protect storage piles from exposure to stormwater and wind.

(2) Liquid Storage Areas Exposed to Stormwater. No tank or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313 Water Priority Chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage, such as pressure and temperature, etc. Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize discharges of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals, which may include secondary containment providing for at least the entire contents of the largest single tank and precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan, and/or other equivalent measures. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-2 (3) Non-Liquid Material Storage Areas. Material storage areas subject to runoff, leaching or wind shall incorporate drainage or other control features that will minimize the discharge of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals. Drainage control shall minimize stormwater contact with these chemicals.

(4) Truck and Rail Car Loading and Unloading Areas. Loading and unloading areas shall be operated to minimize discharges of liquid Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals. Overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at loading/unloading docks shall be provided as appropriate. Other controls may include the use and proper maintenance of drip pans where spillage may occur, such as when making or breaking hose connections, and/or strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan.

(5) Areas Where Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals are Transferred, Processed, or Otherwise Handled. Piping, processing and handling equipment shall be designed and operated so as to prevent discharges of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with the substances handled. Drainage from process and materials handling areas shall minimize stormwater contact with Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals. Additional protection such as covers or guards to prevent exposure to wind, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents shall be provided as appropriate. Visual inspections or leak tests shall be provided for overhead piping conveying Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals without secondary containment. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT8 (continued):

T-3 (6) Discharges from Areas Covered by Conditions (2), (3), (4) or (5) of this ACT shall comply with the following:

(A) Drainage from these areas shall be restrained by valves or other means to prevent a spill or excessive leakage of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals into the drainage system. Pumps or ejectors may empty containment areas; however, these must be manually activated.

(B) Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for the drainage of containment areas shall be of manual, open-and-close design.

(C) If plan drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge of all facility storm sewers shall be equipped, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals, to return the spilled material to the facility.

(7) Other Areas, Which May Contain Runoff of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals. Drainage or other controls to prevent or mitigate polluted runoff or leachate shall be incorporated.

T-4 (8) Preventive Maintenance and Housekeeping. All areas of the facility shall be inspected at specific intervals for leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals or direct contact of stormwater with raw materials, intermediate materials, waste materials or products. In particular, facility piping, pumps, storage tanks and bins, pressure vessels, process and material handling equipment, and material bulk storage area shall be examined for any conditions or failures which could cause a discharge. Inspection shall include examination for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other forms of deterioration or noncontainment. Inspection intervals shall be specified in the plan and shall be based on design and operational experience. Different areas may require different inspection intervals. Where a leak or other condition is discovered which may result in significant releases of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals to the drainage system, corrective action shall be immediately taken or the unit or process shut down until corrective action can be taken. When a leak or noncontainment of a Section 313 Water Priority Chemical has occurred, contaminated soil, debris, or other material must be promptly removed and disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, and local requirements and as described in the plan. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

(9) Facility Security. Facilities shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry that could cause a discharge. Security systems described in the plan shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

(10) Training. Facility employees and contractor personnel shall be trained in preventive measures. Training shall be conducted at least annually on pollution control laws and regulations, the stormwater pollution prevention plan and the particular features of the facility and its operation which are designed to prevent spills and discharges of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals.

ACT8 (continued):

T-5 (11) Change of Applicability Status. If pollution prevention measures or process changes result in the requirements of SARA Title III, Section 313 no longer being applicable, then the facility is no longer subject to the additional requirements of this part. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT9 (ISGP) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Implementation Requirements:

S-1 The coverage recipient shall:

(1) Implement the SWPPP and retain a copy of the SWPPP at the permitted site. Failure to implement the SWPPP is a violation of permit requirements. A copy of the SWPPP must be made available to the MDEQ inspectors for review at the time of an on-site inspection.

(2) Comply with the terms of the SWPPP upon commencement of the regulated activity.

(3) If notified at any time by the Executive Director of the MDEQ that the SWPPP does not meet the minimum requirements, amend the SWPPP and certify in writing to the Executive Director that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the coverage recipient shall have 30 days to make the requested changes.

(4) Amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, or the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in controlling stormwater pollutants. The coverage recipient shall submit it to the MDEQ within 30 days of amendment.

(5) If after coverage issuance, a specific wasteload allocation is established that would apply to the facility's discharge, the facility must implement steps necessary to meet that allocation.

(6) Submit any new stormwater sampling data within 90 days of sampling. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

S-2 SWPPP COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL STORMWATER ORDINANCES:

(1) The SWPPP shall be in compliance with all local stormwater ordinances.

