

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD**

PAUL R. BONDERSON BUILDING  
901 P STREET  
P.O. BOX 100  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-0100



916/657-1009

FAX: 916/657-2388

DEC 18 1991

TO: INTERESTED PARTIES

**GENERAL INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER PERMIT**

Enclosed is a copy of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit (Permit), including the Fact Sheet, which was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) on November 19, 1991. The Permit requires dischargers who wish to be covered by the Permit to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the State Water Board between January 15, 1992 and March 30, 1992. The NOI must be sent to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
Attention: Storm Water Permit Unit  
P.O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977

The NOI must be accompanied by the appropriate annual fee. The fee will be either \$250.00 or \$500.00. The NOI will not be processed if not accompanied by the fee. Enclosure 1 describes those areas in which the \$250 annual fee applies. Dischargers in all other areas of the State must pay the \$500 annual fee.

Attachment No. 2 to the Permit lists the nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards' (Regional Boards) addresses and telephone numbers. You should discuss any questions or issues which relate to the implementation of the permit with Regional Board staff.

The following is intended to clarify the group monitoring requirements described in Section B(14) of the Permit.

1. All participants in a group monitoring plan must discharge within the boundaries of a single Regional Board area, except pursuant to No. 4 below. Group monitoring plans must be submitted to the appropriate Regional Board no later than August 1, 1992 (60 days prior to the wet season which begins October 1). Groups are encouraged to submit their plans as early as possible to allow adequate time for Regional Board review and possible revision of the plan. If group monitoring plans are submitted after August 1, Regional Boards may not be able to review and approve the plans prior to the wet season. All group monitoring plans must be approved by the appropriate Regional Board. If a group

has not obtained approval prior to the wet season, each member of the group is responsible for performing individual monitoring, as described in Section B(7)(a) of the Permit. Groups may be formed or they may add or delete participants to the group on an annual basis by submitting a revised group monitoring plan prior to August 1 of each year.

2. Dischargers participating in a group must be sufficiently similar, with the exception of dischargers represented by local agencies which hold an NPDES permit for a municipal separate storm sewer system. There are several factors that will be considered when determining whether or not a group of dischargers is sufficiently similar. The dischargers should have similar types of operations, handle or process similar types of materials, discharge similar types of wastes, and employ similar best management practices to prevent pollution of storm water.
3. All participants in a group monitoring plan are responsible for complying with all applicable "Section B: Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements". These requirements include documenting implementation of control measures, performing visual inspections, making flow measurements or estimates, and submitting annual monitoring reports.
4. Where the requirement that all group members must discharge within the boundaries of a single Regional Board would create a hardship or not produce the best possible monitoring results, a group may request approval from the State Board Executive Director for a group monitoring plan which includes participants located in more than one Regional Board jurisdiction. Listed below are criteria which will be used to evaluate such requests:
  - a. The group monitoring plan must be sent both to the Executive Director and to the appropriate Regional Board offices by August 1, 1992 (and August 1 in subsequent years for any new requests or plan revisions).
  - b. The group monitoring plan must explain why a group restricted to participants which discharge within the boundaries of a single Regional Board area would create a hardship or would not be the most effective means of achieving the objectives identified for the group monitoring plan. Specifically, the explanation should address unique characteristics of the proposed group which make compliance with the general requirements contained in Section B(14) of the permit infeasible within the boundaries of a single Regional Board area.

Before approving any group monitoring plans, the Executive Director will confer with the affected Regional Boards. It is recommended that groups discuss the plan with the affected Regional Boards prior to submittal of the group monitoring plan.

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5. Regional Boards have the authority to require monitoring beyond the minimum requirements of the Permit [California Water Code, Section 13267(b)]. After a group monitoring plan is approved, the Regional Board may require revisions to the plan. Revisions may include requiring additional sampling and analyses to be performed or requiring that more of the participating dischargers perform monitoring.

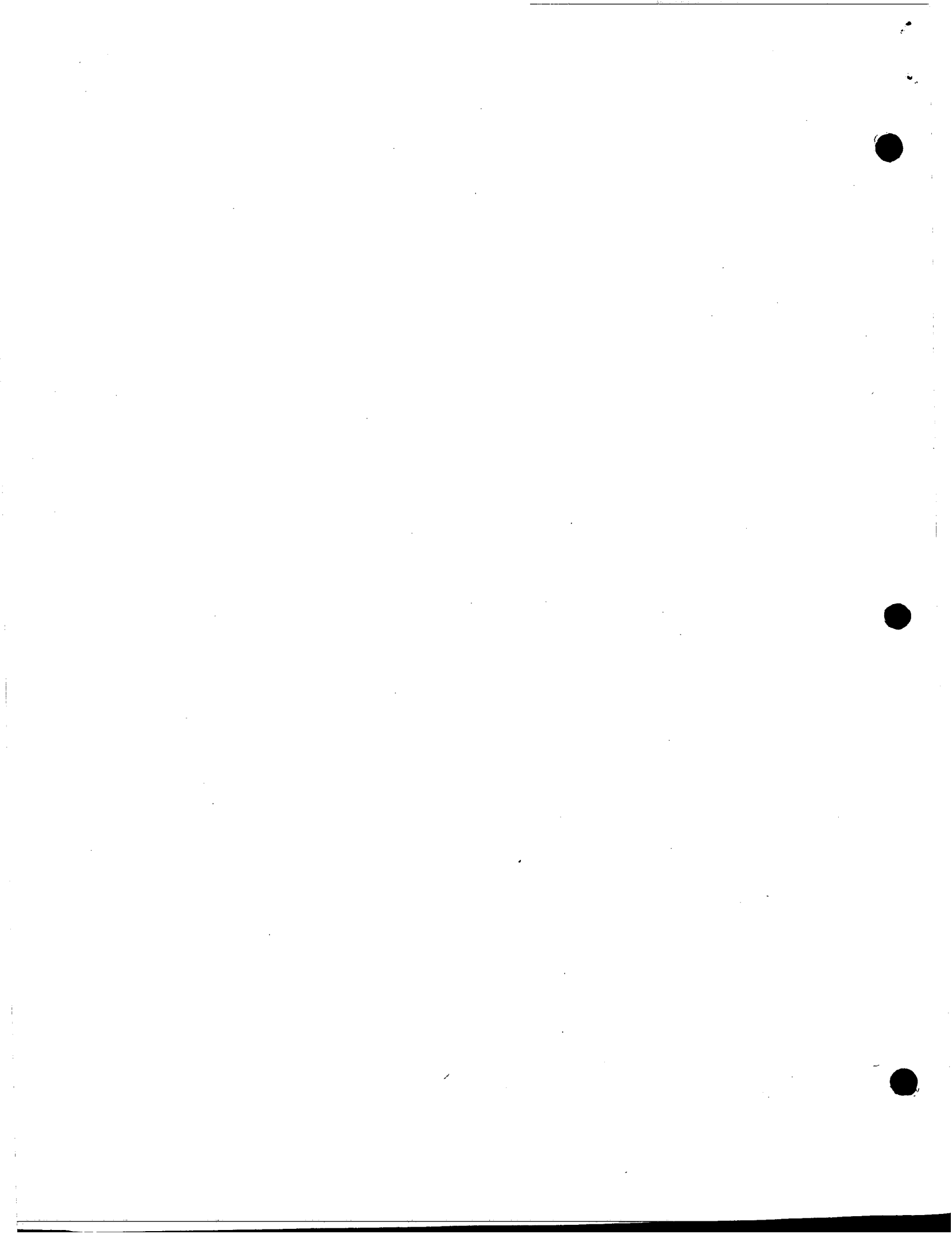
Lastly, we would appreciate it if you would inform other industries similar to your own of the need to obtain a storm water permit. If you know of industries that need to obtain a permit but may be unaware of the State's program, please ask them to call Division of Water Quality staff at the telephone numbers shown below.

If you have any questions regarding the final permit, please telephone Jesse M. Diaz, Chief of the Division of Water Quality at 916/657-0756. Division of Water Quality staff who are most familiar with this permit are Archie Matthews (916/657-1110), Don Perrin (916/657-1288), and Leo Cosentini (916/657-1009).

Sincerely,

  
Walt Pettit  
Executive Director

Enclosures (2)



AREAS OF THE STATE IN WHICH THE \$250.00 ANNUAL FEE APPLIES

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Permitted Area</u>
1. Alameda County	The permitted area of the county is the westerly side of the county which drains to San Francisco Bay.
2. Los Angeles County	The permitted area consists of the five hydrologic subbasins which drain into the Pacific Ocean as follows: Santa Monica Bay, Upper Los Angeles River, including Sycamore Channel, Upper San Gabriel River, Lower Los Angeles River, and Lower San Gabriel River, including Santa Clarita Valley. The permit does not cover the cities of Avalon, Lancaster, and Palmdale.
3. Orange County	The permitted area is delineated by the Los Angeles County line on the northwest, the San Bernardino County line on the north and northeast, the Riverside County line on the east, the San Diego County line on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the southwest.
4. Riverside County	The permitted area is delineated by the San Bernardino County line on the north and northwest, the Orange County line on the west, the San Diego County line on the south, and the Santa Ana/Colorado River Basin Regional Boards' boundary line on the east (mountain crest).
5. Sacramento County	The entire county except for the incorporated City of Isleton.
6. San Bernardino County	The permitted area is delineated by the Santa Ana-Lahontan Regional Board boundary line on the north and northeast, the Santa Ana-Colorado River Basin Regional Board boundary line on the east, the San Bernardino-Riverside

Municipality

Permitted Area

7. San Diego County

County boundary line on the south and southeast, the San-Bernardino-Orange County boundary line on the southwest, and the San Bernardino-Los Angeles County boundary line on the west.

