National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit
issued to

Permittee:
TA Operating LLC
24601 Center Ridge Road
Westlake, OH 44145

Location Address:
Willington Travel Center
327 Ruby Road
Willington, CT 06279

Permit ID: CT0029530

Issuance Date: [To be determined]

Receiving Water Body: Ruby Lake outlet stream

Effective Date: [To be determined]

Receiving Water Body ID: CT3104-00-2-L8_outlet_01

Permit Expires: [To be determined]

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 This permit is reissued in accordance with Section 22a-430 of Chapter 446k, Connecticut General Statutes ("CGS"), and Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies ("RCSA") adopted thereunder, as amended, and Section 402(b) of the Clean Water Act ("CWA"), as amended, 33 USC 1251, *et. seq.*, and pursuant to an approval dated September 26, 1973, by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Connecticut to administer a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit program.

1.2 **TA Operating LLC** ("Permittee") shall comply with all conditions of this permit including the following sections of the RCSA which have been adopted pursuant to Section 22a-430 of the CGS and are hereby incorporated into this permit. Your attention is especially drawn to the notification requirements of subsections (i)(2), (i)(3), (j)(1), (j)(6), (j)(8), (j)(9)(C), (j)(10)(C), (j)(11)(C), (D), (E), and (F), (k)(3) and (4) and (*l*)(2) of Section 22a-430-3.

Section 22a-430-3: *General Conditions*

(a) Definitions
(b) General
(c) Inspection and Entry
(d) Effect of a Permit
(e) Duty to Comply
(f) Proper Operation and Maintenance
(g) Sludge Disposal
(h) Duty to Mitigate
(i) Facility Modifications; Notification
(j) Monitoring, Records and Reporting Requirements
(k) Bypass
(m) Effluent Limitation Violations (Upsets)
(n) Enforcement
(o) Resource Conservation
(p) Spill Prevention and Control

(q) Instrumentation, Alarms, Flow Recorders
(r) Equalization

Section 22a-430-4: *Procedures and Criteria*

(a) Duty to Apply
(b) Duty to Reapply
(c) Application Requirements
(d) Preliminary Review
(e) Tentative Determination
(f) Draft Permits, Fact Sheets
(g) Public Notice, Notice of Hearing
(h) Public Comments
(i) Final Determination
(j) Public Hearings
(k) Submission of Plans and Specifications, Approval
(*l*) Establishing Effluent Limitations and Conditions
(m) Case by Case Determinations
(n) Permit Issuance or Renewal
(o) Permit Transfer
(p) Permit Revocation, Denial or Modification
(q) Variances
(s) Treatment Requirements

1.3 Violations of any of the terms, conditions, or limitations contained in this permit may subject the Permittee to enforcement action including, but not limited to, seeking penalties, injunctions and/or forfeitures pursuant to applicable sections of the CGS and RCSA.

1.4 Any false statement in any information submitted pursuant to this permit may be punishable as a criminal offense under Section 22a-438 or 22a-131a of the CGS or in accordance with Section 22a-6, under Section 53a-157b of the CGS.

1.5 The authorization to discharge under this permit may not be transferred without prior written approval of the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection ("Commissioner"). To request such approval, the Permittee and proposed transferee shall register such proposed transfer with the Commissioner, at least thirty days prior to the transferee becoming legally responsible for creating or maintaining any discharge which is the subject of the permit transfer. Failure, by the transferee, to obtain the Commissioner's approval prior to commencing such discharge(s) may subject the transferee to enforcement action for discharging without a permit pursuant to applicable sections of the CGS and RCSA.

1.6 No provision of this permit and no action or inaction by the Commissioner shall be construed to constitute an assurance by the Commissioner that the actions taken by the Permittee pursuant to this permit will result in compliance or prevent or abate pollution.

1.7 Nothing in this permit shall relieve the Permittee of other obligations under applicable federal, state and local law.

1.8 An annual fee shall be paid for each year this permit is in effect as set forth in Section 22a-430-7 of

the RCSA.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS

2.1 The definitions of the terms used in this permit shall be the same as the definitions contained in Section 22a-423 of the CGS and Section 22a-430-3(a) and 22a-430-6 of the RCSA.

2.2 In addition to the above, the following definitions shall apply to this permit:

"40 CFR" means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

"Annually" when used as a sampling frequency in Section 5 of this permit, means that sampling is required in the month of March.

"Average Monthly Limit" means the maximum allowable "Average Monthly Concentration" as defined in Section 22a-430-3(a) of the RCSA when expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l). Otherwise, it means "Average Monthly Discharge Limitation" as defined in Section 22a-430-3(a) of the RCSA.

Connecticut Water Quality Standards means the regulations adopted under RCSA Sections 22a-426-1 through 22a-426-9, as amended.

"Critical Test Concentration (CTC)" mean the specified effluent dilution at which the Permittee is to conduct a single-concentration Aquatic Toxicity test.

"Daily Concentration" means the concentration of a substance as measured in a daily composite sample, or the arithmetic average of all grab sample results defining a grab sample average.

"Daily Quantity" means the quantity of waste discharged during an operating day.

"DMR" means Discharge Monitoring Report.

"Instantaneous Limit" means the highest allowable concentration of a substance as measured by a grab sample, or the highest allowable measurement of a parameter as obtained through instantaneous monitoring.

"In-stream Waste Concentration" ("IWC%") means the concentration (as a percent) of the effluent in the receiving water.

"Maximum Daily Limit" means the maximum allowable "Daily Concentration" (defined above) when expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l). Otherwise, it means the maximum allowable "Daily Quantity" as defined above, unless it is expressed as a flow quantity. If expressed as a flow quantity, it means "Maximum Daily Flow" as defined in Section 22a-430-3(a) of the RCSA.

"No Observable Acute Effect Level (NOAEL)" means any concentration equal to or less than the
critical test concentration in a single concentration (pass/fail) toxicity test conducted pursuant to

Section 22a-430-3(j)(7)(A)(i) RCSA demonstrating greater than 50% survival of test organisms in
100% (undiluted) effluent and 90% or greater survival of test organisms at the CTC.
"Qualified personnel" means those who are knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, and who possess the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

"Quarter" means the calendar quarter beginning at 12:00 AM on the first day of January, April, July, and October and ending at 12:00 AM on the first day of April, July, October, and January, respectively.

"Quarterly", in the context of a sampling frequency, means that a representative sample of the discharge shall be collected during each of the following periods: January – March, inclusive; April – June, inclusive; July – September, inclusive; and October – December, inclusive.

"Reporting Frequency" means the frequency at which monitoring results must be provided.

"Semi-annual" in the context of a sampling frequency, means that a representative sample of the discharge shall be collected during each of the following periods: January – June, inclusive; and July – December, inclusive.

SECTION 3: COMMISSIONER'S DECISION

3.1 The Commissioner has issued a final determination and found that with respect to the discharge, DSN 001-1, the continuance of the existing discharge will not cause pollution of the waters of the state. The Commissioner's decision is based on **Application No. 201403028** for permit reissuance received on April 2, 2014, and the administrative record established in the processing of that application.

3.2 Upon the effective date of this permit and continuing until this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the Commissioner hereby authorizes the Permittee to discharge in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the information provided in Application No. 201403028, received by the Commissioner on April 2, 2014, and all modifications and approvals issued by the Commissioner or the Commissioner's authorized agent, for the discharge and/or activities authorized by, or associated with this Permit.

3.3 The Commissioner reserves the right to make appropriate revisions to the permit in order to establish any appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be authorized under the Federal Clean Water Act or the CGS or regulations adopted thereunder, as amended. The permit as modified or renewed under this paragraph may also contain any other requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act or the CGS or regulations adopted thereunder which are then applicable.

SECTION 4: GENERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

4.1 The Permittee shall assure that the surface water affected by the subject discharge shall conform to the *Connecticut Water Quality Standards*.

4.2 No discharge shall contain, or cause in the receiving stream, a visible oil sheen or floating solids, or cause visible discoloration or foaming in the receiving stream.

4.3 No discharge shall cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water body

4.4 The temperature of any discharge shall not increase the temperature of the receiving stream above 85 °F, or in any case, raise the temperature of the receiving stream by more than 4 °F.

4.5 This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater only from the site through the approved stormwater conveyance system, inclusive of the 18,000-gallon oil/water separator. Other wastes are prohibited from being discharged and should be prevented from reaching the environment through Best Management Practices developed pursuant to Section 10.1 below unless, and until, a permit to discharge is attained. Any use of the facility which results in the discharge of any other material to the ground, or directly to the storm drain system, shall be immediately reported to Department of Energy and Environmental Protection ("DEEP") in accordance with Section 9 of this permit.

SECTION 5: SPECIFIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 The discharge is restricted by and shall be monitored in accordance with the following tables in this section. The wastewater discharge shall not exceed the effluent limitations in these tables and shall otherwise conform to the specific terms and conditions listed in the tables. The Permittee shall comply with the "Remarks" and "Footnotes" noted in the tables that follow. Such remarks and footnotes are enforceable like any other term or condition of this permit.

5.2 The wastewaters authorized/approved by this permit shall be collected, treated, and discharged in accordance with this permit and with any approvals issued by the Commissioner or his/her authorized agent for the discharges and activities authorized by or associated with this permit. Any wastewater discharges not expressly identified in these tables or otherwise approved to be discharged by this permit shall not be authorized by this permit.

5.3 All samples shall be comprised of only the wastewater described in these tables. Samples shall be collected prior to combination with receiving waters or wastewater of any other type, and after all approved treatment units, if applicable. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Collection of permit-required effluent samples in any location other than the authorized locations noted in this permit shall be a violation of this permit.

5.4 In cases where limits and sample type are specified but sampling is not required by this permit, the limits specified shall apply to all samples which may be collected and analyzed by the DEEP personnel, the Permittee, or other parties.

5.5 In addition to the information required by Tables A through E below, the following shall be submitted as an attachment to the DMR:

5.5.1 The total precipitation and instantaneous discharge flow rate at the time of grab

sample collection;

5.5.2 The date, discharge temperature, time of the start of discharge, time of sampling of each monitoring location, and the length in hours of the storm event sampled;

5.5.3 The pH of the uncontaminated rainfall (before it contacts the ground);

5.5.4 The magnitude (in inches) of the storm event sampled; and

5.5.5 The duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

5.6 Samples from each monitoring location shall be collected from discharges resulting from a storm that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude that occurs at least 72 hours after any previous storm event of 0.1 inches or greater. Runoff events resulting from snow or ice melt cannot be used to meet the minimum quarterly or annual monitoring requirements.