(2) When stormwater discharges into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), the coverage recipient shall make the SWPPP available to the local authority upon request. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT10 (ISGP) Site Inspections and SWPPP Evaluation:

R-1 MONTHLY SITE INSPECTIONS:

Routine visual site inspections shall be performed at a minimum of once per month to ensure the effectiveness of the SWPPP's design and implementation by an authorized authority listed in the Employee Training Log. Additional inspection requirements for Rubbish Sites Accepting Industrial Waste may be found in ACT 6 Condition (T-6). Additional inspection requirements for Automotive Salvage Yards may be found in ACT 7 Condition (T-3). If feasible, the inspections should be conducted during or after storm events. All areas contributing to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (including, but not limited to, ground storage piles, tanks, hoppers, silos, dust containment/collection systems, cleaning and maintenance areas) must be visually inspected as often as needed, but no less than once monthly. The inspection must evaluate whether the SWPPP adequately minimizes pollutant loadings and is properly implemented in accordance with the terms of this permit or whether additional control measures are needed. This includes observing stormwater discharges for obvious industrial stormwater pollution such as color, lack of clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, odor, and oil sheens. The results of all monthly site inspections shall be documented on the Industrial Stormwater Monthly Inspection Report Form that is provided in the Industrial Stormwater Forms Package, which can be found on the MDEQ website at https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/. Coverage recipients may use an alternate form to record this information, so long as it includes all of the information on the above referenced form. Completed forms shall be filed on-site with the SWPPP and made available to MDEQ personnel for inspection upon request.

As part of inspections conducted during or after storm events, a representative sample of stormwater should be collected at each outfall in a clean, clear jar and examined in a well-lit area. Should any of the objectionable characteristics described above be observed, coverage recipient shall investigate upstream from the sample location to identify the potential sources of pollution and implement corrective action. The results of all jar test inspections shall be documented on the Monthly Visual Jar Test Inspection Form that is provided in the Industrial Stormwater Forms Package, which can be found on the MDEQ website at https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/. Coverage recipients may use an alternate form to record this information, so long as it includes all of the information on the above referenced form. Completed forms shall be filed on-site with the SWPPP and made available to MDEQ personnel for inspection upon request.

Any poorly functioning controls or BMPs, non-compliant discharges, or any other deficiencies observed during the inspections required under this permit shall be corrected as soon as possible, but not to exceed 7 days of the inspection unless prevented by unsafe weather conditions unless specified differently elsewhere in this permit. If the deficiency would result in environmental harm, the deficiencies shall be corrected immediately. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

R-2 ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SWPPP EVALUATION FORM:

Coverage recipients shall conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the facility's SWPPP by December 31st of each calendar year. The evaluation shall assess the effectiveness and accuracy of the SWPPP and ensure that the SWPPP is current, up to date, and meets all the requirements of ACT5, T-1 through T-9. Should the SWPPP need to be amended based on the findings of any evaluation, a copy of the amended SWPPP must be submitted to MDEQ in accordance with Condition ACT9, S-1(4).

The results of all annual SWPPP evaluations shall be documented on the Annual Comprehensive SWPPP Evaluation Form, filed on-site with the SWPPP, and made available to MDEQ personnel for inspection upon request. The Annual Comprehensive SWPPP Evaluation Form is provided in the Industrial Stormwater Forms Package, which can be found on the MDEQ website at https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/. The form must be signed in accordance with the provisions outlined in ACT15, T-9 or T-10. Coverage recipients may use an alternate form to record this information, so long as it includes all of the information on the above referenced form. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT11 (ISGP) Monitoring Requirements:

S-1 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITIES DISCHARGING INTO A 303(d) LISTED IMPAIRED WATERBODY:

Monitoring shall be required if:

(1) The waterbody has a wasteload allocation for a specific parameter(s) established by a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL); and

(2) MDEQ has reason to believe the specific parameter(s) is present at the facility and not subject to controls consistent with the implementation plan of the TMDL.