The permitted area is delineated by the San Diego County lines on the north and south, the Pacific Ocean on the west, and the San Diego/Colorado River Basin Regional Board boundary on the east (mountain crest).

8. Santa Clara County

The Santa Clara Valley Basin portion of the county containing eleven hydrologic subbasins which discharge into watercourses which in turn flow into South San Francisco Bay.

STATE WATER RESOURCE CONTROL BOARD (STATE BOARD)  
901 P STREET  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

FACT SHEET  
FOR  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION PERMIT (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT FOR  
STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES  
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

BACKGROUND

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA)) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is effectively prohibited, unless the discharge is in compliance with a NPDES permit. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p) which establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES program. On November 16, 1990, EPA published final regulations that establish application requirements for storm water permits. The regulations require specific categories of industrial facilities, which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (industrial storm water), to obtain an NPDES permit. Facilities which discharge industrial storm water either directly to surface waters or indirectly, through municipal separate storm sewers, must be covered by a permit. This includes the discharge of "sheet flow" through a drainage system or other conveyance.

The regulations allow authorized states to issue general permits or individual permits to regulate industrial storm water discharges. The State Water Board has elected to issue a statewide general permit (Permit) that will apply to all discharges requiring a permit except construction activities. A separate statewide general permit will be issued for construction activities. To obtain authorization for continued and future industrial storm water discharge, owners, or operators when the owners do not operate the facility (dischargers), must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the Permit. This approach is consistent with the four-tier permitting strategy described in Federal regulations, i.e., Tier 1, Baseline Permitting. Tier 1, Baseline Permitting enables the State to begin reducing pollutants in industrial storm water in the most efficient manner possible. Thus, as soon as possible, all dischargers will be required by the Permit to begin implementing practices to prevent pollution. Time will not be lost preparing detailed individual and general permit applications before implementing practices to prevent pollution.

The State Water Board has elected not to accept EPA's group application approach or to adopt general permits for industrial groups at this time. All dischargers participating in group applications must either obtain coverage under this Permit or apply for an individual permit by October 1, 1992. The State Water Board bases this decision on the following factors:

1. EPA does not allow the states to review and approve the group applications.
2. Review of hundreds of EPA model permits and preparation of hundreds of group specific general permits is administratively burdensome and is inconsistent with the State Water Board's long-term permitting strategy.
3. Allowing the group application action in California would result in an inequitable and ineffective storm water permitting program. While group applicants would not be required to implement BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water discharge until they ultimately receive a permit (probably several years), dischargers under the State Water Board's general permit will be required to implement BMPs on October 1, 1992.
4. The State Water Board is providing a group monitoring alternative, somewhat similar to the group application monitoring requirements, that should provide reduced monitoring costs to the dischargers.

When EPA issues model permits for any groups, the Regional Boards may consider, as appropriate, adopting group permits based upon the EPA model permits.

The Permit accompanying this fact sheet is intended to regulate industrial storm water discharges. The consolidation of many discharges under one permit will greatly reduce the otherwise overwhelming administrative burden associated with start up of a new program to regulate industrial storm water discharges. It is also the least costly way for a discharger to obtain a permit and comply with EPA's regulations. It is expected that as the storm water program develops, the Regional Boards will issue individual and general permits which regulate discharges specific either to industrial categories or to watersheds. As new permits are adopted, discharges subject to those permits will no longer be regulated by this general permit. As permits are reissued for discharges of treated wastewater that are currently regulated by a NPDES permit, Regional Boards may include storm water provisions in the revised permit.

This Permit generally requires dischargers to:

1. Eliminate non-storm water discharges (including illicit connections) to storm water systems;
2. Develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan, and;
3. Perform monitoring of discharges to storm water systems.

#### TYPES OF STORM WATER DISCHARGES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

This Permit is intended to cover all new or existing discharges composed entirely of industrial storm water from facilities required by Federal regulation to obtain a permit. This includes all facilities that are participating in a group application. The State Water Board notes that officials from EPA have stated that the regulations include only those facilities which are operated by industries whose primary function is described in the categories listed below. The State Water Board does not agree with this interpretation of the regulations, since the regulations are based on the primary activity at each industrial facility, and not the primary business of the owner or operator of the facility. The State Water Board concludes that, based on its interpretation of the Federal regulations, and its duty and authority to protect water quality within California, that the permit must extend to all facilities which are described in the categories below, whether the activity is primarily or auxiliary to the owner or operator of the facility. For example, even though a school district's primary function is education, a facility which it operates for vehicle maintenance of school buses is a transportation facility which is covered by this general permit.

Discharges from facilities and commercial enterprises which are not required by Federal regulation to obtain a permit will not be covered by this permit unless designated by the Regional Board.

Discharges requiring a permit are listed by category in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 122.26(b)(14) (Federal Register, Volume 55 at Pages 48065-66). A general description of these categories are:

1. Facilities subject to storm water effluent guidelines (40 CFR Subchapter N);
2. Manufacturing facilities;
3. Mining and Oil and Gas facilities;
4. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities;
5. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive industrial waste;
6. Recycling facilities such as metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, automobile yards;
7. Steam electric generating facilities;
8. Transportation facilities;
9. Sewage treatment plants; and
10. Certain facilities if materials are exposed to storm water.



These facilities are identified more precisely in the Federal regulations by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Attachment 1 to the Permit contains a more detailed description including SIC codes of industries to be regulated.

The following are facilities subject to storm water effluent limitation guidelines (Category 1 above). These dischargers must comply with the provisions of this permit and with the promulgated Federal effluent guidelines for storm water discharges.

Cement Manufacturing (40 CFR 411)  
Feedlots (40 CFR 412)  
Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR 418)  
Petroleum Refining (40 CFR 419)  
Phosphate Manufacturing (40 CFR 422)  
Steam Electric (40 CFR 423)  
Coal Mining (40 CFR 434)  
Mineral Mining and Processing (40 CFR 436)  
Ore Mining and Dressing (40 CFR 440)  
Asphalt Emulsion (40 CFR 443)

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 resulted in the enactment of Title III of SARA, the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. Section 313 of Title III requires facilities that manufacture, import, process or otherwise use listed chemicals to report annually their release of those chemicals to any environmental media. The toxic chemicals that must be reported if released are listed in Federal Regulations at 40 CFR Part 372. This Permit contains additional monitoring requirements for those SARA Title III facilities which are required to have a storm water permit and which have reported a release of a listed chemical to storm water on EPA Form R, Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Form.

TYPES OF DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

- o CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES: Discharges from construction activities of five acres or more will be covered by a separate general permit.
- o FACILITIES LOCATED IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY WHICH DRAIN TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY: The San Francisco Bay Regional Board will adopt a general permit for discharges from facilities located in Santa Clara County which drain to San Francisco Bay.
- o FACILITIES COVERED BY INDIVIDUAL PERMITS: While it is the intent of the State Water Board, in order to reduce administrative burden, to regulate most discharges of industrial storm water by this Permit, dischargers may choose to apply for an individual NPDES Permit. Permit application requirements are set forth in the EPA regulations at 40 CFR Section 122.21.
- o FACILITIES WHICH HAVE NPDES PERMITS CONTAINING STORM WATER PROVISIONS: The NPDES permits for some industrial waste water discharges already contain requirements regulating storm water. These discharges are in compliance with storm water regulations and will not be regulated by this Permit. When the existing permit for such discharges expires, a Regional Board may authorize coverage under this permit, or another general permit, or issue a new permit consistent with the new Federal and State storm water requirements.
- o FACILITIES DETERMINED INELIGIBLE BY REGIONAL BOARDS: Regional Boards may determine that discharges from a facility or groups of facilities, otherwise eligible for coverage under this general permit, have potential water quality impacts that may not be addressed by this Permit. In such cases, a Regional Board may require

such dischargers to apply for and obtain an individual permit or a different general permit. Interested persons may petition the appropriate Regional Board to issue individual permits. The applicability of this Permit to such discharges will be terminated upon adoption of an individual permit or a different general permit.

- o FACILITIES WHICH DO NOT DISCHARGE STORM WATER TO WATERS OF UNITED STATES: The discharges from the following facilities are not required to obtain a permit:
  1. FACILITIES THAT DISCHARGE STORM WATER TO MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS: Facilities that discharge storm water to municipal sanitary sewer systems or combined sewer systems are not required by federal regulations to obtain a storm water permit or to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with this general permit.
  2. FACILITIES THAT DO NOT DISCHARGE STORM WATER TO SURFACE WATERS OR STORM SEWERS: Dischargers that capture all industrial storm water runoff from their facilities and treat and/or dispose of it with their process waste water, and dischargers that dispose of their industrial storm water to evaporation ponds, percolation ponds or dry wells are not required to obtain a storm water permit. To avoid liability, the discharger should be certain that a discharge of industrial storm water to surface waters will not occur under any circumstances.
- o LOGGING ACTIVITIES: Logging activities described under SIC 2411.
- o MINING AND OIL AND GAS FACILITIES: Oil and gas facilities that have not released storm water resulting in a discharge of a reportable quantity (RQ) for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117, 302, and 110 at any time after November 19, 1988 are not required to be permitted unless the industrial storm water discharge contributed to a violation of a water quality standard. Mining facilities that discharge storm water that does not come into contact with any overburden, raw materials, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product located at the facility are not required to be permitted.
- o FACILITIES ON INDIAN LANDS: Discharges from facilities on Indian lands will be regulated by the EPA.

#### NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Dischargers of facilities described in the section entitled "Types of Storm Water Discharges Covered by This Permit", must obtain a permit to discharge storm water. An NOI must be submitted for each individual facility to obtain coverage. Certification of the NOI signifies that the discharger intends to comply with the provisions of the permit.

Dischargers that do not submit an NOI for facilities must submit an application for an individual permit. EPA's regulations (40 CFR 122.21 (a)) exclude dischargers covered by a general permit from requirements to submit permit applications. The NOI requirements of this Permit are intended to establish a mechanism which can be used to establish a clear accounting of the number of dischargers complying with the Permit, their identities, the nature of operations at the facilities, and location.

Dischargers of existing facilities in California which are required to have a permit may obtain coverage by submitting a completed NOI no earlier than January 15, 1992 but no later than March 30, 1992. Dischargers of new facilities (those beginning operations after March 30, 1992) must submit an NOI 30 days prior to the beginning of operations. The NOI must be sent to the following address:

California State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
P. O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977  
Attention: Storm Water Permit Section

Dischargers of facilities that discharge industrial storm water and do not obtain coverage under this Permit or by an individual NPDES permit regulating industrial storm water, will be in violation of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code. There are substantial monetary fines which can be pursued by the State or Regional Boards, EPA, or by private citizens for violation of these laws.

#### DESCRIPTION OF PERMIT CONDITIONS

##### Prohibitions

This Permit authorizes the discharge of industrial storm water from dischargers that are required to obtain industrial storm water permits. This permit prohibits non-storm water discharges (including illicit connections) and discharges containing hazardous substances in storm water in excess of reportable quantities established at 40 CFR 117.3 and 40 CFR 302.4.

##### Effluent Limitations

Permits for discharges of industrial storm water must meet all applicable provisions of Sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require control of pollutant discharges that use best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) to reduce pollutants, and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

EPA regulations (40 CFR, Subchapter N) establish numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges from facilities in ten industrial categories. For these facilities, the numeric effluent limitations constitute BAT and BCT for the specified pollutants, and must be met to comply with this Permit. The 40 CFR, Subchapter N, effluent limitations are available upon request from the State or Regional Boards.

For storm water discharges from facilities not among the ten industrial categories listed in 40 CFR, Subchapter N, it is not feasible at this time to establish numeric effluent limitations. The reasons why establishment of numeric effluent limitations is not feasible are discussed in detail in State Water Board Orders Nos. WQ 91-03 and WQ 91-04. Therefore, the effluent limitations contained in this Permit are narrative, and include best management practices (BMPs).

These effluent limitations constitute compliance with the requirements of the Clean Water Act.

The narrative effluent limitations in this Permit include prohibitions against discharges of non-storm water. They require dischargers to control and eliminate the sources of pollutants in storm water through the development and implementation of storm water pollution prevention plans. The plans must include best management practices, which may include treatment of storm water discharges along with source reduction, which will constitute BAT and BCT and will achieve compliance with water quality standards. If water quality standards are not met, the appropriate Regional Board may specify any additional effluent limitations necessary to meet the specific standards.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)

This Permit requires development and implementation of SWPPP emphasizing storm water BMPs. This approach provides the flexibility necessary to establish controls which can appropriately address different sources of pollutants at different facilities.

All dischargers must prepare, retain on site, and implement a SWPPP. The SWPPP has two major objectives: (1) to help identify the sources of pollution that affect the quality of industrial storm water discharges; and (2) to describe and ensure the implementation of practices to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharges.

The SWPPPs are considered reports available to the public under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act. Required elements of a SWPPP are: (1) source identification, (2) practices to reduce pollutants, (3) an assessment of potential pollution sources, (4) a materials inventory, (5) a preventive maintenance program, (6) spill prevention and response procedures, (7) general storm water management practices, (8) employee training, (9) facility inspection, (10) record keeping, and (11) elimination of unpermitted non-storm water discharges to the industrial storm water system. Elimination of non-storm water discharges is a major element of the SWPPP. Non-storm water discharges include a wide variety of sources including illicit connections (i.e., floor drains), improper dumping, spills, or leakage from storage tanks or transfer areas. Non-storm water discharges can contribute a significant pollutant load to receiving waters. Measures to control spills, leakage, and dumping can often be addressed through better management practices. Illicit connections are often more difficult to eliminate because the discharger may not be aware of the connections. There are many methods available to test for non-storm water discharges and illicit connections. A complete discussion of these methods can be found in "Manual of Practice: Identification of Illicit Connections", U.S. EPA, September 1990.

The Permit prohibits non-storm water discharges into the industrial storm water system and is intended to authorize discharges composed entirely of industrial storm water. Non-storm water discharges and industrial storm water mixed with non-storm water prior to discharge should be covered by a separate NPDES Permit.

Monitoring Program

The Permit requires development and implementation of a monitoring program. Existing dischargers are given until October 1, 1992 to implement the monitoring program. This will give these dischargers adequate time to develop appropriate monitoring and sampling locations, train personnel, etc. New dischargers are required to implement a monitoring program when the facility begins operation. The objectives of the monitoring program are to (1) demonstrate compliance with the permit, (2) demonstrate compliance in the implementation of the SWPPP, and (3) measure the effectiveness of the BMPs in removing pollutants in industrial storm water discharge.

All dischargers are required to:

1. Perform visual observations during the dry and wet seasons. Dry season observations are required to verify that non-storm water discharges have been eliminated. Wet season observations are required to aid dischargers in evaluating the effectiveness of the SWPPP.
2. Calculate (or estimate) the volume of industrial storm water discharge from two significant storm events during the wet season.
3. Monitor for any parameter required by the Federal effluent guidelines (40 CFR Subchapter N) or any hazardous chemical released to storm water as reported on EPA Form R.
4. Perform or participate in a sampling program.

Each discharger may either perform sampling on its own industrial storm water discharge or participate in a group sampling program. Sampling for an individual facility must include analysis for pH, total suspended solids (TSS), total organic carbon (TOC), specific conductance, and toxic substances which are expected to be present in significant quantities in the storm water discharge. A group monitoring program may be developed either by an entity representing a group of similar facilities or by a local agency which holds a permit for a municipal separate storm sewer system, for industrial facilities within its jurisdiction. The entity or municipality responsible for the group monitoring program must perform sampling at a minimum of 20 percent of the facilities within the group. The facilities sampled must represent all the facilities' discharges. Sampling programs for groups must include more monitoring parameters than are required for individual facilities in order to provide more detailed information on storm water discharges.

All facilities within a group shall be located within the jurisdiction of a single Regional Board. However, with the approval of the State Water Board Executive Director, and with the concurrence of the appropriate Regional Boards, a group may perform representative monitoring which includes participants within the boundaries of more than one Regional Board area. Any request for variance shall include adequate justification. As a minimum, the justification should (1) explain the need for the variance, and (2) show that the variance, if approved, will result in representative monitoring data. The State Water Board will provide guidance describing the variance option.

Each entity, or local agency responsible for group sampling must (1) ensure that the monitoring is done correctly, (2) recommend appropriate BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from group participants, and (3) evaluate and report the monitoring data to the appropriate Regional Board(s).

All group monitoring plans are subject to Regional Board(s) review. Consistent with the four-tier permitting strategy described in the Federal regulations, the Regional Board(s) will evaluate the data and results from group monitoring to establish future permitting decisions. As appropriate, Regional Board(s) may terminate or require substantial amendment to the group monitoring plans, dependent, in part, on the group's overall success in meeting the objectives of the Permit.

The State Water Board recognizes that the group monitoring option will result in fewer facilities monitored. The State Water Board believes that this is a desirable trade-off for the following reasons:

1. Review of monitoring data from all individual facilities is administratively burdensome.
2. Monitoring of less facilities, but with more parameters and better quality control, will result in more accurate and meaningful monitoring data.
3. Group monitoring is consistent with EPA's four-tier permitting strategy.
4. Since no numeric limits are specified in the Permit (with the exception of 40 CFR Subchapter N facilities), implementation of a SWPPP, performance of visual monitoring, and calculation of storm water discharge volumes are consistent with the minimum monitoring requirements of the CWA.
5. Monitoring data from group monitoring will be indicative of the effects of BMPs to control pollution in storm water discharge. Additional BMPs, useful to the entire group, may be developed from the monitoring data.
6. A large percentage of dischargers are small businesses which do not have the regulatory sophistication, organizational structure, or resources to conduct an adequate individual monitoring program.