5.7 Collection of grab samples shall begin during the first thirty (30) minutes of a storm event discharge (flow at sampling location) and shall be completed as soon as possible. The uncontaminated rainfall pH measurement shall also be taken, when required, at this time. All discharge samples must be taken during the same storm event, if feasible.

5.8 If the Permittee is unable to collect a sample pursuant to "Outfall Monitoring" (Section 10.4.1) due to the inability to meet the conditions in Section 5.6 or Section 10.4.1, the Permittee shall, for visual monitoring, document such inability in their Plan and report as an attachment to the DMR or, for all other monitoring required by Tables A-E, submit the DMR in accordance with the "Reporting Requirements" section (Section 8) with a notation of "no discharge" and an explanation of the limitations restricting the collection of an appropriate sample. Reasons may include the absence of a 72-hour period of dry weather, the absence of a rain event that produces a stormwater discharge, the absence of a discharge from a detention or retention basin in accordance with Section 10.4.1, or safety considerations preventing access to a stormwater discharge location. Timing of a rain event is not an acceptable reason to fail to sample unless it precludes the analysis of a parameter within the acceptable hold time specified by a laboratory.

Table A						
Discharge Serial Number: **DSN 001-1**			Monitoring Location: **No monitoring required**			
Wastewater Description: **Stormwater runoff from building roofs and paved area treated via oil water separator and detention basin and untreated stormwater from the emergency overflow structure**						
Monitoring Location Description: **Outlet pipe to receiving water from detention basin and emergency overflow**						
Discharge is to: **Ruby Lake Outlet Stream**			Outfall Location: **Latitude (41° 37' 38.38") and Longitude (73° 04' 10.53")**			
PARAMETER	**NET DMR CODE**	**UNITS**	**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**			**MINIMUM LEVEL**
			Instantaneous Limit or Required Range	Sample/ Reporting Frequency	Sample Type or Measurement to be Reported	
No monitoring required	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table B							
Discharge Serial Number: **DSN 001-A**				Monitoring Location: **1**			
Wastewater Description: **Stormwater runoff from building roofs and paved area treated via oil water separator and detention basin**							
Monitoring Location Description: **Discharge from detention basin outlet structure following oil water separator and detention basin treatment**							
Discharge is to: **From Detention Basin to Outlet Pipe to Ruby Lake Outlet Stream**				Outfall Location: **Latitude (41° 37' 38.38") and Longitude (73° 04' 10.53")**			
PARAMETER	**NET DMR CODE**	**UNITS**	**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**			**MINIMUM LEVEL [2]**	**BENCHMARK [6]**
			Instantaneous Limit or Required Range	Sample/ Reporting Frequency [1]	Sample Type or Measurement to be Reported		
Barium, Total	01007	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	0.001	
Benzene	34030	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	1.2	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	00310	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		
Cadmium, Total	01027	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	0.0002	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	81017	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		75
Chloride	00940	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		
Chromium, Total	01034	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	5.0	
Copper, Total	01042	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	3.0	
Ethyl benzene	37371	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	10.0	59
Flow, Instantaneous	00058	gpm	---	Quarterly	Instantaneous		
Iron, Total	01045	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	0.1	
Lead, Total	01051	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	1.0	76
Nickel, Total	01067	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	5.0	
Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	00620	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		1.10
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total (as N)	00625	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		2.30
Nitrogen, Total (as N) [3]	00600	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		
Oil & Grease, Total	00556	mg/L	10.0	Quarterly	Grab		5.0

Table B	
Discharge Serial Number: **DSN 001-A**	Monitoring Location: **1**
Wastewater Description: **Stormwater runoff from building roofs and paved area treated via oil water separator and detention basin**	
Monitoring Location Description: **Discharge from detention basin outlet structure following oil water separator and detention basin treatment**	
Discharge is to: **From Detention Basin to Outlet Pipe to Ruby Lake Outlet Stream**	Outfall Location: **Latitude (41° 37' 38.38") and Longitude (73° 04' 10.53")**

PARAMETER	**NET DMR CODE**	**UNITS**	**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**			**MINIMUM LEVEL [2]**	**BENCHMARK [6]**
			Instantaneous Limit or Required Range	Sample/ Reporting Frequency [1]	Sample Type or Measurement to be Reported		
Organic Carbon, Total	00680	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		
pH, Minimum [4]	61942	SU	6.0	Quarterly	Grab		5.0
pH, Maximum [4]	61941	SU	9.0	Quarterly	Grab		9.0
Phosphorus, Total	00665	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	0.1	0.40
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons [5]	22456	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	10.0	
Silver, Total	01079	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		
Surfactants (MBAS)	38260	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		
Suspended Solids, Total	00530	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		90
Toluene	34010	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	5.0	
Vanadium, Total	01128	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab		
Xylene	81551	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	5.0	
Zinc, Total	01092	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	10	160

Table B							
Discharge Serial Number: **DSN 001-A**						Monitoring Location: **1**	
Wastewater Description: **Stormwater runoff from building roofs and paved area treated via oil water separator and detention basin**							
Monitoring Location Description: **Discharge from detention basin outlet structure following oil water separator and detention basin treatment**							
Discharge is to: **From Detention Basin to Outlet Pipe to Ruby Lake Outlet Stream**						Outfall Location: **Latitude (41° 37' 38.38") and Longitude (73° 04' 10.53")**	
PARAMETER	**NET DMR CODE**	**UNITS**	**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**			**MINIMUM LEVEL [2]**	**BENCHMARK [6]**
			Instantaneous Limit or Required Range	Sample/ Reporting Frequency [1]	Sample Type or Measurement to be Reported		

TABLE B FOOTNOTES AND REMARKS

Footnotes:

[1] The first entry in this column is the "Sample Frequency." If a "Reporting Frequency" does not follow this entry, then the "Reporting Frequency" is monthly.

[2] "Minimum Level" refers to Section 6.3 of this permit.

[3] Total Nitrogen means the sum of the concentrations of: Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen + Nitrate Nitrogen + Nitrite Nitrogen.

[4] The pH of the discharge shall not be less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 unless samples of rainfall collected during the precipitation event which produced the runoff has a pH of less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0. In these cases, the pH limit shall be that of the rainfall.

[5] Analysis for Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons ("PAHs") shall include all parameters that can be determined by Method 610, listed in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 136. Other analyses may be used in accordance with Section 6.1. PAHs shall be reported as the sum of the concentrations of any analytes detected above the method detection limit. The full lab report, including minimum levels, shall be attached to the DMR.

[6] See Standard Monitoring Benchmarks, Section 10.4.1.2.

Remarks:

1. Abbreviations used for units are as follows: gpm means gallons per minute; mg/L means milligrams per liter; SU means Standard Units; µg/L means micrograms per liter. Other abbreviations are as follows: NA means Not Applicable; NR means Not Reportable (unless sampling is conducted relative to Section 5.4 of this permit).
2. If "---" is noted in the limits column in the table, this means that a limit is not specified but a value must be reported on the DMR.
3. Actual MLs reported by the laboratory must be reported on the DMR. Detected concentrations less than the noted ML shall be reported on the DMR as the concentration reported by the laboratory.
4. Refer to Section 10.4.1.1 for visual monitoring requirements.
5. Samples shall be collected in accordance with storm sampling protocols presented in Sections 5.5 – 5.8.

Table C							
Discharge Serial Number: **DSN 001-AT**			Monitoring Location: **T**				
Wastewater Description: **Stormwater runoff from building roofs and paved area treated via oil water separator and detention basin**							
Monitoring Location Description: **Discharge from detention basin outlet structure following oil water separator and detention basin treatment**							
Discharge is to: **From Detention Basin to Outlet Pipe to Ruby Lake Outlet Stream**			Outfall Location: **Latitude (41° 37' 38.38") and Longitude (73° 04' 10.53")**				
PARAMETER	**NET DMR CODE**	**UNITS**	**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**			**MINIMUM LEVEL** [5]	**BENCHMARK** [12]
			Minimum or Maximum Instantaneous Limit [1]	Sample/ Reporting Frequency [2,3]	Sample Type or Measurement to be Reported [4]		
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)							
Acute Aquatic Toxicity[6] *Daphnia pulex* NOAEL @ 100%	TAA3D	%	≥ 90	Semi-annual	Grab		
Acute Aquatic Toxicity[6] *Pimephales promelas,* NOAEL @ 100%	TAA6C	%	≥ 90	Semi-annual	Grab		
Chemical Analyses Required with Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity Monitoring – See Section 7.1.6. for Acute Testing [7]							
Date of Acute WET Chemistry Sample Collection[8]	51883	YYYYMMDD	---	Semi-annual	Grab		
Alkalinity	00410	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		
Barium, Total	01007	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	0.001	
Benzene	34030	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	1.2	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	00310	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		
Cadmium, Total	01027	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	0.0002	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	81017	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		75
Chlorine, Total Residual	50060	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		
Chromium, Total	01034	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	5.0	
Copper, Total	01042	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	3.0	59
Ethyl benzene	37371	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	10.0	
Hardness, Total	00900	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		
Iron, Total	01045	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	0.1	
Lead, Total	01051	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	1.0	76
Nickel, Total	01067	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	5.0	
Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	00620	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		1.10
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total (as N)	00625	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		2.30
Nitrogen, Total (as N) [9]	00600	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		
Oil & Grease, Total	00556	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		5.0
Organic Carbon, Total	00680	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons [10]	22456	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	10.0	
pH, Minimum [11]	61942	SU	---	Semi-annual	Grab		5.0
pH, Maximum [11]	61941	SU	---	Semi-annual	Grab		9.0