Monitoring is required to identify potential changes to the existing Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that may need to be implemented, so that stormwater discharges will not adversely impact impaired waters. If required, sampling shall be conducted at least quarterly and according to T-1 and T-2 of this ACT. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

S-2 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITIES SUBJECT TO SARA TITLE III, SECTION 313:

During coverage under this permit, stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity under SARA Title III, Section 313 are subject to the following monitoring requirements only if an EPA Form R (EPA Form 9350-1) or if information gathered in completing a Form A (EPA Form 9350-2) will indicate a release of a Water Priority Chemical to stormwater:

(1) Parameters. The parameters to be measured include: pH; Total Suspended Solids (TSS mg/l); and any Section 313 Water Priority Chemical reported as being released to stormwater. In addition: the date and duration (in hours) of the storm(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm which generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm; and an estimate of total discharge (gal.) for the storm sampled shall be provided.

(2) Frequency of Monitoring. Sampling shall be conducted as close to the time of the release as practicable.

(3) Reporting. Submit any new stormwater sampling data within 90 days of sampling. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT11 (continued):

L-1 LIMITATIONS/MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM FACILITIES WITH COAL PILES: Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities with coal piles shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Parameter	Discharge Limitations							Monitoring Requirements		
	Quantity / Loading Average	Quantity / Loading Maximum	Quantity / Loading Units	Quality / Conc. Minimum	Quality / Conc. Average	Quality / Conc. Maximum	Quality / Conc. Units	Frequency	Sample Type	Which Months
Solids (Total Suspended) Effluent	******	******	******	******	******	50 Annual Maximum	mg/L	Annually	Grab Sampling	Jan-Dec
pH Effluent	******	******	******	Report Minimum	******	Report Maximum	SU	Annually	Grab Sampling	Jan-Dec
Copper, Total Effluent	******	******	******	******	******	Report Annual Maximum	mg/L	Annually	Grab Sampling	Jan-Dec
Zinc, Total Effluent	******	******	******	******	******	Report Annual Maximum	mg/L	Annually	Grab Sampling	Jan-Dec

(1) Monitoring Exemptions - monitoring for copper, zinc and pH may be discontinued if two consecutive annual samplings show concentrations of copper and zinc are below the indicated value and pH is within the specified range. This exemption may not be granted if the following parameters can adversely impact impaired waters and/or are included in a wasteload allocation established by a TMDL. There is no exemption from monitoring total suspended solids, which must be conducted at least annually.

Total Copper.....0.01 mg/l
Total Zinc.....0.06 mg/l
pH.....between 6.0 and 9.0 S.U.

(2) Sampling shall be conducted at the nearest accessible point after final treatment but prior to entering or mixing with the receiving stream. The location of sampling point(s) shall be noted on the site drawing prescribed in ACT5, Condition T-4(B) of this permit.

(3) The following records of sampled storm events must also be documented and maintained with the SWPPP:
(A) Date and duration (in hours) of the storm(s) sampled;
(B) Rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm which generated the sampled runoff;
(C) The duration between the storm sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm; and
(D) An estimate of total discharge (gal.) for the storm sampled shall be provided.

ACT11 (cont.):

(4) Sampling should be done early in the year to avoid weather conditions that may prevent sampling.

S-3 DMRs must be submitted annually electronically using the NetDMR system by January 28th the following year. Instructions for NetDMR registration can be found on MDEQ's website at: https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/permits/netdmr/. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-1 SAMPLE TYPE (IF SAMPLING IS REQUIRED):

For discharges from impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours (estimated by dividing the volume of the impoundment by the estimated volume of water discharged during the 24 hours prior to sampling), only one grab sample need be taken. For other discharges, a grab sample during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) and a composite sample shall be taken. pH and other parameters requiring a grab sample should only be measured in the grab sample. When a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable an explanation shall be included with the Discharge Monitoring Report. The composite sample shall either be flow-weighted or time-weighted. Composite samples may be taken with a continuous sampler or as a combination of a minimum of 3 sample aliquots taken in each hour for the first 3 hours or entire discharge, with each aliquot being separated by a minimum period of 15 minutes. The sampled discharge must result from a storm greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and occurring at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm. Sampling test procedures shall be in accordance with the methods set forth in 40 CFR Part 136. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-2 REPRESENTATIVE DISCHARGE:

Samples shall be taken in the affected drainage area, downstream of the potential pollutant sources(s) and prior to leaving the property or mixing with receiving waters. For two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents, the coverage recipient may sample one of the outfalls and report that the quantitative data applies to the substantially identical outfall(s). In addition, please be advised that a violation of the representative sample means a violation at the other discharge locations represented by that sample. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT12 (ISGP) Limitation Requirements:

L-1 NON-NUMERIC LIMITATIONS:

Stormwater discharges shall be free from:

(1) Debris, oil, scum, and other floating materials other than in trace amounts,

(2) Eroded soils and other materials that will settle to form objectionable deposits in receiving waters,

(3) Suspended solids, turbidity and color at levels inconsistent with the receiving waters,

(4) Chemicals in concentrations that would cause violation of State Water Quality Criteria in the receiving waters. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT13 (ISGP) Recordkeeping Requirements:

T-1 RETENTION OF RECORDS:

All records, reports and information resulting from activities required by this permit shall be retained by the coverage recipient, on-site with the SWPPP, for a minimum of at least three years from the date of generation. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT14 (ISGP) Personnel Training Requirements:

S-1 TRAINING DOCUMENTATION:

Personnel training conducted to meet the requirements of this ACT shall be documented. Training records shall include employee's name, worker identification number, date of training, contents of training, an indication whether it was initial or refresher training and the employee's signature acknowledging that training was received. All personnel training associated with this general permit shall be documented on the Employee Training Log Form that is provided in the Industrial Stormwater Forms Package, which can be found on the MDEQ website at https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/. Coverage recipients may use an alternate form to record this information, so long as it includes all of the information on the above referenced form. Completed forms and supporting training documentation shall be maintained on-site with the SWPPP and made available to MDEQ personnel for inspection upon request. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

S-2 TRAINING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS:

The coverage recipient shall develop and implement a program for initial and periodic refresher training of personnel that are responsible for implementing and/or complying with the requirements of this permit. Initial training for all personnel that are responsible for implementing and/or complying with the requirements of this permit shall be performed within twelve (12) months of issuance of coverage or recoverage under this permit. Newly hired employees responsible for implementing and/or complying with the requirements of this permit shall receive initial training prior to performing such responsibilities. All employees responsible for implementing and/or complying with the requirements of this permit shall receive refresher training by December 31st of each calendar year.

Training shall at a minimum address, but not be limited to, the following elements:

(1) SWPPP goals and plan components identified in ACTs 5 through 8 of this permit, including:

(A) Housekeeping and pollution prevention requirements,

(B) Spill prevention and response procedures,

(C) Identification and elimination of non-allowable, non-stormwater discharges,

(D) Installation, maintenance and inspection of erosion and sediment controls for construction activities, and

(E) Installation, maintenance and inspection of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for industrial stormwater and/or post-construction stormwater. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT14 (continued):

TRAINING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS (Continued):

(2) Procedures for monitoring compliance with non-numeric and numeric limitations prescribed in ACTs 9 and 10 of this permit;

(3) Recordkeeping, reporting and record retention requirements (includes understanding the records filing system and being able to produce the required permit documentation during an MDEQ on-site inspection);

(4) Release reporting and non-compliance notification and reporting requirements; and

(4) Applicable standard requirements contained in ACT15. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

Additional training requirements for Automotive Salvage Yards may be found in ACT 7 Condition T-1(2).

ACT15 (ISGP) Termination of Permit Requirements:

S-1 CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS:

Should the coverage recipient decide to permanently cease its regulated industrial activity and/or abandon the premises upon which it operates or wish to terminate Industrial coverage and submit a No Exposure Certification, a closure plan shall be submitted to the MDEQ no later than 30 days prior to doing so. A closure plan required by another MDEQ permit will be deemed adequate to satisfy the requirements of this section if stormwater is specifically addressed. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, addressing:

(1) How and when all industrial machinery, material handling equipment, manufactured products, by-products, raw materials, stored chemicals, and solid and liquid waste and residues will be removed from the premises so that stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity have been eliminated

(2) For facilities wishing to make a certification of no exposure, the plan shall outline the steps taken to prevent stormwater from being exposed to regulated industrial activities, and

(3) Final stabilization of the entire site, whereby exposed areas must be stabilized using structural and/or non-structural control measures. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

S-2 REQUEST FOR TERMINATION REQUIREMENTS:

Facilities that are out of business, are no longer an industrial activity as defined in stormwater regulations 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), or wish to make a certification of no exposure shall submit a Request for Termination (RFT) Form found in the Industrial Stormwater Forms Package, which can be found on the MDEQ website at https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/. The coverage recipient is bound by the conditions of this permit until MDEQ issues a written termination of coverage. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT16 (ISGP) Standard Requirements Applicable to All Water Permits:

T-1 DUTY TO COMPLY:

The coverage recipient must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for enforcement action, coverage termination, revocation and reissuance, or modifications; or denial of a renewal application. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-2 DUTY TO REAPPLY:

If the coverage recipient wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, coverage recipient must apply for and obtain authorization as required by the new permit. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-3 DUTY TO MITIGATE:

The coverage recipient shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which is likely to adversely affect human health or the environment. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-4 DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION:

The coverage recipient shall furnish to the Permit Board, within a reasonable time, any relevant information which the Permit Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating coverage, or to determine compliance with this permit. The coverage recipient shall also furnish to the Permit Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-5 PROPERTY RIGHTS:

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-6 SEVERABILITY:

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT16 (continued):

T-7 OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIABILITY:

Nothing in this permit shall relieve the coverage recipient from responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties under Section 311 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. Section 1321).