Retention of Records

The discharger is required to retain records of all monitoring information, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI, for a period of five years from the date of measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by the State and/or Regional Boards. All records are public documents.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (STATE WATER BOARD)  
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 91-13-DWQ  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000001

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)  
FOR  
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES  
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The State Water Board finds that:

1. Federal Regulations for storm water discharges were issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on November 16, 1990 (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require specific categories of facilities, which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water), to obtain a NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.
2. This General Permit (Permit) shall regulate discharges of storm water from specific categories of industrial facilities identified in Attachment 1, excluding discharges covered by existing NPDES permits which already include provisions regulating discharges of storm water, construction activities, or dischargers determined ineligible for coverage by this Permit by the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards).
3. All dischargers participating in group applications must either obtain coverage under this Permit or apply for an individual permit by October 1, 1992. The State Water Board has elected not to accept EPA's group application approach or to adopt general permits for industrial groups at this time.
4. This Permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other watercourses within their jurisdictions, as allowed by State and Federal law.
5. To obtain authorization for continued and future storm water discharge pursuant to this Permit, owners, or operators when the owners does operate the facility (dischargers), must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and appropriate fee. Unless notified to the contrary, dischargers who submit a NOI and appropriate fee are authorized to discharge storm water under the terms and conditions of this Permit.
6. If an individual NPDES permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this Permit, or an alternative general permit is subsequently adopted, which covers storm water discharges regulated by this Permit, applicability of this Permit to such discharges is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the subsequent general Permit.
7. Effluent limitations, and toxic and effluent standards established in Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, are applicable to storm water discharges regulated by this Permit.
8. This action to adopt a NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.), in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.
9. The State Water Board adopted the California Ocean Plan on March 22, 1990, and the California Inland Surface Water Plan and Enclosed Bay and Estuaries Plan on April 11, 1991. In addition, the Regional Boards have adopted and the State Water Board has approved Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans).

Dischargers regulated by this Permit must comply with the water quality standards in these Plans, and subsequent amendments thereto. The State Water Board shall, by April 1996, determine what further actions are appropriate to ensure that discharges subject to this Permit are in compliance with the numerical objectives in the Inland Surface Water Plan and the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan.

10. Federal Regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N) establish numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges from facilities in ten industrial categories.
11. For facilities which do not have established numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges in 40 CFR Subchapter N, it is not feasible at this time to establish numeric effluent limitations. This is due to the large number of dischargers and the complex nature of storm water discharges.
12. Implementation of the provisions of this Permit constitutes compliance with BAT/BCT requirements, and with requirements to achieve water quality standards.
13. Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control and abate the discharge of pollutants in storm water discharges are authorized where numeric effluent limits are infeasible and the BMPs are reasonably necessary to achieve compliance with effluent limitations or water quality standards.
14. Following adoption of this Permit, the Regional Boards shall enforce the provisions of this Permit including the monitoring and reporting requirements. Attachment 2 contains the addresses and telephone numbers of each Regional Board office.
15. Following public notice in accordance with State and Federal law and regulations, the State Water Board, in a public hearing held September 3, 1991, heard, considered, and responded to all comments pertaining to this Permit.
16. This Order is a NPDES permit in compliance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and shall take effect upon adoption by the State Water Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all dischargers that file a NOI indicating their intention to be regulated under the provisions of this Permit shall comply with the following:

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS:

1. Discharges of material other than storm water, which are not otherwise regulated by a NPDES permit, to a storm sewer system or waters of the nation are prohibited.
2. Storm water discharges for those facilities listed in Attachment 1 of this Permit as "Facilities Subject to Storm Water Effluent Guideline Limitations" shall not exceed the numeric effluent limitations as specified in Federal Regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N). Dischargers subject to those regulations who do not have or are unable to obtain copies of the pertinent regulations should contact the:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
P.O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977  
Attn: Storm Water Permitting Section



3. Storm water discharges shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.
4. Storm water discharges regulated by this Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.

B. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS:

1. Storm water discharges to any surface or ground water shall not adversely impact human health or the environment.
2. Storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards contained in the California Ocean Plan, Inland Surface Water Plan, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, or the applicable Regional Boards' Basin Plan.

C. PROVISIONS

1. All dischargers must submit an NOI and appropriate fee for each facility covered by this Permit in accordance with Attachment 3: Notice of Intent--General Instructions.
2. All dischargers must develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for each facility covered by this Permit in accordance with Section A: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.
3. All dischargers must develop and implement a Monitoring and Reporting Program Plan for each facility covered by this Permit in accordance with Section B: Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements.
4. Feedlots as defined in 40 CFR Part 412 that are in full compliance with Section 2560 to Section 2565, Title 23, California Code of Regulations (Chapter 15) will be in compliance with all effluent limitations and prohibitions contained in this Permit. Feedlots must comply with any Regional Board WDR or NPDES permit regulating their storm water discharge. Feedlots that comply with Chapter 15, however, must perform monitoring in compliance with the requirements of Provision 4(a) and 13, Section B: Monitoring Program and Requirements.
5. All dischargers must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Boards to local agencies.
6. All dischargers must comply with the standard provisions and reporting requirements for each facility covered by this Permit contained in Section C: Standard Provisions.
7. This Permit will expire on November 19, 1996. Upon reissuance of the NPDES permit by the State Water Board, the facilities subject to this reissued permit are required to file a revised NOI.

D. REGIONAL BOARD AUTHORITIES

1. Following adoption of this Permit, Regional Boards shall:
  - (a) Implement the provisions of this Permit, including, but not limited to, reviewing storm water pollution prevention plans, reviewing group monitoring plans, reviewing monitoring reports, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.

(b) Issue permits as they deem appropriate to individual dischargers, categories of dischargers, or dischargers in a geographic area. Upon issuance of such permits by a Regional Board, the affected dischargers shall no longer be regulated by this Permit. The new permits may address additional storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, more stringent effluent limitations, or additional monitoring and reporting program requirements.

2. Regional Boards may provide guidance to dischargers on Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Monitoring Program implementation.

CERTIFICATION

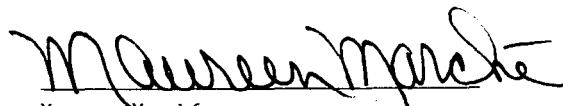
The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the State Water Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on November 19, 1991.

AYE: W. Don Maughan  
Edwin H. Finster  
Eliseo M. Samaniego  
John Caffrey

NO: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None



Maureen Marché

Administrative Assistant to the Board

Section A: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented for each facility covered by this Permit. The SWPPP shall be designed to comply with BAT/BCT and be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements of Standard Provision C.9. For existing facilities (and new facilities beginning operations before October 1, 1992), a SWPPP shall be developed and implemented no later than October 1, 1992. For facilities beginning operations after October 1, 1992, a SWPPP shall be developed prior to submitting a NOI and implemented when the facility begins operations. The SWPPP shall be retained onsite and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharge.
2. The Regional Board and/or local agency may notify the discharger when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. Within 30 days of notice, the discharger shall submit a time schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Board and/or local agency that requested the changes. After making the required changes, the discharger shall provide written certification that the changes have been made.
3. The discharger shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may effect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to surface water, ground waters, or the local agency's storm drain system. The SWPPP should also be amended if it is in violation of any conditions of this Permit, or has not achieved the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges.
4. The SWPPP shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
  - a. A topographic map (or other map if a topographic map is unavailable), extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies (including springs and wells), and the discharge point where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included in the site map required under the following paragraph if appropriate.
  - b. A site map showing:
    - i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;
    - ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;
    - iii. Paved areas and buildings;
    - iv. Areas of pollutant contact, actual or potential;
    - v. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (i.e., berms, coverings, etc.);
    - vi. Surface water locations;
    - vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;
    - viii. Vehicle service areas.

- c. A narrative description of the following:
    - i. Significant materials that have been treated, stored, disposed, spilled, or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharge after November 19, 1988;
    - ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharge;
    - iii. Material loading, unloading, and access areas;
    - iv. Existing structural and non-structural control measures (if any) to reduce pollutants in storm water discharge;
    - v. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities (if any);
    - vi. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials;
    - vii. Outdoor storage, manufacturing, and processing activities including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.
  - d. A list of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharge in significant quantities, and an estimate of the annual quantities of these pollutants in storm water discharge.
  - e. An estimate of the size of the facility (in acres or square feet), and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas (i.e., pavement, buildings, etc.).
  - f. A list of significant spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants to storm water that have occurred after November 19, 1988. This shall include:
    - i. Toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR 372) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on EPA Form R;
    - ii. Oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 CFR 110, 117 or 302).
  - g. A summary of existing sampling data (if any) describing pollutants in storm water discharge.
5. The SWPPP shall describe the storm water management controls appropriate for the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:
- a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel. Identify specific individuals (and job titles) who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the Plan.
  - b. Preventive Maintenance. Preventive maintenance involves inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices (i.e., oil/water separators, catch basins, etc.) and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.
  - c. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.

- d. Spill Prevention and Response. Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, clean up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal reporting procedures for spills of significant materials shall be established.
  - e. Storm Water Management Practices. Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in significant quantities, additional storm water management practices to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented.
  - f. Sediment and Erosion Prevention. The SWPPP shall identify measures to limit erosion around the storm water drainage and discharge points.
  - g. Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform all personnel responsible for implementing the SWPPP. Training should address spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. Periodic dates for training should be identified.
  - h. Inspections. All inspections shall be done by trained personnel. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded. Inspection records shall be retained for five years.
6. Non-storm water discharges to storm water conveyance systems shall be eliminated prior to implementation of this SWPPP. The SWPPP shall include a certification that non-storm water discharges have been eliminated and a description of any tests for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the methods used, the dates of the testing, and any onsite drainage points that were observed during the testing. Such certification may not always be feasible if the discharger a) must make significant structural changes to eliminate the discharge of non-storm water discharges to the industrial storm water conveyance system, or b) has applied for, but not yet received, an NPDES permit for the non-storm water discharges. In such cases, the discharger must notify the appropriate Regional Board prior to implementation of the SWPPP that non-storm water discharges cannot be eliminated. The notification shall include justification for a time extension and a schedule, subject to modification by the Regional Board, indicating when non-storm water discharges will be eliminated. In no case shall the elimination of non-storm water discharges exceed three years from the NOI submittal date.
  7. An annual facility inspection shall be conducted to verify that all elements of the SWPPP (i.e., site map, potential pollutant sources, structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharge, etc.) are accurate. Observations that require a response (and the appropriate response to the observation) shall be retained as part of the Plan.
  8. This SWPPP may incorporate, by reference, the appropriate elements of other program requirements (i.e., Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans under Section 311 of the CWA, Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100, etc.).
  9. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public under Section 308(b) of the CWA.
  10. The SWPPP shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the SWPPP and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment, thereto.