Table C							
Discharge Serial Number: **DSN 001-AT**			Monitoring Location: **T**				
Wastewater Description: **Stormwater runoff from building roofs and paved area treated via oil water separator and detention basin**							
Monitoring Location Description: **Discharge from detention basin outlet structure following oil water separator and detention basin treatment**							
Discharge is to: **From Detention Basin to Outlet Pipe to Ruby Lake Outlet Stream**			Outfall Location: **Latitude (41° 37' 38.38") and Longitude (73° 04' 10.53")**				
PARAMETER	**NET DMR CODE**	**UNITS**	**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**			**MINIMUM LEVEL** [5]	**BENCHMARK** [12]
			Minimum or Maximum Instantaneous Limit [1]	Sample/ Reporting Frequency [2,3]	Sample Type or Measurement to be Reported [4]		
Phosphorus, Total	00665	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	0.1	0.40
Silver, Total	01079	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		
Specific Conductance	51409	uMhos	---	Semi-annual	Grab		
Suspended Solids, Total	00530	mg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		90
Toluene	34010	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	5.0	
Vanadium, Total	01128	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab		
Xylene	81551	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	5.0	
Zinc, Total	01092	µg/L	---	Semi-annual	Grab	10	160

Table C

Discharge Serial Number: **DSN 001-AT**	Monitoring Location: **T**
Wastewater Description: **Stormwater runoff from building roofs and paved area treated via oil water separator and detention basin**	
Monitoring Location Description: **Discharge from detention basin outlet structure following oil water separator and detention basin treatment**	
Discharge is to: **From Detention Basin to Outlet Pipe to Ruby Lake Outlet Stream**	Outfall Location: **Latitude (41° 37' 38.38") and Longitude (73° 04' 10.53")**

PARAMETER	NET DMR CODE	UNITS	INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING			MINIMUM LEVEL [5]	BENCHMARK [12]
			Minimum or Maximum Instantaneous Limit [1]	Sample/ Reporting Frequency [2,3]	Sample Type or Measurement to be Reported [4]		

TABLE C FOOTNOTES AND REMARKS

Footnotes:

[1] WET limits are expressed as a minimum instantaneous limit, meaning the minimum allowable discharge over the course of the sampling period. Chemical results analyzed in conjunction with WET tests shall be reported as the max value collected during the sampling period.

[2] The first entry in this column is the "Sample Frequency". If a "Reporting Frequency" does not follow this entry and the "Sample Frequency" is more frequent than monthly, then the "Reporting Frequency" is monthly. If the "Sample Frequency" is specified as monthly, or less frequent, then the "Reporting Frequency" is monthly.

[3] If more than one toxicity sample is collected during a single month, report subsequent WET and chemistry results as an attachment to the DMR in accordance with Section 8.2 of this permit.

[4] Grab samples shall be collected for acute toxicity tests consistent with the methodology outlined in Section 7.1 of this permit.

[5] "Minimum Level" refers to Section 6.3 of this permit.

[6] Acute toxicity testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section 7.1 of this permit. The NOAEL results at 100% effluent in % survival for the acute toxicity test shall be reported on the DMR. The Aquatic Toxicity Monitoring Report ("ATMR") shall be completed for each toxicity testing event and submitted in accordance with Section 8.2 of this permit.

[7] Chemical analyses shall be conducted on samples used in the acute toxicity tests. These analyses shall be conducted on all samples used in the acute toxicity test and reported under Monitoring Location T. Results shall also be included on the ATMR and submitted in accordance with Section 8.2 of this permit.

[8] The Permittee shall report the date of sample collection for the acute toxicity test and associated chemistry data in the format: year month day (YYYYMMDD).

[9] Total Nitrogen means the sum of the concentrations of: Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen + Nitrate Nitrogen + Nitrite Nitrogen.

[10] Analysis for Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons ("PAHs") shall include all parameters that can be determined by Method 610, listed in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 136. Other analyses may be used in accordance with Section 6.1. PAHs shall be reported as the sum of the concentrations of any analytes detected above the method detection limit. The full lab report, including minimum levels, shall be attached to the DMR.

[11] The pH of the discharge shall not be less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 unless samples of rainfall collected during the precipitation event which produced the runoff has a pH of less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0. In these cases, the pH limit shall be that of the rainfall.

[12] See Standard Monitoring Benchmarks, Section 10.4.1.2.

Remarks:

1. Abbreviations used for units are as follows: kg/day means kilograms per day; lbs/day means pounds per day; mg/L means milligrams per liter; mgd means millions of gallons per day; SU means Standard Units; µg/L means micrograms per liter. Other abbreviations are as follows: NA means Not Applicable; NR means Not Reportable (unless sampling is conducted relative to Section 5.4 of this permit); RDS means Range During Sampling; RDM means Range During Month
2. If "---" is noted in the limits column in the table, this means that a limit is not specified but a value must be reported on the DMR.
3. Analyses that indicate that a parameter was not detected or that was detected less than the noted ML shall be reported in accordance with Section 6.6.
4. Samples shall be collected in accordance with storm sampling protocols presented in Sections 5.5 – 5.8.

Table D						
Discharge Serial Number: **DSN 001-B**				Monitoring Location: **II (Influent)**		
Wastewater Description: **Stormwater runoff from building roofs and paved area treated via oil water separator, entering the detention basin**						
Monitoring Location Description: **Inlet to detention basin at the emergency bypass structure**						
Discharge is to: **From Detention Basin to Outlet Pipe to Ruby Lake Outlet Stream**				Outfall Location: **Latitude (41° 37' 38.38") and Longitude (73° 04' 10.53")**		
PARAMETER	**NETDMR CODE**	**UNITS**	**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**			**MINIMUM LEVEL[2]**
			Instantaneous Limit or Required Range	Sample/Reporting Frequency [1]	Sample Type or Measurement to be Reported	
Barium, Total	01007	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	0.001
Benzene	34030	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	1.2
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	00310	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Cadmium, Total	01027	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	0.0002
Chemical Oxygen Demand	81017	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Chloride	00940	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Chromium, Total	01034	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	5.0
Copper, Total	01042	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	3.0
Ethyl benzene	37371	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	10.0
Flow, Instantaneous	00058	gpm	---	Quarterly	Instantaneous	
Iron, Total	01045	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	0.1
Lead, Total	01051	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	1.0
Nickel, Total	01067	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	5.0
Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	00620	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total (as N)	00625	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Nitrogen, Total (as N) [3]	00600	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Oil & Grease, Total	00556	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Organic Carbon, Total	00680	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
pH, Minimum	61942	SU	---	Quarterly	Grab	
pH, Maximum	61941	SU	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Phosphorus, Total	00665	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	0.1
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons [4]	22456	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	10.0
Silver, Total	01079	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Surfactants (MBAS)	38260	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Suspended Solids, Total	00530	mg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Toluene	34010	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	5.0
Vanadium, Total	01128	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	
Xylene	81551	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	5.0
Zinc, Total	01092	µg/L	---	Quarterly	Grab	10

Table D						
Discharge Serial Number: **DSN 001-B**				Monitoring Location: **II (Influent)**		
Wastewater Description: **Stormwater runoff from building roofs and paved area treated via oil water separator, entering the detention basin**						
Monitoring Location Description: **Inlet to detention basin at the emergency bypass structure**						
Discharge is to: **From Detention Basin to Outlet Pipe to Ruby Lake Outlet Stream**				Outfall Location: **Latitude (41° 37' 38.38") and Longitude (73° 04' 10.53")**		
PARAMETER	**NETDMR CODE**	**UNITS**	**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**			**MINIMUM LEVEL[2]**
			Instantaneous Limit or Required Range	Sample/Reporting Frequency [1]	Sample Type or Measurement to be Reported	

TABLE D FOOTNOTES AND REMARKS

Footnotes:

[1] The first entry in this column is the "Sample Frequency." If a "Reporting Frequency" does not follow this entry, then the "Reporting Frequency" is monthly.

[2] "Minimum Level" refers to Section 6.3 of this permit.

[3] Total Nitrogen means the sum of the concentrations of: Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen + Nitrate Nitrogen + Nitrite Nitrogen.

[4] Analysis for Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons ("PAHs") shall include all parameters that can be determined by Method 610, listed in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 136. Other analyses may be used in accordance with Section 6.1. PAHs shall be reported as the sum of the concentrations of any analytes detected above the method detection limit. The full lab report, including minimum levels, shall be attached to the DMR.

Remarks:

1. Abbreviations used for units are as follows: gpm means gallons per minute; mg/L means milligrams per liter; SU means Standard Units; µg/L means micrograms per liter. Other abbreviations are as follows: NA means Not Applicable; NR means Not Reportable (unless sampling is conducted relative to Section 5.4 of this permit).
2. If "---" is noted in the limits column in the table, this means that a limit is not specified but a value must be reported on the DMR.
3. Actual MLs reported by the laboratory must be reported on the DMR. Detected concentrations less than the noted ML shall be reported on the DMR as the concentration reported by the laboratory.
4. Refer to Section 10.4 for visual monitoring requirements.
5. Samples shall be collected in accordance with storm sampling protocols presented in Sections 5.5 – 5.8.

Table E						
Discharge Serial Number: **DSN 001-C**			Monitoring Location: **IM**			
Wastewater Description: **Stormwater runoff from building roofs and paved area treated via oil water separator, within the detention basin**						
Monitoring Location Description: **Within the detention basin (surface water sample) in the area of storm drain system inlet**						
Discharge is to: **From Detention Basin to Outlet Pipe to Ruby Lake Outlet Stream**			Outfall Location: **Latitude (41° 37' 38.38") and Longitude (73° 04' 10.53")**			
PARAMETER	**NET DMR CODE**	**UNITS**	**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**			**MINIMUM LEVEL** [2]
			Instantaneous Limit or Required Range	Sample/ Reporting Frequency [1]	Sample Type or Measurement to be Reported	
Benzene	34030	µg/L	---	Monthly	Grab	1.2
Ethyl benzene	37371	µg/L	---	Monthly	Grab	10.0
Oil & Grease, Total	00556	mg/L	---	Monthly	Grab	
Toluene	34010	µg/L	---	Monthly	Grab	5.0
Xylene	81551	µg/L	---	Monthly	Grab	5.0

TABLE E FOOTNOTES AND REMARKS

Footnotes:

[1] The first entry in this column is the "Sample Frequency." If a "Reporting Frequency" does not follow this entry, then the "Reporting Frequency" is monthly. "Quarterly" refers to Section 6.9.1.

[2] "Minimum Level" refers to Section 6.3 of this permit.