T-8 PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE:

The coverage recipient shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the coverage recipient to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, including the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls with appropriate quality assurance procedures and requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities when necessary to achieve compliance with permit conditions. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-9 SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS:

All ISNOIs, Re-Coverage Forms, Modification Forms, Request for Coverage Transfer, Requests for Termination, and No Exposure Certifications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation by a responsible corporate officer. For this permit, a responsible corporate officer means:

(A) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

(B) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

ACT16 (continued):

Note: MDEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in paragraph (1)(A) above. The Department will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the Permit Board to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under paragraph (1)(B) above rather than to specific individuals.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipal, State, Federal, or other public agency by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

(A) The chief executive officer of the agency, or

(B) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-10 DULY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE:

Discharge Monitoring Reports, Annual Comprehensive SWPPP Evaluation Forms, and information the Permit Board requests to be submitted shall be signed by a person described in T-9 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative when:

(1) The authorization is made in writing and submitted to the Permit Board by a person described in T-9 above.

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated activity, such as: manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, person of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may be either a specified individual or position). [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch.1.]

T-11 CHANGES IN AUTHORIZATION:

If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has permit responsibility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of T-9 and T-10 above must be submitted to the Permit Board prior to or together with any reports, information or applications signed by the representative. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch.1.]

ACT16 (continued):

T-12 CERTIFICATION:

Any person signing documents under this section shall make the following 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch.1.]

T-13 BYPASS PROHIBITION:

Bypass (see 40 CFR 122.41(m)) is prohibited and enforcement action may be taken against a coverage recipient for a bypass, unless:

(1) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the coverage recipient should, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

3) The coverage recipient submitted notices per T-18 of this ACT. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-14 UPSET CONDITIONS:

An upset (see 40 CFR 122.41(n)) constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based permit limitations if a coverage recipient demonstrates, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

(1) An upset occurred and the coverage recipient can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated at the time of the upset;

(3) The coverage recipient submitted notices per T-18 of this ACT; and

ACT16 (continued):

(4) The coverage recipient took remedial measures as required under T-3 of this ACT.

In any enforcement proceeding, the coverage recipient has the burden of proof that an upset occurred. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance is initiated, will be considered a final administrative action subject to judicial review. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-15 RELEASE REPORTING:

Releases into the environment of hazardous substances, oil, and pollutants or contaminants, which pose a threat to applicable water quality standards or causes a film, sheen or discoloration of waters of the State, shall be reported to the:

(1) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (601) 933-6362 or (800) 222-6362; or

(2) National Response Center (800) 424-8802. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-16 INSPECTION AND ENTRY:

The coverage recipient shall allow the Permit Board staff or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(1) Enter upon the coverage recipient's premises where a regulated activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(2) Have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(3) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

(4) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT16 (continued):

T-17 PERMIT ACTIONS:

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. A request by the coverage recipient for permit or coverage modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a certification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-18 NONCOMPLIANCE REPORTING:

(1) Anticipated Noncompliance. The coverage recipient shall give at least 10 days advance notice, if possible, before any planned noncompliance with permit requirements. Giving notice of planned or anticipated noncompliance does not immunize the coverage recipient from enforcement action for that noncompliance.

(2) Unanticipated Noncompliance. The coverage recipient shall notify the MDEQ orally within 24 hours from the time he or she becomes aware of unanticipated noncompliance, which may endanger health or the environment. A written report shall be provided to the MDEQ within five (5) working days of the time he or she becomes aware of the circumstances leading to the unanticipated noncompliance. The report shall describe the cause, the exact dates and times, steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, or prevent reoccurrence and, if the noncompliance has not ceased, the anticipated time for correction.