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Section B: MONITORING PROGRAM AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. A monitoring program shall be developed and implemented for each facility covered by this Permit. It shall be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements contained in Standard Provision C.9. For existing facilities (and new facilities beginning operations before October 1, 1992), a monitoring program must be developed and implemented no later than October 1, 1992. For facilities beginning operations after October 1, 1992, a monitoring program shall be developed prior to submittal of the NOI, and implemented when the facility begins operations. A description of the monitoring program shall be retained onsite and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Board and/or local agency which receives the storm water discharge.

The monitoring program shall be developed and amended, when necessary, to meet the following objectives:

- a. To monitor the quality of storm water discharges relative to Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and Receiving Water Limitations.
  - b. To aid in the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.
  - c. To measure the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs) in removing pollutants in storm water discharge.
2. The Regional Board and/or local agency may notify the discharger when the monitoring program does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. Within 30 days of notice, the discharger shall submit a time schedule to the Regional Board and/or local agency for amending the monitoring program to meet the minimum requirements. After making the required changes, the discharger shall provide written certification to the Regional Board and/or local agency that the changes have been made.
  3. The monitoring program shall contain:
    - a. Rationale for selection of monitoring methods.
    - b. Analytical methods to detect pollutants in storm water discharge.
    - c. Sampling methods, sampling locations, and frequency of monitoring.
    - d. A quality assurance/quality control program to assure that
      - i. All elements of the monitoring program are conducted; and
      - ii. All monitoring is conducted by trained personnel.
    - e. Procedures and schedules by which the effectiveness of the monitoring program in achieving the objectives above can be evaluated.
  4. The monitoring program shall document the elimination or reduction of specific pollutants, resulting from the implementation of BMPs. During the wet season (October 1 to April 30), all dischargers shall:
    - a. Conduct visual observations of the storm water discharge locations on at least one storm event per month that produces significant storm water discharge<sup>1/</sup> to observe the presence of floating and

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<sup>1/</sup> "Significant storm water discharge" is a continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of one hour, or intermittent discharge of storm water for a minimum of three hours in a 12-hour period.

suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, and odor, etc. Feedlot dischargers that are in compliance with Section 2560 to Section 2565, Title 23, California Code of Regulations shall conduct monthly inspections of their containment facilities to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard.

- b. Measure (or estimate) the total volume of storm water discharge from at least two storm events that produce significant storm water discharge, including the first such storm event of the wet season.
- c. Collect and analyze samples of storm water discharge from at least two storm events that produce significant storm water discharge, including the first such storm event of the wet season for:
  - i. Any pollutant described in 40 CFR Subchapter N for which the discharger is required to monitor;
  - ii. SARA, Title III, Section 313 toxic chemicals that have been released into storm water as reported on U.S. EPA Form R (40 CFR 372) after November 19, 1988;
  - iii. Monitoring parameters in accordance with Section B(7) below.
5. Testing for the presence of non-storm water discharges shall be conducted no less than twice during the dry season (May to September) at all storm water discharge locations. Tests may include visual observations of flows, stains, sludges, odors, and other abnormal conditions; dye tests; TV line surveys; and/or analysis and validation of accurate piping schematics. Records shall be maintained of the description of the method used, date of testing, locations observed, and test results.
6. Samples shall be collected from all locations where storm water is discharged. Samples must represent the quality and quantity of storm water discharged from the facility. If a facility discharges storm water at multiple locations, the discharger may sample a reduced number of locations if it is established and documented in the monitoring program that storm water discharges from different locations are substantially identical.
7. The monitoring program shall include analysis of parameters according to the following two alternatives:

a. Individual Monitoring

Dischargers not participating in group monitoring must collect and analyze samples for:

- i. pH, total suspended solids (TSS), specific conductance, and total organic carbon (TOC);
  - ii. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharge in significant quantities.
- b. Group Monitoring

Under the group monitoring alternative (see B(14)), only selected dischargers are chosen to represent the group. The parameters at these facilities shall be:

- i. Oil and grease, pH, specific conductance, TOC, five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>), chemical oxygen demand (COD), TSS, total phosphorus, total kjeldahl nitrogen, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen.
- ii. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharge in significant quantities.



8. Samples shall be analyzed for toxic chemicals and other pollutants as identified in 4(c)(ii) and 7(a)(ii) or 7(b)(ii) for at least two consecutive sampling events. As an alternative to analyzing for these toxic chemicals and other pollutants, analysis for acute toxicity may be conducted. Acute toxicity 96-hour static renewal tests shall be conducted with fathead minnows in 100 percent storm water (no dilution). If toxic chemicals or other pollutants are not detected in significant quantities in the grab and composite sample after two consecutive sampling events, or two consecutive sampling events with no acute toxicity<sup>2/</sup>, the facility may eliminate that toxic chemical or pollutant from future sampling events.
9. Sampling shall be a combination of a grab sample (to measure first-flush water quality) and a composite sample (to provide an estimate of the average runoff water quality) from a storm event that produces significant storm water discharge that is preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather and in accordance with the following guidelines:
  - a. The grab sample(s) shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge. If the collection of the grab sample(s) during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, grab sample(s) can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall explain in the annual monitoring report why the grab sample(s) could not be taken in the first 30 minutes.
  - b. The composite sample shall be either flow-weighted<sup>3/</sup> or time-weighted<sup>4/</sup>. Composite samples may be taken with a continuous sampler or a combination of a minimum of three grab samples taken in each hour of discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge, with each grab sample being separated by a minimum period of 15 minutes.
  - c. Only grab samples may be used for the determination of pH and oil and grease.
  - d. Composite sampling is not required for discharges from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours.
10. When a discharger is unable to collect any of the required samples due to adverse climatic conditions (drought, extended freeze, dangerous weather conditions, etc.), a description of why the samples could not be collected, including documentation of the event, must be submitted along with the annual monitoring report.
11. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers'

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<sup>2/</sup> "no acute toxicity" means no significant difference between the control mortality and sample mortality at 95 percent confidence interval using the "t-test" statistical method described in Appendix H of Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (EPA-600/4-89/001 March 1989 and subsequent editions).

<sup>3/</sup> "Flow-weighted composite sample" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge.

<sup>4/</sup> "Time-weighted composite" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a constant time.

specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit or by the Regional Board. All metals shall be reported as total metals. Toxicity tests shall be conducted in accordance with the latest revisions of Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, EPA-600/4-85-013 (March 1985). All analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. Dischargers may conduct their own laboratory analysis only if the discharger has sufficient capability (qualified employees, laboratory equipment, etc.) to adequately perform the test procedures.

12. Records of all storm water monitoring information and copies of all reports required by this Permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, observation, measurement, or report.

These records shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling, observations, and/or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling, observations, and/or measurements;
- c. Flow measurements or estimates and all standard observations;
- d. The date(s) analyses were performed and the time(s) analyses were initiated;
- e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- f. The analytical techniques or methods used and the results of such analyses;
- g. Quality assurance/quality control results;
- h. Non-storm water discharge records (see Section B-5);
- i. All calibration and maintenance records of instruments used; and
- j. All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.

13. All storm water monitoring results shall be reported by July 1 of each year to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board of the Region in which the facility is located and to the local agency (if requested). The report shall include copies or summaries of the Monitoring Record of 12.a. through h. listed above. The report shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9 and 10 of Section C of this Permit. The first report will be due July 1, 1993.

14. Group Monitoring: Group monitoring may be done in accordance with the following requirements:

- a. A group monitoring plan may be designed and implemented by an entity representing a similar group of dischargers regulated by this Permit or by a local agency which holds a NPDES permit for a municipal separate storm sewer system. All participants in a group monitoring plan must discharge storm water within the boundaries of a single Regional Board.
- b. A minimum of twenty percent of the dischargers participating in a group (minimum of four dischargers for groups of 20 dischargers or less) must be monitored. The entity or the local agency shall select the facilities that best represent the quality of the group's storm water discharge.