Remarks:

1. Abbreviations used for units are as follows: gpm means gallons per minute; mg/L means milligrams per liter; SU means Standard Units; µg/L means micrograms per liter. Other abbreviations are as follows: NA means Not Applicable; NR means Not Reportable (unless sampling is conducted relative to Section 5.4 of this permit).
2. If "---" is noted in the limits column in the table, this means that a limit is not specified but a value must be reported on the DMR.
3. Actual MLs reported by the laboratory must be reported on the DMR. Detected concentrations less than the noted ML shall be reported on the DMR as the concentration reported by the laboratory.
4. Samples shall be collected in accordance with storm sampling protocols presented in Sections 5.5 – 5.8.

SECTION 6: SAMPLE COLLECTION, HANDLING AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

6.1 All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.5. To determine compliance with limits and conditions established in this permit, monitoring must be performed using sufficiently-sensitive methods approved pursuant to 40 CFR 136 for the analysis of pollutants having approved methods under that part, unless a method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.5.

6.2 All metals analyses identified in this permit shall refer to analyses for Total Recoverable Metal as defined in 40 CFR 136, unless otherwise specified.

6.3 The term Minimum Level ("ML") refers to either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit ("MDL"). MLs may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be sample concentrations equivalent to the lowest acceptable calibration point used by the laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a lab, by a factor of 3. The MLs specified in Section 5 Tables A - E represent the minimum concentrations at which quantification must be achieved and verified during the chemical analyses for the parameters identified in Section 5 Tables A – E. Analyses for these parameters must include check standards within ten percent of the specified ML or calibration points equal to or less than the specified ML.

6.4 The value of each parameter for which monitoring is required under this permit shall be reported to the maximum level of accuracy and precision possible, consistent with the requirements of this Section of the permit.

6.5 Analyses for which quantification was verified to be below a ML, including non-detect, shall be reported as zero on the DMR for purposes of determining compliance with effluent limitations or conditions specified in this permit. The Permittee shall attach documentation demonstrating the ML of the analysis as an attachment to the DMR and identify the ML as a comment on the DMR.

6.6 It is a violation of this permit for a Permittee or his/her designated agent, to manipulate test samples in any manner, to delay sample shipment, or to terminate or to cause to terminate a toxicity test. Once initiated, all toxicity tests must be completed.

6.7 Analyses required under this permit shall be performed in accordance with CGS Section 19a-29a. An "environmental laboratory", as that term is defined in the referenced section, that is performing analyses required by this permit, shall be registered and have certification acceptable to the Commissioner, as such registration and certification is necessary.

SECTION 7: AQUATIC TOXICITY TESTING

7.1 **ACUTE TESTING REQUIREMENTS.** The Permittee shall conduct acute aquatic toxicity testing for DSN 001-AT as follows:

7.1.1 **TEST METHOD**: Acute aquatic toxicity shall be performed as prescribed in the reference document *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms* (EPA-821-R-02-012), or the most current version, with any exceptions or clarifications noted below.

7.1.2 **SAMPLE COLLECTION AND HANDLING:**

7.1.2.1 Composite samples shall be chilled as they are collected. Grab samples shall be chilled immediately following collection. Samples shall be held at 0-6 °C until aquatic toxicity testing is initiated.

7.1.2.2 Effluent samples shall not be dechlorinated, filtered, or modified in any way prior to testing for acute aquatic toxicity unless specifically approved in writing by the Commissioner for monitoring at this facility.

7.1.2.3 Tests for acute aquatic toxicity shall be initiated within 36 hours of sample collection.

7.1.3 **TEST SPECIES AND TEST DURATION:** Monitoring for aquatic toxicity to determine compliance with the acute toxicity limits in this permit shall be conducted as follows:

7.1.3.1 For 48-hours utilizing neonatal *Daphnia pulex* (less than 24-hours old).

7.1.3.2 For 48-hours utilizing larval *Pimephales promelas* (1-14 days old with no more than 24-hours range in age).

7.1.4 **ACUTE ENDPOINT:** Survival at 48-hours measured by NOAEL.

7.1.5 **TEST CONDITIONS:**

7.1.5.1 Tests for acute aquatic toxicity shall be conducted as prescribed for static non-renewal tests.

7.1.5.2 Pass/fail and single concentration tests shall be conducted at 100% effluent. Five replicates of undiluted effluent shall be employed in the test. Three replicate control test chambers containing dilution water only shall also be employed in the test.

7.1.5.3. Test should be initiated at 20 degrees C ± 1 degree C.

7.1.5.4 Synthetic freshwater prepared with deionized water adjusted to a hardness of 50 mg/L (±5 mg/L) as $CaCO_3$ shall be used as dilution water.

7.1.5.5 Organisms shall not be fed during the tests.

7.1.5.6 Copper nitrate shall be used as the reference toxicant.

7.1.5.7 Dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature shall be measured in the control and in all test concentrations at the beginning of the test, daily thereafter, and at test termination.

7.1.5.8 Specific conductance, pH, alkalinity, hardness, and total residual chlorine shall be measured in the undiluted effluent sample and in the dilution (control) water at the beginning of the test and at test termination. If total residual chlorine is not detected at test initiation, it does not need to be measured at test termination.

7.1.6 **CHEMICAL ANALYSIS:** All effluent samples used in the acute toxicity test shall at a

minimum, be analyzed and results reported in accordance with the provisions listed in Section 5 Table C and Section 6.1 for the parameters identified on Section 5 Table C of the permit.

7.1.7 **TEST ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA:** For the test results to be acceptable, control survival must equal or exceed 90%. If the laboratory control fails to meet test acceptability criteria for either of the test organisms at the end of the respective test period, then the test is considered invalid and the test must be repeated with a newly collected sample in accordance with Section 9.4.

7.1.8 **TEST COMPLIANCE:** Compliance with limits on Acute Toxicity shall be determined as follows:

For limits expressed as an NOAEL value, compliance shall be demonstrated when the results of a valid single concentration or pass/fail acute aquatic toxicity test indicates there is greater than 90% survival in the undiluted effluent.

7.1.9 **REPORTING:** Results of acute toxicity monitoring shall be documented on an ATMR and reported to the Commissioner by the last day of the month following the month in which samples are collected in accordance with Section 8.2 of this permit. The report shall include the items identified in Section 8.2 of this permit. Endpoints to be reported are: 48-hour LC50 and NOAEL.

SECTION 8: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 The results of chemical analyses and any aquatic toxicity test required by this permit shall be submitted electronically using NetDMR. Monitoring results shall be reported at the monitoring frequency specified in this permit. Any monitoring required more frequently than monthly shall be reported on an attachment to the DMR, and any additional monitoring conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapter N, or other methods approved by the Commissioner, shall also be included on the DMR, or as an attachment, if necessary, and the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner in the permit. All aquatic toxicity reports shall also be included as an attachment to the DMR. A report shall also be included with the DMR which includes a detailed explanation of any violations of the limitations specified. DMRs, attachments, and reports, shall continue to be submitted electronically in accordance with Section 8.4 below. However, if the DMRs, attachments, and reports are required to be submitted in hard copy form, they shall be received at this address by the last day of the month following the month in which samples are collected:

Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance
Water Permitting and Enforcement Division (Attn: DMR Processing)
Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

8.2 The ATMR associated with aquatic toxicity monitoring shall include all applicable items identified in Section 12 of EPA-821-R-02-012, including complete and accurate aquatic toxicity test data, including percent survival of test organisms in each replicate test chamber, LC_{50} values and 95% confidence intervals for definitive test protocols, and all supporting chemical/physical measurements performed in association with any aquatic toxicity test, including measured daily flow and hours of operation for the 30 consecutive operating days prior to sample collection. The

ATMR shall be submitted electronically as an attachment to the DMR and via email to: DEEP.IndustrialWETReports@ct.gov. The ATMR required by Sections 5 and 7 shall be received at this address by the last day of the month following the month in which the samples are collected.

8.3 If this permit requires monitoring of a discharge on a calendar basis (e.g., monthly, quarterly, etc.), but a discharge has not occurred within the frequency of sampling specified in the permit, the Permittee must submit the DMR and ATMR, as scheduled, indicating "NO DISCHARGE". For those permittees whose required monitoring is discharge dependent (e.g., per batch), the minimum reporting frequency is monthly. Therefore, if there is no discharge during a calendar month for a batch discharge, a DMR must be submitted indicating such by the end of the following month.

8.4 NetDMR Reporting Requirements:

The Permittee shall report electronically using NetDMR, a web-based tool that allows permittees to electronically submit DMRs and other required reports through a secure internet connection. The Permittee and/or the signatory authority shall electronically submit DMRs required under this permit to the Commissioner using NetDMR in satisfaction of the DMR submission requirements of Sections 5, 6, 8, and 9 of this permit. All sampling and monitoring records required under the permit, including any monitoring conducted more frequently than monthly or any additional monitoring conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 136, shall be submitted to the Commissioner as an electronic attachment to the DMR in NetDMR. The Permittee shall also electronically file any written report of noncompliance described in Section 9 of this permit as an attachment in NetDMR. DMRs shall be submitted electronically to the Commissioner no later than the last day of the month following the completed reporting period. NetDMR is accessed from: http://www.epa.gov/netdmr.

SECTION 9: RECORDING AND REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS, ADDITIONAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS

9.1 *Noncompliance Notifications:*

9.1.1 In accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(8), 22a-430-3(j)(11)(D), 22a-430-3(k)(4), and 22a-430-3(i)(3) of the RSCA, the Permittee shall notify the Commissioner of the following actual or anticipated noncompliance with the terms or conditions of this permit within two hours of becoming aware of the circumstances. All other actual or anticipated violations of the permit shall be reported to the Commissioner within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances:

9.1.1.1 A noncompliance that is greater than two times an effluent limitation;

9.1.1.2 A noncompliance of any minimum or maximum daily limitation or excursion beyond a minimum or maximum daily range;

9.1.1.3 Any condition that may endanger human health or the environment, including but not limited to noncompliance with whole effluent toxicity WET limitations;

9.1.1.4 Any condition that may endanger the operation of a POTW, including sludge handling and disposal;

9.1.1.5 A failure or malfunction of monitoring equipment used to comply with the monitoring requirements of this permit;

9.1.1.6 Any actual or potential bypass of the Permittee's collection system or treatment

facilities; or

9.1.1.7 Expansions or significant alterations of any wastewater collection, treatment facility, or its method of operation for the purpose of correcting or avoiding a permit violation.