(3) Other Noncompliance: The coverage recipient shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraph (2) above, within 30 days from the end of the month in which the noncompliance occurs. The report shall describe the cause, the exact dates and times, steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, or prevent reoccurrence and, if the noncompliance has not ceased, the anticipated time for correction.

Complete and appropriately signed Reports must be submitted to the address given in ACT4, Condition T-2, to the attention of: Chief, Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Division.

ACT16 (continued):

T-19 REOPENER CLAUSE:

If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to stormwater discharge(s) from industrial activities covered by this permit, the coverage recipient may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with ACT3, S-2 or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-20 PERMIT MODIFICATION:

Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 and 124.5. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-21 TRANSFERS:

Coverage under this permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to and approval by the Permit Board. The Permit Board may require the coverage recipient to obtain another NPDES permit as stated in ACT 3, S-2. Transfer of coverage requests shall be submitted to the Permit Board using the form provided in the Industrial Stormwater Forms Package, which can be found on the MDEQ website at https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/industrial-stormwater/. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

T-22 CONTINUATION OF EXPIRED GENERAL PERMIT:

If this permit is not reissued prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect. Permit coverage will remain until the earliest of:

(1) Recoverage under the reissued general permit;

(2) Submittal of a Request for Termination and receipt of written termination of coverage from MDEQ;

(3) Issuance of an individual permit for the project's discharge; or

(4) A formal permit decision by the Permit Board to not reissue the general permit, at which time the coverage recipient must seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

ACT16 (continued):

Six (6) months after the ISGP is reissued, no coverage shall remain in effect under the previous general permit unless a complete Recoverage Form and other required submittals have been received by MDEQ. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch.1.]

T-23 MONITORING AND RECORDS:

(1) Monitoring. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the monitored activity and must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136.

(2) Retention of Records. The owner or operator shall retain records of all monitoring information for a period of at least three years from the date of the measurement, report, or application. This information includes all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit. This period may be extended by request of the Permit Board or its designee.

(3) Record Contents. Records of monitoring information shall include:

(A) The date, exact location, and time of sampling or measurements,

(B) The initials or names of the individuals who performed the sampling or measurements,

(C) The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed,

(D) The initials or names of the individuals who performed the analyses,

(E) References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used, and

(F) The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.
[11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch.1.]

ACT16 (continued):

T-24 SPILL PREVENTION AND BEST MANAGEMENT PLANS:

Any facility which has above ground bulk storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons or any single container with a capacity greater than 660 gallons of materials and/or liquids (including but not limited to, all raw, finished and/or waste material) with chronic or acute potential for pollution impact on waters of the State, and not subject to Mississippi Hazardous Waste Management Regulations or 40 CFR 112 (Oil Pollution Prevention) regulations, shall provide secondary containment as found in 40 CFR 112 or equivalent protective measures such as trenches or waterways which would conduct any tank releases to a permitted treatment system or sufficient equalization or treatment capacity needed to prevent chronic/acute pollution impact. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch.1.]

T-25 TOXIC POLLUTANTS NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

The coverage recipient shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 122.42.

T-26 FALSIFYING REPORTS:

Any coverage recipient who falsifies any written report required by or in response to a permit condition shall be deemed to have violated a permit condition and shall be subject to the penalties provided for a violation of a permit condition pursuant to Section 49-17-43 of the Mississippi Water Pollution Control Law (Mississippi Code Ann. Sections 49-17-1 et seq.).

T-27 CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY:

(1) Any person who violates a term, condition or schedule of compliance contained within this permit or the Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Law is subject to the actions defined by the Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Law (Miss. Code Ann. Sections 49-17-1 through 49-17-43).

(2) Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" and "Upsets", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the coverage recipient from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

(3) It shall not be the defense of the coverage recipient in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

ACT17 (ISGP) Definitions:

T-1 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

T-2 CFR means the Code of Federal Regulations.

T-3 CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) refers to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq.

T-4 COMMISSION means the Mississippi Commission on Environmental Quality.

T-5 CONTROL MEASURE as used in this permit, refers to any Best Management Practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

T-6 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR means the Executive Director of the Department of Environmental Quality.

T-7 FACILITY OR ACTIVITY means any NPDES "point source" or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

T-8 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY means the ten (10) categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity" as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

T-9 NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) is the division of the Clean Water Act which prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued.

T-10 NO EXPOSURE means all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products.

T-11 NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) is the mechanism used to apply for coverage under a general permit.