- c. The entity or the local agency must have the authority to levy fees against the participating dischargers in the group or be able to otherwise pay for the implementation of the group monitoring plan.
- d. The entity or the local agency is responsible for:
  - i. Development and implementation of the group monitoring plan;
  - ii. Evaluation and reporting of group monitoring data;
  - iii. Recommending appropriate BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;
  - iv. Submitting a group monitoring plan to the appropriate Regional Board and local agency no later than 60 days prior to the beginning of the wet season, and revising the group monitoring plan as instructed by the Regional Board or local agency.
- e. The group monitoring plan shall:
  - i. Identify the participants of the group by name and location;
  - ii. Include a narrative description summarizing the industrial activities of participants of the group and explain why the participants, as a whole, are sufficiently similar to be covered by a group monitoring plan;
  - iii. Include a list of significant materials stored or exposed to storm water and material management practices currently employed to diminish contact by these materials with storm water discharge;
  - iv. Identify a minimum of twenty percent of the dischargers (minimum of four dischargers for groups of 20 dischargers or less) participating in the group, and describe why the facilities selected to perform sampling and analysis are representative of the group as a whole in terms of processes used or materials managed;
  - v. Contain all items specified in Section B(3) above.
- f. All group monitoring must comply with the applicable requirements of Section B(6), B(7)(b), and B(8-13) above.
- h. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Board, the group monitoring plan shall be implemented at the beginning of the wet season.
- i. Upon approval of the State Water Board Executive Director, a group may perform representative monitoring which includes dischargers within the boundaries of more than one Regional Board area. Any such request for approval shall include an explanation of the need to include dischargers within the boundaries of more than one Regional Board area into a single group monitoring plan.

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Section C: STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

The discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

2. Permit Actions

This Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this Permit, this Permit shall be modified, or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition, and the discharger so notified.

3. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Permit.

4. Duty to Mitigate

The discharger shall take all responsible steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit and with the requirements of storm water pollution prevention plans. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit.

6. Property Rights

This Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

7. Duty to Provide Information

The discharger shall furnish the Regional Board, State Water Board, EPA, or local storm water management agency within a reasonable time specified by the agencies, any requested information to determine compliance with this Permit. The discharger shall also furnish, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Permit.

8. Inspection and Entry

The discharger shall allow the Regional Board, State Water Board, EPA, and local storm water management agency upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;
- b. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Permit; and
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment) that are related to or may impact storm water discharge.
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of ensuring permit compliance.

9. Signatory Requirements

- a. All Notices of Intent submitted to the State Water Board shall be signed as follows:
  - (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (1) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or (2) the manager of the facility if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
  - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
  - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g. Regional Administrators of EPA).
- b. All reports, certification, or other information required by the Permit or requested by the Regional Board, State Water Board, EPA, or local storm water management agency shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and retained as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

- (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.
- (3) If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization must be attached to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan prior to submittal of any reports, certifications, or information signed by the authorized representative.

10. Certification.

Any person signing documents under Provision 9 shall make the following certification:

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

11. Reporting Requirements

- a. Planned changes: The discharger shall give notice to the Regional Board and local storm water management agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alteration or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.
- b. Anticipated noncompliance: The discharger will give advance notice to the Regional Board and local storm water management agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- c. Compliance schedules: Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- d. Noncompliance reporting: The discharger shall report any noncompliance at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

12. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the discharger is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA.

13. Severability

The provisions of this Permit are severable, and if any provision of this Permit, or the application of any provision of this Permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Permit shall not be affected thereby.

14. Reopener Clause

If there is evidence indicating potential or actual impacts on water quality due to any storm water discharge associated with industrial activity covered by this Permit, the owner or operator of such discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit, or this Permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

15. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.

a. Section 309 of the CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such section in a permit issued under Section 402. Any person who violates any permit condition of this permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanction provided by Section 309 of the CWA.

b. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act also provides for civil and criminal penalties, in some cases greater than those under the CWA.

16. Availability

A copy of this Permit shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel.

17. Transfers

This Permit is not transferable to any person. A new owner or operator of an existing facility must submit a NOI in accordance with the requirements of this Permit to be authorized to discharge under this general Permit.

18. Continuation of Expired Permit

This Permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued or the State Water Board rescinds the Permit. Only those dischargers authorized to discharge under the expiring Permit are covered by the continued Permit.



FACILITIES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

Industrial facilities include Federal, State, municipally owned, and private facilities from the following categories:

**FACILITIES SUBJECT TO STORM WATER EFFLUENT GUIDELINE LIMITATIONS:** Includes categories of facilities specified in 40 CFR Subchapter N. Currently, these are Cement Manufacturing (40 CFR 411), Feedlots (40 CFR 412), Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR 418), Petroleum Refining (40 CFR 419), Phosphate Manufacturing (40 CFR 422), Steam Electric (40 CFR 423), Coal Mining (40 CFR 434), Mineral Mining and Processing (40 CFR 436), Ore Mining and Dressing (40 CFR 440), and Asphalt Emulsion (40 CFR 443).

**MANUFACTURING FACILITIES:** Standard Industrial Classifications (SICs) 24 (except 2411 and 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283) 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, and 373.

**OIL AND GAS/MINING FACILITIES:** SICs 10 through 14 including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(1) because of performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) authority has been released, or except for area of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products located on the site of such operations. Inactive mining operations are mined sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator. Inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined material, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES:** Includes those operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

**LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES, AND OPEN DUMPS:** Sites that receive or have received industrial waste from any of the facilities covered by this permit, sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA, and sites that have accepted wastes from construction activities (construction activities include any clearing, grading, or excavation that results in disturbance of five acres or more).

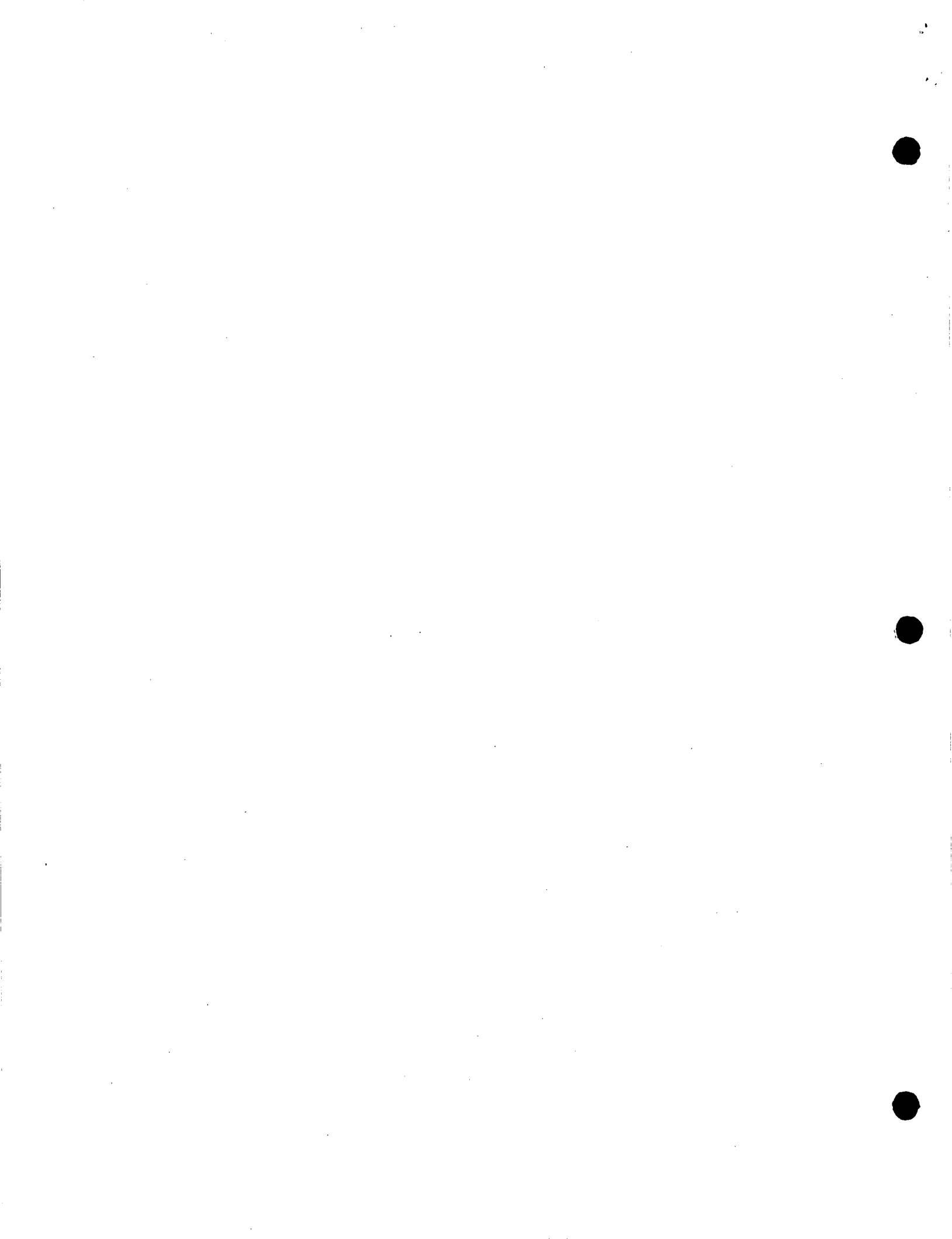
**RECYCLING FACILITIES:** SICs 5015 and 5093. These codes include metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards.

**STEAM ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING FACILITIES:** Includes coal handling sites.

**TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES:** SICs 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication) or other operations identified herein that are associated with industrial activity.

**SEWAGE OR WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS:** Facilities used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of one million gallons per day or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens, or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

**MANUFACTURING FACILITIES WHERE MATERIALS ARE EXPOSED TO STORMWATER:** SICs 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, and 4221-4225.







STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

## NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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**Who Must Apply**

Facilities which have been defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations as having "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity" must obtain coverage under an NPDES permit for their storm water discharges. Facilities requiring coverage are defined in 40 CFR Section 122.26 (b)(14). All facilities in California, except those listed below, may seek coverage under the State Board's NPDES General Permit.