9.1.2 Notifications shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Notification Form: https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements.

9.1.3 Within five days of any notification of noncompliance in accordance with Sections 9.1.1.1 through 9.1.1.6 of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a follow-up report using the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Follow-up Report Form: https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements.

The follow-up report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information: (i) A description of the noncompliance and its cause; (ii) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; (iii) if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and (iv) steps taken or planned to correct the noncompliance and reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

9.1.4 Within 30 days of any notification of facility modifications reported in accordance with Section 9.1.1.7 of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a written follow-up report by submitting a "Facility and Wastewater Treatment System Modification Request for Determination" for the review and approval of the Commissioner. The report shall fully describe the changes made to the facility and reasons therefor.

9.1.5 Notification of an actual or anticipated noncompliance or facility modification does not stay any term or condition of this permit.

9.2 In accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(11)(E) of the RSCA, the Permittee shall notify the Commissioner within 72 hours and in writing within 30 days when he or she knows or has reason to believe that the concentration in the discharge of any substance listed in the application, or any toxic substance as listed in Appendix B or D of RSCA Section 22a-430-4, has exceeded or will exceed the highest of the following levels: (1) One hundred micrograms per liter; (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter for acrolein and acrylonitrile, five hundred micrograms per liter for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter for antimony; (3) An alternative level specified by the Commissioner, provided such level shall not exceed the level which can be achieved by the Permittee's treatment system; or (4) A level two times the level specified in the Permittee's application.

72 hour initial notifications shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Notification Form. 30 day follow-up reports shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Follow-up Report Form. The Forms are available at the Commissioner's website, here: https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements.

9.3 In addition to any other written reporting requirements, the Permittee shall report any instances of noncompliance with this permit with its DMR. Such reporting shall be due no later than the last day of the month following the reporting period in which the noncompliant event occurred. The information provided in the DMR shall include, at a minimum: the type of violation, the duration

of the violation, the cause of the violation, and any corrective action(s) or preventative measure(s) taken to address the violation.

9.4 If any sample analysis indicates that an aquatic toxicity effluent limitation in Section 5 of this permit has been exceeded, or that the test was invalid, another sample of the effluent shall be collected and tested for aquatic toxicity and associated chemical parameters, as described above in Sections 5 and 7. The exceedance or invalid test shall be reported to Commissioner in accordance with Section 9.1. The results shall be submitted to the Commissioner within 30 days of the exceedance or invalid test. The results and the associated ATMR shall be reported with the DMR and to the Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse in accordance with Section 8.2 of the permit. Results of all tests, whether valid or invalid, shall be reported. If more than one toxicity sample is collected during a single month, report subsequent WET and chemistry results as an attachment to the month's DMR

9.5 If any two consecutive test results or any three test results in a twelve-month period indicate that an aquatic toxicity limit has been exceeded, the Permittee shall immediately take all reasonable steps to eliminate toxicity wherever possible and shall also submit a report, for the review and written approval of the Commissioner, which describes in detail the steps taken or that shall be taken to eliminate the toxic impacts of the discharge on the receiving water and it shall also include a proposed schedule for implementation. Such report shall be submitted in accordance with the timeframe set forth in Section 22a-430-3(j)(10)(C) of the RCSA. The Permittee shall implement all actions in accordance with the approved report and schedule.

SECTION 10: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

10.1 Control Measures

Control Measures are required Best Management Practices ("BMP") that the Permittee must implement to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the permitted facility. The term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

10.1.1 Good Housekeeping

The Permittee must maintain a clean, orderly facility (e.g. sweeping at regular intervals, appropriate storage practices, proper garbage and waste management, dust control measures, etc.) in all areas that are exposed to rainfall and are potential sources of pollutants.

10.1.2 Vehicle and Equipment

The Permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. The following are possible control measures:

- Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.
- Store vehicles and equipment indoors.
- Install berms or dikes.
- Use absorbents.
- Install roof or coverage over storage areas.
- Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).

10.1.3 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

The Permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The following are possible control measures:

- Cover the fueling area (where feasible).
- Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
- Minimize stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area.
- Use dry cleanup methods.
- Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.
- Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater runoff.

10.1.4 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment washwater to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state. Vehicle/equipment washwater must be authorized under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes) for discharge to the sanitary sewer or collected and hauled for proper disposal.

The Permittee must minimize or eliminate contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The Permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

- Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.
- Cover the cleaning operation.
- Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines) or holding tank.

10.1.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The Permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The Permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

- Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.
- Use drip pans.
- Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.
- Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal.
- Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems, waterbodies, or wetlands.
- Use dry cleanup methods.
- Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater runoff.
- Minimize run-on/runoff of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.

No vehicle repair or maintenance shall be performed outside of any building and signs shall be posted in the vehicle parking area indicating such.

10.1.6 Material Storage Areas

The Permittee must maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents”). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive):

- Store the materials indoors.
- Install berms/dikes around the areas.
- Minimize runoff of stormwater to the areas.
- Use dry cleanup methods.
- Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater runoff.

10.1.7 Vehicle and Equipment Storage

The Permittee shall minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. The following are possible control measures: use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment; indoor storage of vehicles and equipment; installation of berms or dikes; use of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).

10.1.8 Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning.

However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

10.1.8.1 Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

10.1.8.2 Best Engineering Practices

The Permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

10.1.9 Floor Drains

The Permittee must provide that all floor drains have been sealed, authorized by a local authority to discharge to sanitary sewer or allowed by DEEP in accordance with the "Non-Stormwater Discharges" section (Section 10.2.2.7) of this permit.

10.1.10 Roof Areas

The Permittee must identify roof areas that may be subject to drippage, dust or particulates from exhausts or vents or other sources of pollution. The Permittee must inspect such areas to determine if any potential sources of stormwater pollution are present. If so, the Permittee must minimize such sources or potential sources of pollution.

10.1.11 Fueling Areas

The Permittee shall minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The following are possible control measures: covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; providing spill kits and catch basin covers nearby; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

Parking and fueling area activities shall be closely monitored to ensure that the discharge of petroleum products into the waters of the state are prevented.

10.1.12 Minimize Exposure

The Permittee must minimize exposure to stormwater of materials identified in the "Inventory of Exposed Materials" section (Section 10.2.2.4.2) of this permit.

10.1.13 Sediment and Erosion Control

The Permittee must identify areas that have a potential for soil erosion due to topography, activities, or other factors, and shall implement measures to limit erosion and stabilize such areas. All construction activities on site shall be conducted in accordance with the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control ("Guidelines") and the "Future Construction" section (Section 10.2.2.10) of this permit.

10.1.14 Management of Runoff

The Permittee shall investigate the need for stormwater management or treatment practices that shall be used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or treat stormwater runoff in a manner that minimizes pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. Any evaluation, construction or modification of the design of a stormwater drainage system requires certification by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut. The Permittee shall implement and maintain stormwater management or treatment measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the site.

The Permittee shall consider the potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Where feasible, the Permittee shall divert uncontaminated run-on to avoid areas that may contribute pollutants. Other appropriate stormwater management or treatment measures may include but are not limited to: vegetative swales or buffer strips, reuse of collected stormwater (such as for process water, cooling water or as an irrigation source), treatment technologies (e.g. swirl concentrators, sand filters, etc.), snow management activities, bioretention cells, green roofs, pervious pavement and wet detention/retention basins. The Permittee shall ensure that such measures are properly designed, implemented and maintained in accordance with the Stormwater Quality Manual.

10.1.15 Preventive Maintenance

The Permittee must implement a preventive maintenance program, which shall include but not be limited to: the inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g. cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins); the visual inspection and/or testing of on-site equipment and systems to identify conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters; and the appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems. These areas shall be included in the Routine Inspections conducted under Section 10.3.2 of this permit. The minimum frequency of cleaning for oil/water separators is quarterly, and the minimum frequency of cleaning catch basins is once per year in the Spring. Cleaning shall include removal of sediment, oil and grease, and floatable debris.

10.1.16 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The Permittee shall ensure that a member of the Pollution Prevention Team (Section 10.2.2.3.) meets each delivery of bulk fuel and supervises the off-loading of this material.

The Permittee must minimize the potential for leaks and spills. This shall include clearly identifying areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points. The Permittee must plainly label containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage in areas that could contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff. The Permittee shall identify procedures for containing, reporting and cleaning up spills. These procedures must be provided to the appropriate personnel through Employee Training (Section 10.1.17) along with the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup.

10.1.16.1 Containment

To prevent unauthorized discharges of liquid chemicals or wastewater from commingling with or polluting a facility's stormwater discharges, or otherwise causing pollution to the waters of the state, the Permittee shall comply with the following requirements, as applicable:

10.1.16.1.1 Stationary Storage or Storage Areas

For the purposes of Section 10.2.2.4.4 of this permit only, storage area means an exterior area, which is or has the potential to be exposed to stormwater, that contains one or more tanks or containers utilized for the storage of liquid chemicals or for the collection, storage or treatment of wastewater. Any stationary above-ground tank, container or storage area used: (1) for the storage of liquid chemicals as identified in the "Spills and Leaks" section (Section 10.2.2.4.4) of this permit; or (2) for the collection, storage or treatment of wastewater shall, at a minimum, comply with one of the following types of secondary containment requirements:

10.1.16.1.1.1 A double-walled above-ground tank or container; or

10.1.16.1.1.2 For any storage area, tank or container installed prior to the effective date of this permit, an impermeable secondary containment area which will hold at least 100% of the volume of the largest tank or container or 10% of the total volume of all tanks and containers

in the area, whichever is larger, without overflow from such secondary containment area; or

10.1.16.1.1.3 For any storage area, tank or container installed after the effective date of this permit, an impermeable secondary containment area which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the largest tank or container or 10% of the total volume of all tanks and containers in the area, whichever is larger, without overflow from such secondary containment area.