ACT17 (continued):

T-12 OWNER or OPERATOR for the purpose of this permit and in the context of stormwater associated with industrial activity, means any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

(1) The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to modify those activities; or

(2) The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at the facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

T-13 PERMIT BOARD means the Mississippi Environmental Quality Permit Board established pursuant to Miss. Code Ann. 49-17-28.

T-14 POLLUTANT is defined at 40 CFR 122.2. A partial listing from this definition includes: dredged spoil, solid waste, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, sediment, silt, cellar dirt, and industrial or municipal waste.

T-15 POLLUTANT OF CONCERN means a pollutant which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, including a pollutant which is identified as causing an impairment in a state's 303(d) list.

T-16 SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) of 1986, (40 CFR 355) are amendments of the Superfund legislation. It not only reauthorized the Superfund program but greatly expanded the provisions and funding of the initial Act. Title III of the act is concerned with emergency planning.

T-17 SECTION 313 WATER PRIORITY CHEMICALS are specific chemicals, listed at 40 CFR 372.65, subject to reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 313.

T-18 SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

T-19 STATE LAW means The Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Law, specifically, Miss. Code Ann 49-17-1 through 49-17-43, and any subsequent amendments.

T-20 STORMWATER means rainfall runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff.

ACT17 (continued):

T-21 STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage at an industrial plant. The categories considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" are in 40 CFR 122.26 (b) (14) (i - xi).

T-22 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) means a plan that includes site map(s), an identification of industrial activities that could cause the discharge of pollutants to stormwater, and a description of measures or practices to control these pollutants.

T-23 TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) means the maximum daily amount of a pollutant that can enter a water body so that the water body will meet and continue to meet state water quality standards.

T-24 UPSET means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the coverage recipient. 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.

T-25 WATERS OF THE STATE means all waters within the jurisdiction of this State, including all streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the State, and such coastal waters as are within the jurisdiction of the State, except lakes, ponds, or other surface waters which are wholly landlocked and privately owned, and which are not regulated under the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C.1251 et seq.).

T-26 11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1. means the State of Mississippi's Wastewater Regulations for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits, Underground Injection Control (UIC) Permits, State Permits, Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations and Water Quality Certifications. [11 Miss. Admin. Code Pt. 6, Ch. 1.]

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Appendix E

Water Quality Documentation

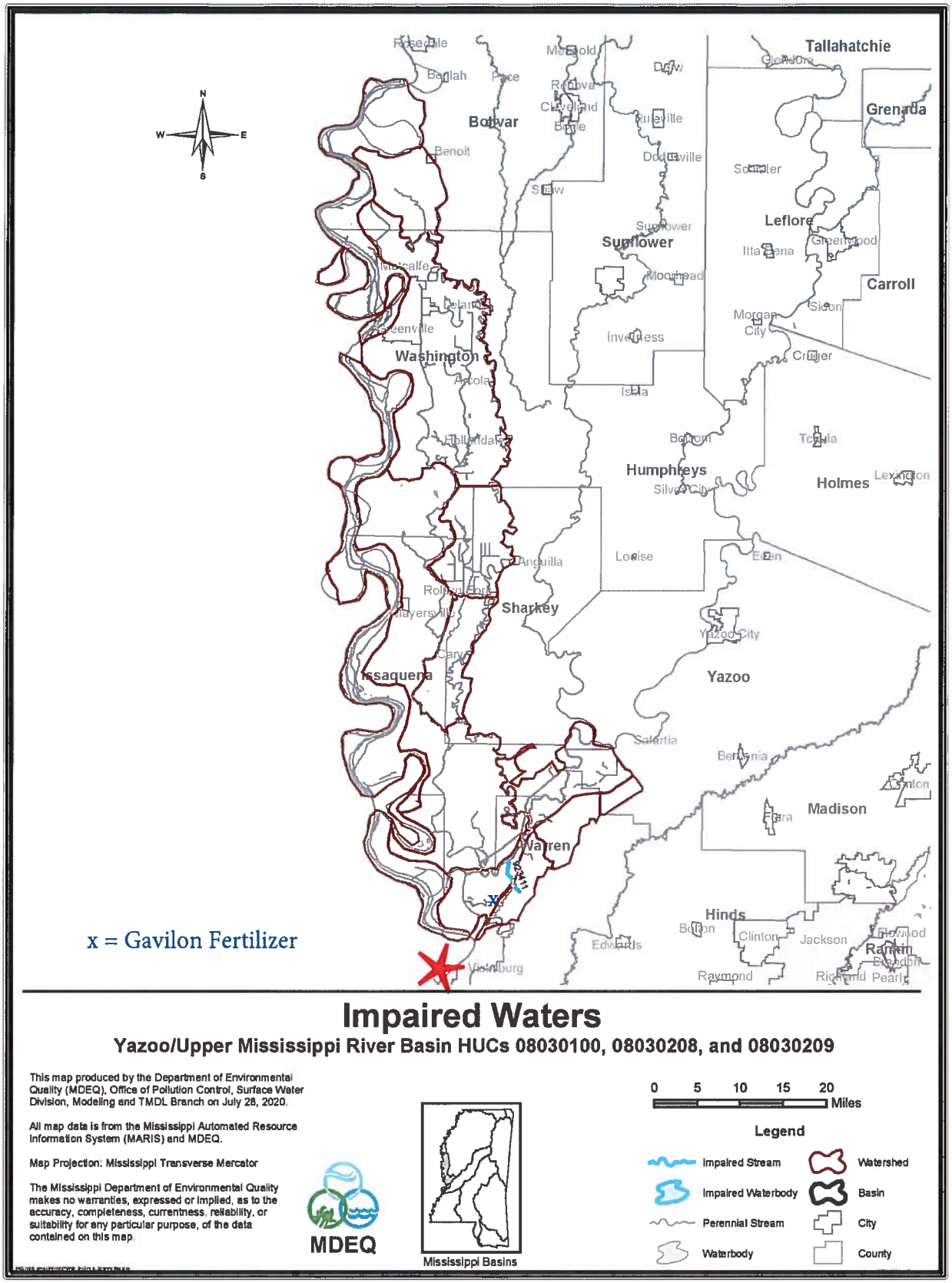
Impaired Water Review
Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC
Vicksburg, MS