- a. Facilities in Santa Clara County which drain to San Francisco Bay must seek coverage under a separate general permit issued by the San Francisco Bay Regional Board.
- b. Facilities with an existing NPDES permit that specifically limits and regulates storm water discharges.
- c. Construction activities greater than five acres must obtain coverage under an NPDES construction general permit.
- d. Facilities on Indian lands will be regulated by the EPA.
- e. Logging Activities.

**Where to Apply**

The NOI should be mailed to the State Water Resources Control Board at the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
P.O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977  
Attn: Storm Water Permitting Section

**When to Apply**

Owners/operators of existing facilities must file a NOI, along with the appropriate annual fee, no earlier than January 15, 1992, but no later than March 30, 1992. Owners/operators of new facilities (those beginning operations after March 30, 1992) must file a NOI at least 30 days prior to the beginning of operations.

**Fees**<sup>1)</sup>

The annual fee is \$250.00 for each facility which discharges into a municipal separate storm water system regulated by an area-wide urban storm water permit, and \$500.00 for all other facilities. Facilities that have either a NPDES permit, or WDR and already pay an annual fee are not subject to an additional fee for the storm water permit. Feedlots subject to this permit will pay a one-time only fee of \$2,000. Feedlots that already have a NPDES permit or WDR and have paid the \$2,000 fee do not have to pay an additional fee for the storm water permit.

Note: 1) An annual fee is expected to be in effect by early January 1992.

**Completing the NOI**

Completion and submittal of the attached NOI (Form NOI-1) is required to gain coverage under the General Permit. It must be completely and accurately filled out. A facility will be considered to be covered by the General Permit upon filing a complete and accurate NOI and submitting the appropriate annual fee. Each discharger will be given a distinct identification number. Upon receipt of the NOI and fee, each discharger will be sent a letter containing the discharger's identification number.

**NOI--LINE BY LINE INSTRUCTIONS**

The NOI consists of two parts--an NOI Form (Form NOI-1) and a site map. Please type or print when completing the NOI Form and site map.

Mark one of the three boxes at the top portion of the NOI. Check box 1 if the NOI is being completed for an existing facility, box 2 if the facility is new (has not started business), and box 3 if the NOI is being submitted to report changes to a facility already covered by the General Permit. An example of a change that warrants a resubmittal of the NOI would be a change of owner/operator of a facility. Complete only those portions of the NOI that apply to the changes (the NOI must always be signed). If box 3 is checked, the WDID No. must be included.

**SECTION I--OWNER/OPERATOR**

Give the name, as it is legally referred to, of the person, company, firm, public organization, or any other entity which owns the facility (or operates the facility when the owner does not operate the facility) and check the box corresponding to the appropriate ownership status of the facility. The owner/operator information may or may not be the same as the facility information requested in Section II.

**SECTION II--FACILITY/SITE INFORMATION**

Enter the facility's official or legal name and provide the address, county, and contact person information for the facility. Facilities that do not have a street address must provide parcel number(s) information. The contact person should be the plant or site manager completely familiar with the facility and charged with compliance and oversight of the General Permit.

**SECTION III--BILLING ADDRESS**

Use this section to indicate where annual fee invoices and other correspondences should be sent.

**SECTION IV--RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION**

In Part A of this section, the owner/operator is required to indicate whether the facility's storm water runoff discharges to a separate storm drain system, directly to a water of the United States, or indirectly to waters of the U.S.

Discharges to separate storm drain systems are those that discharge to a collection system operated by municipalities, flood control districts, utilities, or similar entities. Storm water discharges directly to waters of the U.S. will typically have an outfall structure directly from the facility to a river, creek, lake, ocean, etc. Indirect discharges are those that may flow over adjacent properties or right-of-ways prior to discharging to waters of the U.S.

Regardless of point of discharge, the applicant must determine the closest receiving water for its storm water discharge. If discharge is to a separate storm drain system, the purveyor of that system should know the receiving water. The name of the receiving water of a direct discharge should be easily available while the receiving water of an indirect discharge may require some effort to identify.

#### **SECTION V--INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION**

Part A of this section requests the owner/operator to provide the standard industrial classification (SIC) code(s) which best describes the industrial activity taking place at your facility. Briefly describe the nature of business in Part B. In Part C, check the general industrial activities that take place at the facility.

#### **SECTION VI--MATERIAL HANDLING/MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

Part A of this section requires identification of the type(s) of materials stored and handled outdoors. If other types of materials other than those listed are maintained on-site, please check other and describe the type of material.

Part B of this section requests information on any existing management practices employed at the facility. Check the appropriate categories or list other control measures you use at your facility. If none are used, leave this part blank.

#### **SECTION VII--FACILITY INFORMATION**

List the size, in acres or square feet, of the facility and the percentage of the site that is impervious.

#### **SECTION VIII--REGULATORY STATUS**

Check the appropriate box(es) and indicate the identification number of any permits currently in affect at the facility.

**SECTION IX--COMMENTS**

This section is provided to allow for additional parcel numbers and billing information, if needed.

**SECTION X--CERTIFICATION**

This section should be read by the owner/operator. The certification provides for assurances that the NOI and site map were completed in an accurate and complete fashion and with the knowledge that penalties exist for providing false information. It also requires the owner/operator to certify that the provisions in the General Permit will be complied with.

The NOI must be signed by:

For a Corporation: a responsible corporate officer (or authorized individual).

For a Partnership or Sole Proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

For a Municipality, State, or other Non-Federal Public Agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

For a Federal Agency: either the chief or senior executive officer of the agency.

**SITE MAP**

Provide a "to scale" drawing of the site and its immediate surroundings. Include as much detail about the site as possible. At a minimum show buildings, material handling areas, roadways, storm water collection and discharge points, a north arrow, and the names of adjacent streets. The attached form may be used, if convenient. Thomas Guide maps, local street maps, or USGS quadrangle maps may be used to indicate the location of the facility. The source of map and map number, or other identifiers should be shown in the lower left hand corner of the site map.





**NOTICE OF INTENT**  
FOR  
**GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER**  
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (WQ Order No. 91 - 13 - DWQ )  
(Excluding Construction Activities)

MARK ONLY  
ONE ITEM

1.  Existing Facility  
2.  New Facility

3.  Change of Information  
WDID # \_\_\_\_\_

**I. OWNER/OPERATOR**

Name:	A. Owner/Operator Type: (Check one)		
Mailing Address:	1. <input type="checkbox"/> City	2. <input type="checkbox"/> County	3. <input type="checkbox"/> State
City:	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District	6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combo	7. <input type="checkbox"/> Private
Contact Person:	State: <input type="text"/>	Zip: <input type="text"/>	Phone: <input type="text"/>
	B. 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Operator 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Owner/Operator		

**II. FACILITY/SITE INFORMATION**

Facility Name:	County:
Street Address:	Contact Person:
City:	State: <input type="text"/>
	Zip: <input type="text"/>
Parcel Number(s) (If more than 4 apply to facility, enter additional numbers in SECTION IX. A):	
A. _____	B. _____
C. _____	D. _____

**III. BILLING ADDRESS**

Send Billing Statements To:      A.  Owner/Operator      B.  Facility      C.  Other (Specify in SECTION IX. B)

**IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION**

A. Does your facility's storm water discharge directly to: (Check one)

1.  Storm drain system

Owner of storm drain system: (Name) \_\_\_\_\_

2.  Directly to waters of U.S. (e.g., river, lake, creek, ocean)

3.  Indirectly to waters of U.S.

B. Name of closest receiving water:

\_\_\_\_\_

**V. INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION**

A. SIC Code(s):	B. Type of Business:
1. <input type="text"/>	_____
2. <input type="text"/>	
3. <input type="text"/>	
4. <input type="text"/>	
C. Industrial activities at facility: (Check all that apply)	
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Maintenance
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility (RCRA Subtitle C)	4. <input type="checkbox"/> Material Storage
5. <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Storage	6. <input type="checkbox"/> Material Handling
7. <input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater Treatment	8. <input type="checkbox"/> Power Generation
9. <input type="checkbox"/> Recycling	10. <input type="checkbox"/> Landfill
99. <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	

**VI. MATERIAL HANDLING/MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

A. Types of materials handled and/or stored outdoors: (Check all that apply)

- |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Solvents                   | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Scrap Metal      | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum Products | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Plating Products       |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides                 | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Wastes | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Paints             | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Treating Products |
| 99. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please list) _____ |  |  |  |

B. Identify existing management practices employed to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharges: (Check all that apply)

- |  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Oil/Water Separator        | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Containment | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Berms                | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Leachate Collection |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Overhead Coverage          | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Recycling   | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Retention Facilities | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Treatment  |
| 99. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please list) _____ |   |  |   |

**VII. FACILITY INFORMATION**

A. Total size of site: (Check one)

\_\_\_\_\_  Acres  Sq. Ft.

B. Percent of site impervious: (Including rooftops)

\_\_\_\_\_ %

**VIII. REGULATORY STATUS (Check all that apply)**

A. <input type="checkbox"/> Regulated by Storm water Effluent Guidelines (40 CFR Subchapter N)	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Discharge Requirements (Order Number) _____	C. <input type="checkbox"/> NPDES Permit CA _____
D. <input type="checkbox"/> RCRA Permit Number _____	E. <input type="checkbox"/> Regulated by California Code of Regulations Article 6, Chapter 15 (Feedlots).	