10.1.16.1.2 Mobile or Portable Storage

Any mobile or portable above-ground tank or container used for the collection or storage of wastewater shall comply with the secondary containment requirements of Section 10.1.16.1.1 above, unless the following minimum requirements are met:

10.1.16.1.2.1 Such mobile or portable tank or container and related appurtenances (i.e., piping, fittings, valves, gauges, alarms, switches, etc.) are designed, operated, and maintained in a manner to prevent releases of wastewater resulting from factors including, but not limited to, physical or chemical damage, tampering or vandalism, freezing and thawing; and

10.1.16.1.2.2 In addition to the requirements of Section 10.1.16.1.2.1 above, for any mobile or portable tank or container and related appurtenances that are affixed to a trailer, such trailer shall be a registered motor vehicle designed, operated, and maintained to be capable of on-road transport of wastewater at all times.

10.1.16.1.2.3 Containment exemption for certain stationary above-ground storage tanks, containers, and areas:

The secondary containment requirements of Section 10.1.16.1.1 above do not apply to stationary above-ground storage and treatment tanks and containers, and storage areas if such tanks, containers, and storage areas are associated with a discharge(s) authorized by a permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes.

10.1.16.1.3 Additional requirements:

For industrial activities initiated after October 1, 1992, if an impermeable secondary containment area is required by Section 10.1.16.1.1 or 10.1.16.1.2 above, such containment area shall be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is

not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the Permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored therein. For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to DEEP and federal regulations.

10.1.16.2 Dumpsters

The Permittee must ensure that all dumpsters, trash compactors, and "roll-off" containers used to store waste or recyclable materials are in sound watertight condition and have covers and drain plugs intact or are in roofed areas that will prevent exposure to rainfall and will not allow dumpster leakage to enter any stormwater drainage system. All covers on dumpsters not under a roof must be closed when dumpsters are not being loaded or unloaded.

10.1.16.3 Loading Docks

The Permittee shall provide that for all industrial activities initiated after July 15, 2003, loading docks (excluding those that allow a vehicle to enter the building) shall be protected with a permanent roof or other structure that protects the loading dock from direct rainfall. Stormwater collection and drainage facilities adjacent to the loading dock shall be designed and maintained in a way that prevents any materials spilled or released at the loading dock from discharging to the storm sewer system.

10.1.17 Employee Training

The Permittee shall ensure that all employees whose activities may affect stormwater quality receive training within thirty (30) days of employment and at least once a year thereafter to make them familiar with the components and goals of these control measures and the Plan. Training shall address topics such as emergency equipment location, spill response management, control measures, inspection requirements, good housekeeping, materials management practices, used oil and spent solvent management, fueling procedures, proper painting procedures, and used battery management. Training shall be conducted or supervised by a member of the Pollution Prevention Team or other qualified person and a written record shall be maintained in the Plan, including the date(s), employee name, employee responsibility and training agenda.

10.1.18 Non-Stormwater Discharges

The Permittee must eliminate non-stormwater discharges except as provided in "Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification" (Section 10.2.2.7) or as authorized by an individual permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or a general permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes, including the provisions of this permit.

10.1.19 Solid De-icing Material Storage

The permittee must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October

- March) during which solid de-icing material storage typically occurs at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

The Permittee must ensure that storage piles of de-icing materials (including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials) used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes shall be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such structure shall not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls. As a temporary measure (not to exceed two years from the effective date of this permit), a waterproof cover may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile) until a structure can be provided. For temporary storage piles of de-icing materials in place for less than 180 days per year, a waterproof cover may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

Since this site is located in an area with a groundwater classification of GA, an impervious liner shall be utilized under any de-icing material pile to prevent infiltration to groundwater. In addition, no new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities shall be located within a 100-year floodplain as defined and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq. or within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply or within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Connecticut General Statutes.

10.1.20 Liquid De-icing Material Storage

The Permittee shall provide that containers for liquid de-icing materials be constructed with impermeable secondary containment which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the container without overflow from the containment area.

The Permittee shall identify containment control measures as part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. Containment control measure options may include but are not limited to: regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts of equipment; establish a preventative maintenance program; use dry absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect spills or leaks; install protection devices such as low level alarms or equivalent devices; implement containment or diversion structures to prevent spills or leaks from entering a storm drainage system; use drainage control and other diversionary structures (dikes, impermeable berms, curbing, pits).

10.1.21 Material Storage Areas

The permittee must maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents”). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive):

- Store the materials indoors.
- Install berms/dikes around the areas.
- Minimize runoff of stormwater to the areas.
- Use dry cleanup methods.
- Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater runoff.

10.2 The Permittee must develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

10.2.1 Development of Plan

The Permittee shall develop a Stormwater Pollution Plan ("Plan") for the site. The Permittee shall perform all actions required by the Plan in accordance with the schedule set forth in "Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance" (Section 10.2.2.13) of this permit and including implementation of the "Control Measures" (Section 10.1), "Inspections" (Section 10.3), "Monitoring Requirements" (Section 10.4) and any sector-specific requirements. The Plan shall include records and documentation of compliance with these elements and shall be kept on-site at all times along with a copy of this permit. The Permittee shall maintain compliance with the Plan thereafter.

10.2.2 Contents of Plan

The Plan shall be representative of current site conditions and shall address, at a minimum, all the elements below. If an element is not applicable to the facility, the Plan shall identify it and provide an explanation as to why the element does not apply.

10.2.2.1 Facility Description

Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at the facility.

10.2.2.2 General location map

Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and all receiving waters to which stormwater discharges.

10.2.2.3 Pollution Prevention Team

The Permittee shall identify a specific individual or individuals for the site who shall serve as members of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team ("team"). The team shall be responsible for implementing the Plan and assisting in the implementation, maintenance, and development of revisions to the Plan as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. At least one team member shall be present at the facility or on call during all operational shifts. The Plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the Plan. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and the Plan.

10.2.2.4 Potential Pollutant Sources

The Plan shall map and describe the potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to affect stormwater quality at the site or that may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from the site. The Plan shall identify all activities and materials that may be a source of stormwater pollution at the site, including but not limited to onsite waste storage or disposal, vehicle washing areas, onsite waste storage and disposal, vehicles awaiting maintenance, illicit plumbing connections between interior floor drains and stormwater

conveyance systems, and fueling areas. Accordingly, the Plan shall include, but not be limited to the following:

10.2.2.4.1 Site Map

A site map (at a defined or approximate scale) shall be developed showing:

10.2.2.4.1.1 a north arrow and surveyed or approximate property lines including the total site acreage;

10.2.2.4.1.2 location of existing buildings and structures;

10.2.2.4.1.3 the overall site size and amount of impervious coverage as well as an outline of the drainage area, including the extent of impervious surface, for each stormwater outfall and direction of flow within the drainage area;

10.2.2.4.1.4 existing structural control measures installed to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff;

10.2.2.4.1.5 locations of all stormwater conveyances including catch basins, ditches, pipes, and swales as well as the location of any non-stormwater discharges;

10.2.2.4.1.6 the areal extent of any wetlands to which stormwater discharges;

10.2.2.4.1.7 the receiving surface water body or bodies to which the site discharges including the identification of any impaired waters and whether or not a TMDL has been established for them;

10.2.2.4.1.8 location where major spills or leaks (identified under Section 10.2.2.4.4 below) have occurred;

10.2.2.4.1.9 locations of all stormwater monitoring points including latitude and longitude, where available;

10.2.2.4.1.10 locations of discharges to a municipal storm sewer system;

10.2.2.4.1.11 locations of discharges to groundwater through an infiltration system;

10.2.2.4.1.12 locations where any drainage run-on enters the site; and

10.2.2.4.1.13 each location of the following activities and associated types of pollutants where such activities are exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- fueling stations and vehicle and equipment fueling areas;

- material storage areas;
- vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
- loading/unloading areas;
- storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks;
- loading/unloading areas;
- locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes;
- liquid storage tanks;
- liquid and solid de-icing material storage areas;
- processing areas;
- storage areas;
- waste storage areas (areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur);
- areas with the potential for erosion that may impact surface waters or wetlands or may have off-site impacts; and
- any other potential pollutant sources.

10.2.2.4.2 Inventory of Exposed Materials

A tabular inventory of non-gaseous materials at the site, including a description of potential pollutants associated with those materials that may be exposed to stormwater between the time of three years prior to the date of certification of the Plan and the present for the following areas:

10.2.2.4.2.1 loading and unloading operations;

10.2.2.4.2.2 roof areas;

10.2.2.4.2.3 outdoor storage activities;

10.2.2.4.2.4 outdoor manufacturing or processing activities;

10.2.2.4.2.5 dust or particulate generating processes; and

10.2.2.4.2.6 on-site waste disposal practices.

10.2.2.4.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

A narrative summary of each area of the site specified in "Inventory of Exposed Materials" (Section 10.2.2.4.2, above) and each associated potential source of pollution. Such summary shall include:

10.2.2.4.3.1 method and location of on-site storage or disposal;

10.2.2.4.3.2 materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with stormwater runoff between the time of three years prior to the effective date of this permit and the present;

10.2.2.4.3.3 the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff; and

10.2.2.4.3.4 a description of any treatment the stormwater receives.

10.2.2.4.4 Spills and Leaks

A list of spills and leaks of five gallons or more of petroleum products, or of toxic or hazardous substances which could affect stormwater, as listed in Section 22a-430-4 (Appendix B Tables II, III and V, and Appendix D) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, and 40 CFR 116.4, that occurred at the facility after the date of three years prior to the date of certification of the Plan.

10.2.2.5 Solid De-icing Material Storage

10.2.2.5.1 Deicing Material Storage Period

Permittees must document in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities and de-icing material storage typically occur at the facility.

10.2.2.5.2. Deicing Material Storage BMPs

The Permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring which must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

10.2.2.6 Control Measures

The Permittee must document the location and type of control measures installed and implemented at the site in accordance with "Control Measures" (Section 10.1). The Permittee shall discuss the appropriateness and priorities of control measures in the Plan and how they address identified potential sources of pollutants at the site. The Plan shall include a schedule for implementing such controls measures if not already implemented.

10.2.2.6.1 Oil/water separator

The Plan shall include a section describing the operation and maintenance of the 18,000-gallon oil/water separator in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual. The Plan must specify the maximum allowable level of oil, sediment, and debris accumulation before removal is required. The Plan must specify that quarterly cleaning of the oil/water separator (as required by Section 10) includes removal of oil, sediment, and floatable debris.