1/14/2021

Warren County

The Vicksburg Harbor Channel is not identified as an impaired water on the 2014 303d List of Impaired Water Bodies.

Impaired stream 923411, Bliss Creek, is located approximately 4 miles northeast and upstream of the facility. The Bliss Creek pollutant is a biological impairment which could be caused by nutrients (total nitrogen or total phosphorous) or sediment stressors but has not yet been identified for Bliss Creek.



Impaired Waters

Yazoo/Upper Mississippi River Basin HUCs 08030100, 08030208, and 08030209

This map produced by the Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), Office of Pollution Control, Surface Water Division, Modeling and TMDL Branch on July 28, 2020.

All map data is from the Mississippi Automated Resource Information System (MARIS) and MDEQ.

Map Projection: Mississippi Transverse Mercator

The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality makes no warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, currentness, reliability, or suitability for any particular purpose, of the data contained on this map.

MDEQ

Mississippi Basins

0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Legend

- Impaired Stream
- Impaired Waterbody
- Perennial Stream
- Waterbody
- Watershed
- Basin
- City
- County

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Appendix F

Action Item and Plan Revision Record And Supplements to SWPPP Action Item and Plan Revision Records

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Appendix G

Employee Training Information

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Table G-1: Storm Water Management Team Organization

Name, Title, and Phone Numbers	Responsibilities
Overall Plan Responsibility Clint Peterman Gordon Downs	Provide management support for program, attend meetings, implement BMPs, assist with compliance evaluations and assist with review and update of SWPPP
Plan Coordinator(s)	Guide implementation of SWPPP, chair meetings, coordinate facility inspections, coordinate monitoring if requested by , report non-compliance and/or monitoring results, maintain records, perform compliance evaluations, set up necessary spill emergency procedures and spill reporting requirements, and review and update SWPPP
Team Members	Attend meetings, perform semi-annual tank inspections, implement BMPs, direct emergency response actions, assist with compliance evaluations and assist with review and update of SWPPP

In addition to the responsibilities listed, team members may be called upon to assist with various other duties associated with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Other duties, as assigned by the plan coordinator, may include:

- Assisting with facility inspections (inspect outfall, storm water drainage structures, potential pollutant sources, compliance with BMPs, etc.) and
- Monitoring storm water if requested to do so by .
- Implementing other General Permit or SWPPP requirements,
- Defining and agreeing upon an appropriate set of goals for the facility's storm water management program,
- Having an awareness of changes in plant operations that might require changes to the SWPPP, and
- Maintaining a clear line of communication with plant management to ensure a cooperative partnership.

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Appendix H

Site Inspections

Appendix I

Annual SWPPP Reviews