**IX. COMMENTS (Enter additional information for SECTIONS II AND III)**

A. Additional Parcel Numbers:

B. Billing Information: (Enter Name and Address)

**X. CERTIFICATION**

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment." In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and a Monitoring Program Plan, will be complied with.

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

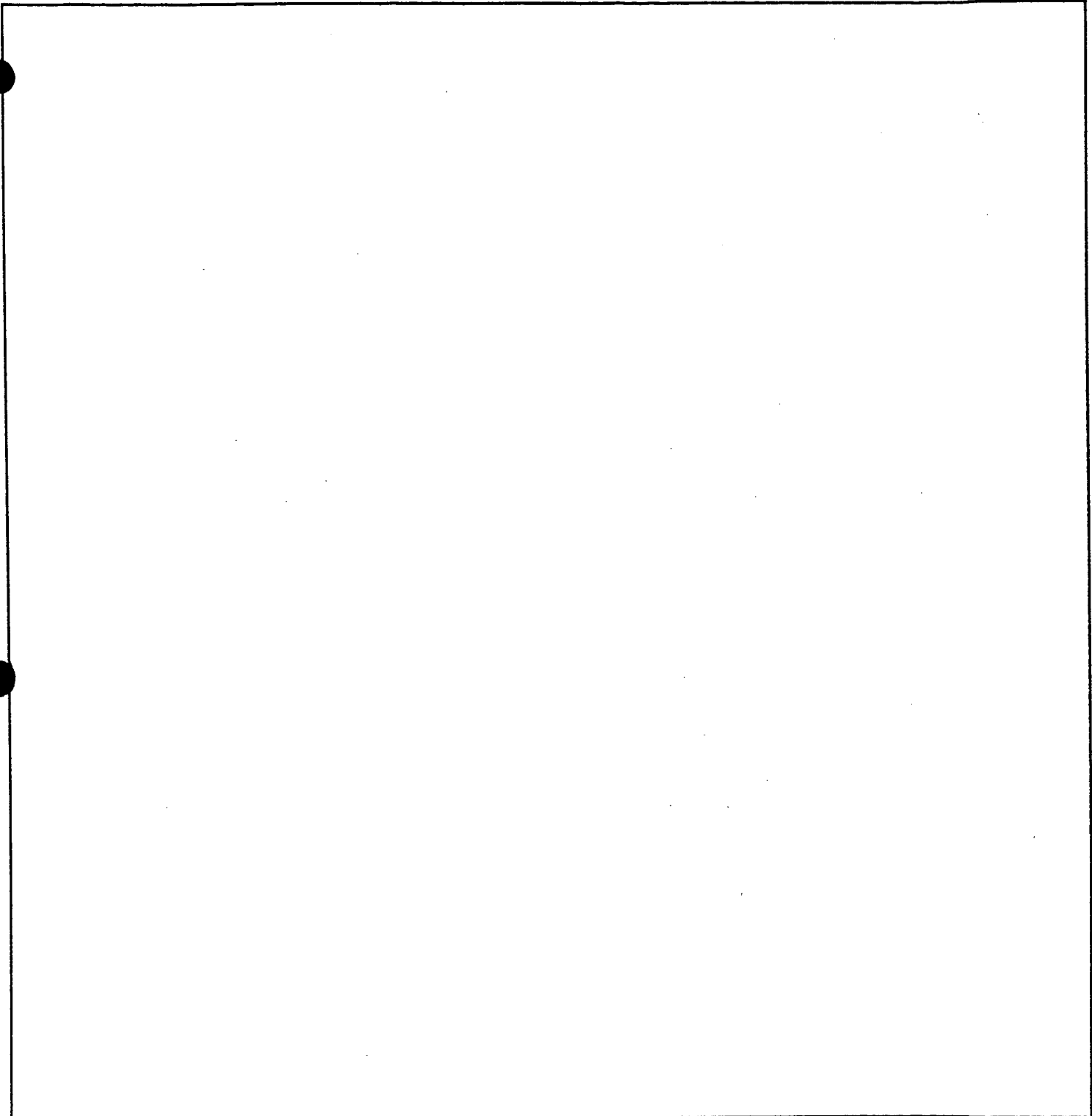
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**STATE USE ONLY**

WDID: _____	Regional Board Office: _____	Date Permit Issued: _____
NPDES Permit Number: CA _____	Order Number: _____	Fee Amount Received: \$ _____
		Date NOI Received: _____

# NOTICE OF INTENT SITE MAP



MAP INFORMATION

TYPE \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

SCALE \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

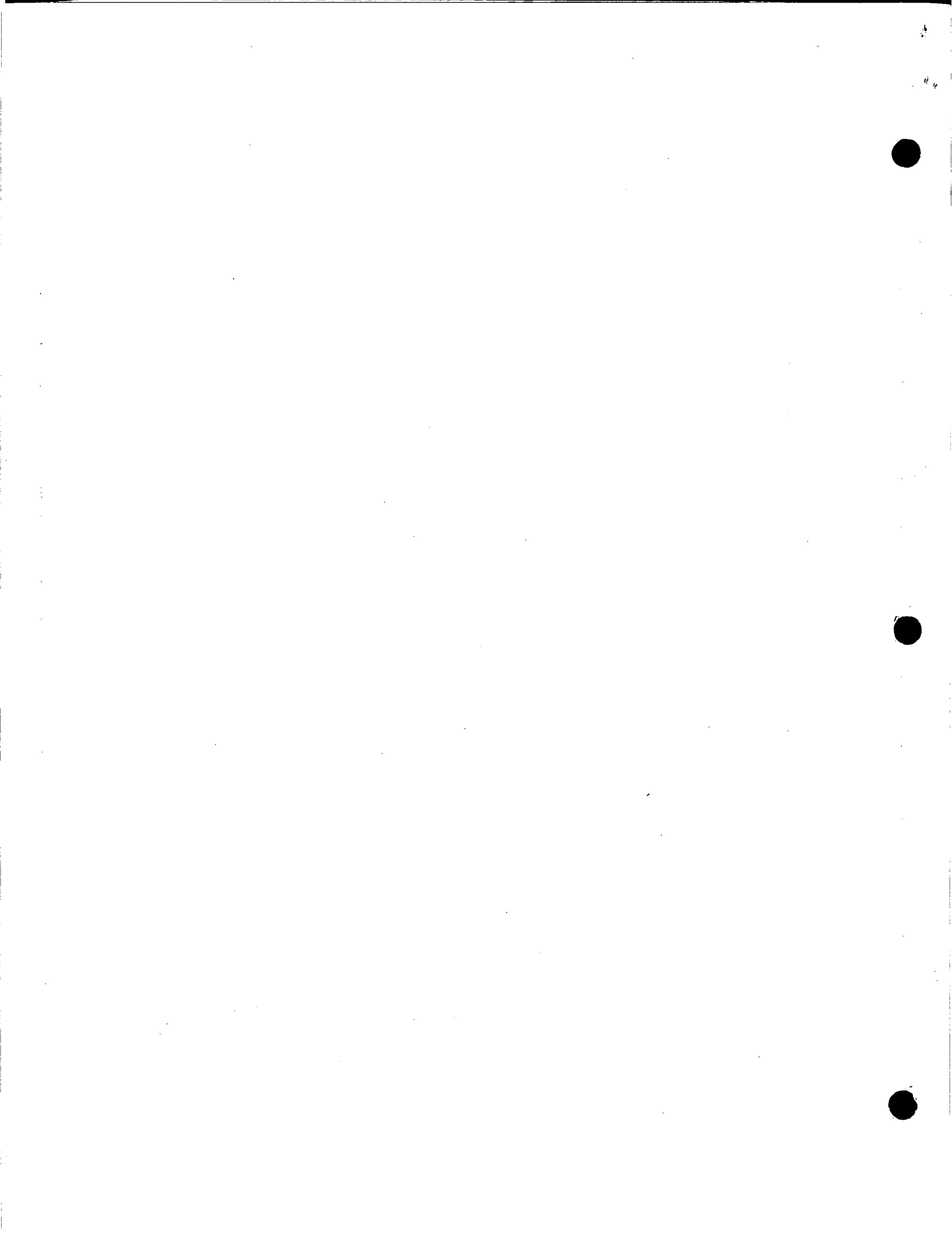
FACILITY

COUNTY

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DRAWN: \_\_\_\_\_

CHECKED: \_\_\_\_\_



DEFINITIONS

1. "Best Management Practices" ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
2. Clean Water Act (CWA) means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted by Public Law 92-500 as amended by Public Laws 95-217, 95-576, 96-483, and 97-117; 33 USC. 1251 et seq.
3. "Facility" is a collection of industrial processes discharging storm water associated with industrial activity within the property boundary or operational unit.
4. "Non-Storm Water Discharge" means any discharge to storm water systems that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.
5. "Significant Materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.
6. "Significant Quantities" is the volume, concentrations, or mass of a pollutant in storm water discharge that can cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance, adversely impact human health or the environment, and cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards for the receiving water.
7. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. It excludes infiltration and runoff from agricultural land.
8. "Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity" means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program. The term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at 40 CFR 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. The term also includes storm water discharges from all areas listed in the previous sentence (except access roads) where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. Material handling activities include the: storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in this paragraph) include those facilities designated under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v).