10.2.2.6.2 Detention basin

The Plan shall include a section describing the inspection and maintenance activities of the detention basin required by the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual. The Plan must specify the frequency of inspections and evaluations that are conducted to ensure the basin is functioning as designed.

10.2.2.7 Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification

The Plan shall include the following certification, signed by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut or a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager:

"I certify that in my professional judgment, the stormwater discharge from the site consists only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under Section 22a-430 or Section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes, or of stormwater combined with any of the following discharges provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards:

- Landscape irrigation or lawn watering;
- Uncontaminated groundwater discharges such as pumped groundwater, foundation drains, water from crawl space pumps and footing drains;
- Discharges of uncontaminated air conditioner or refrigeration condensate;
- Naturally occurring discharges such as rising groundwaters, uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)), springs, and flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.

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

10.2.2.8 Additional requirements for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity through municipal separate storm sewer systems as may be required by the municipality.

In addition to the applicable requirements of this general permit, the Plan must show that sites authorized by this permit shall comply with applicable requirements in an MS4 permit for the municipal separate storm sewer system that receives the industrial facility's discharge, provided such discharger has been notified of such conditions.

10.2.2.9 Consistency with Other Plans and Permits

The Plan may reference requirements contained in a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan or a plan prepared or approved under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and other plans required by state, federal or local law. A copy of the pertinent sections of any referenced plan must be kept with the Plan. The Plan shall identify all general and individual permits issued by DEEP for which the facility is authorized.

10.2.2.10 Future Construction

The Permittee shall ensure that oil and sediment control structures or other devices are used within the drainage system for all construction that (i) may impact the drainage system and (ii) occurs on site on or after the effective date of this permit. Note that any construction activity that disturbs greater than one acre must be conducted in accordance with the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities (as amended). All construction activities, regardless of size, shall comply with the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control during construction and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for the design and implementation of postconstruction stormwater management measures. In addition, the Permittee shall avoid, wherever possible, the us e of copper or galvanized roofing or building materials for any new building construction where these materials will be exposed to stormwater.

10.2.2.11 Monitoring Program

A description of the monitoring program and sampling data for stormwater discharges at the site, in accordance with the "Monitoring" section (Section 10.4) and Section 5 of this permit.

10.2.2.12 Schedules and Procedures

The Permittee shall document in the Plan the schedules and procedures for implementation of control measures, monitoring and inspections. These include but are not limited to: sweeping, waste management practices and other good housekeeping measures; regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment and systems potentially exposed to stormwater; procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks; employee training; routine, quarterly and any other inspections; visual monitoring; and any quarterly, semiannual, effluent limitation and/or impaired waters monitoring.

10.2.2.13 Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance

The Permittee shall perform all actions required by such Plan upon obtaining permit coverage and shall maintain compliance with such Plan thereafter.

10.2.2.14 Signature and Plan Review

10.2.2.14.1 The Plan shall be signed as follows: for a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer or a duly authorized representative thereof, as those terms are defined in Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies; for a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive

officer or a ranking elected official, as those terms are defined in Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies; for a partnership or a sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

When a Plan is signed by a duly authorized representative, a statement of authorization shall be included in the Plan. The Plan shall also be certified, in accordance with "Plan Certification" (Section 10.2.2.16) of this permit, by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Connecticut or a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager.

The Plan shall be retained on site at the facility that generates the stormwater discharge.

10.2.2.14.2 The Permittee shall make a copy of the Plan available to the Commissioner immediately upon request.

10.2.2.14.3 The Commissioner may notify the Permittee at any time that the Plan does not meet one or more of the requirements of this section. Within 120 days of such notification unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner in writing, the Permittee shall revise the Plan, perform all actions required by the revised Plan, and shall inform the Commissioner in writing that the requested changes have been made and implemented, and such other information as the Commissioner requires.

10.2.2.15 Keeping Plan Current

The Permittee shall amend the Plan whenever;

10.2.2.15.1 There is a change at the site which has an effect on the potential to cause pollution of the surface waters of the state;

10.2.2.15.2 The actions required by the Plan fail to ensure or adequately protect against pollution of the surface waters of the state;

10.2.2.15.3 The Commissioner requests modification of the Plan;

10.2.2.15.4 The Permittee is notified that they are subject to requirements because the receiving water to which the industrial activity discharges has been designated as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and as identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report;

10.2.2.15.5 The Permittee is notified that a TMDL to which the Permittee is subject has been established for the stormwater receiving water;

10.2.2.15.6 As necessary to address any significant sources or potential sources of pollution identified as a result of any inspection or visual monitoring; or

10.2.2.15.7 Required as a result of monitoring benchmarks or effluent

limitations in "Outfall Monitoring" (Section 10.4.1) or "Corrective Actions" (Section 10.5).

The Plan shall be amended and all actions required by the Plan shall be completed within sixty (60) days (or within another interval as may be specified in this permit or as may be approved in writing by the Commissioner) of the date the Permittee becomes aware or should have become aware that any of the conditions listed above has occurred.

If significant changes are made to the site or to the Plan in accordance with Sections 10.2.2.15.1 – 10.2.2.15.7 above, the Plan shall be recertified in accordance with the "Non-Stormwater Discharges" (Section 10.1.18) and "Plan Certification" (Section 10.2.2.17) sections of this permit, by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut or a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager. The Permittee shall maintain compliance with such Plan thereafter.

Within sixty (60) days of the issuance date of this permit, the Plan shall be reviewed and updated accordingly to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit. The Plan shall be certified in accordance with Section 10.2.2.17 and submitted to:
DEEP.IndustrialNPDESCompliance@ct.gov.

10.2.2.16 Failure to Prepare or Amend Plan

In no event shall failure to complete or update a Plan in accordance with the "Development of Plan" (Section 10.2.1) and "Keeping Plan Current" (Section 10.2.2.15) sections of this general permit relieve a Permittee of responsibility to implement actions required to protect the surface waters of the state, complete any actions that would have been required by such Plan, and to comply with all conditions of the permit.

10.2.2.17 Plan Certification

The Plan shall contain the following certification, signed by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut or a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager:

"I certify that I have thoroughly and completely reviewed the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for this site. I further certify, based on such review and site visit by myself or my agent, and on my professional judgment, that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan meets the criteria set forth in this permit. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false statements in this certification, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowingly making false statements."

10.3 Inspections

10.3.1 Quarterly Inspections

The Permittee must provide that qualified personnel shall conduct comprehensive site inspections at appropriate intervals specified in the Plan, but in no event less frequently than four times a year. Such evaluations shall, at a minimum, include:

10.3.1.1 Visual inspection of material handling areas and other potential sources of pollution identified in the Plan for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system. Structural stormwater management measures, erosion control measures, control measures and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the Plan shall be observed to ensure that they are implemented and maintained properly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made. Inspections should be made during rainfall events if possible.

10.3.1.2 Preparation of a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the Plan, actions taken, and updates made to the Plan shall be made and retained as part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for at least five years. The report shall be signed by the Permittee.

10.3.2 Routine Inspections

In addition to the Quarterly Inspections required above, the Permittee shall identify in the Plan qualified personnel to visually inspect designated equipment and specific sensitive areas of the site at least monthly. A written set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of routine inspections shall be maintained in the Plan kept on-site.

The Permittee shall inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas; aircraft de-icing areas; and loading/unloading areas.

10.4 Monitoring Requirements

10.4.1 Outfall Monitoring

The Permittee must conduct stormwater outfall monitoring in accordance with Section 5 of this permit.

10.4.1.1 Visual Monitoring

Once each quarter for the entire permit term, the Permittee must collect a stormwater sample from each outfall (in accordance with Section 5 of this permit) and conduct a visual assessment of each of these samples. These samples should be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge.

The visual assessment must be made of a sample in a clean, clear glass, or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area. The Permittee must visually inspect the sample for the presence of the following water quality characteristics:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity
- Floating solids

- Settled solids
- Suspended solids
- Foam
- Oil sheen
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution

If, based on the above indicators, the visual assessment indicates the control measures for the facility are inadequate or are not being properly operated and maintained, the Permittee must review and revise the selection, design, installation and implementation of the control measures to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future. The Permittee shall maintain documentation of these procedures in the Plan. The Permittee shall report results of the visual monitoring as an attachment to the DMR.

10.4.1.2 Standard Monitoring Benchmarks

The Permittee is required to comply with the benchmarks for the standard parameters as specified in this subsection unless otherwise specified.

10.4.1.2.1 Schedule

Benchmark monitoring must be conducted quarterly as specified in Section 5, upon the effective date of this permit. Benchmark monitoring must be conducted in conjunction with the quarterly "Visual Monitoring" in Section 10.4.1.1 above.

10.4.1.2.2 Benchmarks

These benchmarks apply to the following parameters:

Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/l)	75
Total Oil and Grease (mg/l)	5.0
Sample pH (S.U.)	5.0 - 9.0
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)	90
Total Phosphorus (mg/l)	0.40
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/l)	2.30
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/l)	1.10
Total Copper (mg/l)	0.059
Total Lead (mg/l)	0.076
Total Zinc (mg/l)	0.160

Regardless of the benchmarks, discharge monitoring data or other site-specific information may demonstrate that a discharge is not protective of water quality. In such a case, DEEP may require additional measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants for any discharge specifically found to be causing or contributing to an exceedance of Water Quality Standards in the receiving water. Provided the Permittee complies with all requirements of this Standard Monitoring Benchmarks subsection, exceedance of the benchmarks is not, in itself, a violation of this permit.

10.4.1.2.3 Exceedances of Benchmark Thresholds

Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for use by the Permittee to determine the overall effectiveness of stormwater control measures and to assist in determining when additional action(s) may be necessary to meet the benchmark thresholds. The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limits; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. For this permit, corrective actions after a benchmark exceedance occur only if the following are true:

- The average value of four consecutive quarterly samples for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold for that parameter; or
- Fewer than four quarterly samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of samples exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times that parameter's threshold (i.e., the measured value is mathematically certain to exceed the four-event average).

If benchmarks thresholds are exceeded according to the above criteria, corrective action is required in accordance with Section 10.5. Failure to conduct any required corrective actions is a permit violation.

10.5 Corrective Actions

When conditions requiring corrective actions occur or are detected through inspections, monitoring, or other means, or the Commissioner, or the operator of the MS4 through which the Permittee discharges, informs the Permittee that conditions requiring corrective actions have occurred, the Permittee must take corrective actions so that permit conditions are met, and pollutant discharges are minimized. The conditions listed in the table below trigger a sequence of Corrective Action Measures ("CAMs"), listed in Section 10.5.2. Each level of a CAM must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 10.5.1.

Summary of Triggering Conditions Requiring CAMs		
Triggering Condition	**Description**	**Is this a Permit Violation?**
Benchmark Threshold Exceedance	A discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after four (4) consecutive quarterly measurements [1]	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Effluent Limit Exceedance	A discharge exceeds a numeric effluent limitation guideline	Yes
Unauthorized release or discharge	Spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit	Yes
Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	A discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and its Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	A required control measure is not stringent enough for a stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	A required control measure was never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained	Yes

Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility	Construction or a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution	Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam observed in discharge water	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner	The Commissioner may utilize enforcement discretion to require additional corrective actions in response to permit violations	Upon Commissioner's determination

[1] An exceedance will also be flagged if fewer than four consecutive quarterly samples are collected, but the sum of the sample results exceeds a benchmark threshold by more than four times, as described in Section 10.5.3.1.

10.5.1 Corrective Action Schedule

When conditions triggering corrective actions occur, the Permittee must take corrective actions according to the schedule set forth below. This 3-step schedule applies at every level of a CAM. These time intervals are not grace periods but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting the findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements do not persist indefinitely.

10.5.1.1 Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)

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

10.5.1.2 Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)

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

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

Plan.

10.5.1.3 Extension (Greater than 60 Days)

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

If a Level 3 CAM is triggered and a structural control measure is needed, the operator may take up to one-hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures. If installation exceeds one-hundred and twenty (120) days, the Permittee must obtain an extension from the Commissioner.

10.5.1.4 Follow-Up Sampling

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

Follow-up monitoring is required in the case that the four (4) event average exceeds the benchmark threshold (or mathematical equivalent) described in Section 10.5.3.1 or the case of an effluent limit exceedance described in Section 10.5.3.2.

10.5.2 Corrective Action Measures ("CAMs")

CAMs prescribe a series of sequential and increasingly robust responses when a corrective action triggering condition occurs. Each level must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 10.5.1, above.

10.5.2.1 CAM Level 1: Review Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan/ Stormwater Control Measures

10.5.2.1.1 Review the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

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

implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections.

10.5.2.1.2 Implement Additional Measures

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

10.5.2.1.3 CAM Level 1 Deadlines

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

10.5.2.1.4 CAM Level 1 Reporting

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

The Permittee must report results by email to DEEP.IndustrialNPDESCompliance@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt. Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented, and that documentation must be maintained in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

10.5.2.2 CAM Level 2: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Review and Additional Stormwater Control Measures

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

10.5.2.2.1 Review the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

The Permittee must review their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan again and implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping stormwater control measures ("SCMs") beyond those already in place.

10.5.2.2.2 Subsequent Control Measures

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

10.5.2.2.3 CAM Level 2 Deadlines

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

10.5.2.2.4 CAM Level 2 Reporting

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

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented, and that documentation must be maintained in the.

10.5.2.3 CAM Level 3: Implementation of Structural Control Measures

If after the steps taken in CAM Level 2, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the same corrective action trigger has occurred for a third time, CAM Level 3 is initiated.

10.5.2.3.1 Install Structural Source Controls

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

The Permittee must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls

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

10.5.2.3.2 Selection and Implementation

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

10.5.2.3.3 CAM Level 3 Deadlines

The Permittee must identify the schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or stormwater treatment control measures within fourteen (14) days and install such measures within ninety (90) days. If installation of structural controls is not feasible within ninety (90) days, the Permittee may take up to one-hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures, documenting in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan why it is infeasible to install the measure within ninety (90) days. The Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond one-hundred and twenty (120) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator.

10.5.2.3.4 CAM Level 3 Reporting

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

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented, and that documentation must be maintained in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

10.5.2.4 Waivers

Following a condition triggering corrective action, the Permittee may qualify for a waiver from continued corrective actions (or monitoring as required). Regardless of whether the Permittee qualifies for such an exemption, the Permittee must still review their SCMs, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, and other on-site activities to determine if actions or modifications are necessary

or appropriate.

10.5.2.4.1 Further Corrective Action Infeasible

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

Based on a review of such request, the Commissioner will notify the Permittee if the waiver request has been approved or if further corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring are required.

10.5.2.4.2 Solely Attributable to Natural Background Pollutant Levels

A waiver from corrective actions and continued monitoring may occur if the Permittee demonstrates and obtains an affirmative determination from the Commissioner that the condition requiring corrective action is solely attributable to the presence of that pollutant in natural background sources, provided that all the following conditions are met, and the Permittee submits this analysis and documentation to the Commissioner for concurrence:

- A demonstration that monitoring data indicates pollutant concentrations in the stormwater discharge are less than or equal to the concentration of a given pollutant in the natural background.
- Supporting rationale for such determination should include any data previously collected by the Permittee or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in their stormwater discharge and the concentrations of natural background pollutants. The Permittee must document and maintain with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan the supporting rationale for concluding that the condition is in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.

Natural background pollutants are those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on the site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial facilities or roadways.

10.5.2.4.3 Due to Run-On

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

the Permittee submits a request for waiver along with their analysis and documentation to the Commissioner:

- After reviewing and revising their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, as appropriate, the Permittee should notify the other facility or entity contributing run-on to their discharges and request that they abate their pollutant contribution.
- If the other facility or entity fails to take action to address their discharges or sources of pollutants, the Permittee should contact DEEP.IndustrialNPDESCompliance@ct.gov with appropriate documentation and obtain agreement to discontinue corrective action.

10.5.2.4.4 Due to an Abnormal Event

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

10.5.3 Conditions Requiring Corrective Actions

10.5.3.1 Benchmark Threshold Exceedance

A CAM is triggered if the exceedance of the four (4) event average for a benchmark threshold is mathematically certain as described in Section 10.4.1.2.3.

10.5.3.2 Effluent Limit Exceedance

A CAM is triggered if a discharge violates a numeric effluent limit listed in Sections 4 and 5. An effluent limit exceedance is a permit violation. Failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

10.5.3.3 Unauthorized Release or Discharge

A CAM is triggered by an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit). An unauthorized release or discharge is a permit violation. Failure to report an unauthorized release or discharge or take any corrective action in accordance with

this section is an additional permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the circumstances and the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to an unauthorized release or discharge.

For any leak, spill or other unauthorized release or discharge to the stormwater system containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, or 40 CFR 302, which occurs during a 24-hour period, the operator must notify:

The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at

860-424-3338 or Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745).

https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention

Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

For any unauthorized release or discharge to waters of the state (both hazardous and non-hazardous), the operator must report the release or discharge to the Commissioner as soon as there is knowledge of the event, in accordance with Section 9.1.

10.5.3.4 Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load ("TMDL")

If the Permittee discharges to an impaired water, the Commissioner may inform the Permittee that their discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, and that a CAM has been triggered.

The Commissioner will inform the Permittee what CAM level is necessary for their discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 10.5.1.

Failure to take the corrective actions prescribed by the Commissioner in accordance with this section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

10.5.3.5 Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards

Corrective actions may be required if existing stormwater control measures do not adequately protect the waters of the state from stormwater pollution such that the receiving waters will meet applicable water quality standards. The Commissioner will inform the Permittee if a CAM is necessary for a discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the relevant water quality standards.

Regardless, the Permittee must review and revise, as appropriate, their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures) so that permit effluent limits are met, and further pollutant discharges are minimized. Unless otherwise specified by the

Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 10.5.1.

Failure to take the corrective actions prescribed by the Commissioner in accordance with this section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

10.5.3.6 Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained

SCMs can be actions (including processes, procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, and other best management practices), or structural or installed devices to minimize or prevent water pollution. Industrial facility operators are required to select, design, install, implement, and maintain site-specific control measures to meet the general requirements in Section 10.1.

Upon discovery that a required control measure is not designed, installed, implemented, or maintained, the Permittee must review and revise, as appropriate, their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures) so that permit effluent limits are met, and further pollutant discharges are minimized.

A CAM is triggered if the above conditions are not met. The Commissioner will determine if a failure to design, install, implement, or maintain a required control measure is a permit violation. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this section is a permit violation.

10.5.3.7 Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility

A CAM is triggered if construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the Permittee's facility occurs that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged via stormwater runoff. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

10.5.3.8 Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution

If any inspection (monthly routine, quarterly visual, semi-annual comprehensive, etc.) or observation reveals color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam in the stormwater discharge, then a CAM is triggered. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

10.5.3.9 Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner

The Commissioner may require additional corrective actions when determining an enforcement response to permit violations. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 10.5.1.

10.5.4 Documentation in SWPPP

The Permittee must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in "Conditions Requiring Corrective Actions" (Section 10.5.3.1) within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. The Permittee must also document any follow-up actions as they may occur in accordance with the schedule set forth in "Corrective Action Schedule" (Section 10.5.1) (e.g., immediate actions, subsequent actions, delays, etc.). The Permittee is not required to submit this documentation to the Commissioner, unless specifically required or requested to do so as for an Effluent Limit Exceedance (Section 10.5.3.2), Unauthorized Release or Discharge (Section 10.5.3.3), or when a corrective action takes longer than 60 days (Section 10.5.1.3). However, the Permittee must include the following information in their documentation:

- A description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or response must be included in follow-up documentation;
- Date the condition/triggering event was identified;
- Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Section 10.5.1.1 to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases; and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with the signatory requirements in Section 10.5.5.

10.5.5 Certification of Documents

Any document, including but not limited to any notice, which is submitted to the Commissioner under this permit shall be signed by, as applicable, the Permittee in accordance with Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the RCSA, and by the individual or individuals responsible for actually preparing such document, each of whom shall certify in writing as follows: "I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the CGS, pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the CGS, and in accordance with any other applicable statute."

This permit is hereby issued on

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JENNIFER PERRY, P.E.
Bureau Chief

JP/NG/JG