

**FACT SHEET
FOR FINAL NJ0132721
NJPDES INDUSTRY SPECIFIC GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE
HOT MIX ASPHALT PRODUCERS INDUSTRY
AUTHORIZING
INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER DISCHARGES TO SURFACE
AND GROUND WATERS OF THE STATE**

1. BACKGROUND/DESCRIPTION OF THE HOT MIX ASPHALT PRODUCERS:

This fact sheet is for the NJPDES Industry Specific Hot Mix Asphalt Producers (HMAP) General Stormwater Permit NJ0132721, which authorizes industrial stormwater discharges to surface waters and ground waters of the State from facilities engaging in the manufacture of asphalt concrete products. These facilities primarily operate under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2951, North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) 324121 (manufacturing asphalt concrete paving mixtures; and paving blocks made of asphalt and various compositions of asphalt or tar with other materials). Facilities conducting these same industrial activities operating under a different SIC or NAICS Code will also be regulated under this general permit, if the Department deems them a primary manufacturer of asphalt concrete products. Asphalt concrete manufacturing plants typically produce hot mix and “cold patch” asphalt on site, which is then shipped off-site via trucks for use elsewhere. The asphalt mixtures are produced by combining a mixture of sand and stone (aggregate), mineral filler and asphalt binder. Asphalt Plants also recycle asphalt and asphalt concrete construction materials. These facilities store fine and course aggregates, recycled asphalt products (RAP), broken asphalt, construction debris, and “cold patch” asphalt.

There are two (2) methods of producing asphalt concrete, namely, batch and drum. In a batch plant, aggregate is loaded into bins using front-end loaders or conveyors. The aggregate is dried in an industrial fuel-fired dryer then conveyed to a screening bin where aggregates are sorted and conveyed to hot storage bins. The aggregate is then weighed and conveyed from the specified storage bin to a mixing chamber where it is mixed with hot-mix asphalt cement to make asphalt concrete. The asphalt concrete is then stored in heated silos or loaded on transport trucks. In a drum plant, a measured amount of aggregate is loaded into a fuel-fired drum using front-end loaders or conveyors. The aggregate is heated and dried in the drum. Heated hot-mix asphalt is added to the same drum where it is mixed with the aggregate to produce asphalt concrete. The asphalt concrete is then stored in heated silos or loaded on transport trucks. Asphalt Concrete Plants typically store hot-mix asphalt cement and oils in above ground storage tanks. Most above ground storage tanks have secondary containment. Asphalt concrete manufacturing plants operate fueling stations and maintenance activities for onsite vehicles and equipment.

An automatic renewal clause is being introduced in this general permit. This will allow existing permittees to receive their renewal authorizations without the requirement of

submitting a renewal application as long as the facility remains eligible. Facility changes may warrant a new submittal. Once final, the renewed Industry Specific Asphalt Concrete Manufacturing General Permit NJ0132721 may be modified at any time as deemed appropriate.

2. BACKGROUND:

Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Enacted by Public Law 92-500, October 18, 1972), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (PL 95-217, December 28, 1977) and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (PL 100-4, February 4, 1987), a facility with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity must obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) published final rules, dated November 16, 1990 for NPDES Permit Application Regulations for Stormwater Discharges, and as part of these rules, “*stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity*” were defined as (xi) categories of facilities considered to be engaging in “industrial activity”. Category (ii) of the definition includes facilities involved in the manufacture of asphalt concrete SIC 2951 or NAICS 324121.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP or Department) is the issuing authority for NPDES permits in the State of New Jersey, and issue permits under the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES). The New Jersey Administrative Code, specifically N.J.A.C. 7:14 A-11.5 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2, define “*stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity*” for point source discharges to surface water. The NJPDES rules also regulate stormwater discharges from point and nonpoint sources at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1 *et seq.* Industrial stormwater discharges to ground water are regulated pursuant to New Jersey’s Water Pollution Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 *et. seq.*), the NJPDES rules (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7-8) and the Ground Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9-6).

3. SUMMARY OF BASIS FOR THE FINAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

The intent of this general permit is to regulate and minimize the environmental impact from industrial activities associated with the production of asphalt concrete products. Facilities with SIC code 2951 or NAICS code 324121, or from facilities, whose primary activity is the manufacture of asphalt concrete products, are being regulated in one permit because they all conduct similar activities, utilizing similar materials and material handling procedures.

A number of pollutants have been identified in association with the asphalt concrete industry, however, currently there are no promulgated Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) for stormwater discharges (there is a New Jersey effluent limit for Oil and Grease (O&G) under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.8 which will be included in this permit). The NJDEP does not intend to develop technology based or water quality based effluent limitations at this time. The analytical information available from these facilities is still fairly limited, and it is the Department's position that it is still premature to develop effluent limitation guidelines without a more comprehensive understanding of site

conditions, and the distribution and transport of pollutants into surface and ground water. Similarly, it is the Department's belief that it is necessary for these facilities to prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP), incorporating Best Management Practices (BMPs) to further identify pollutant sources and stabilize and control these sources of pollutants, prior to the consideration of the development of an industry or site specific effluent limitation. The Department prefers to allow the industry the opportunity to control site conditions through pollution prevention and BMPs, rather than through collection and treatment of stormwater, thus providing an overall greater net reduction of pollutants at a reasonable cost, and essentially achieving the same results as if the Department imposed numerical effluent limitations.

Sampling and analysis of pollutants with effluent benchmark concentrations is still necessary as a method for evaluating the effectiveness of a facility's SPPP and associated implemented BMPs. This general permit requires authorized facilities to collect and analyze their industrial stormwater discharges to surface waters of the State, and implement BMPs for source materials that have the potential to come in contact stormwater that may discharge to surface or ground waters of the State. The level of BMP selected shall be determined by the facility to ensure the effluent benchmark concentrations and numeric effluent limitations are met.

Parameters of concern have been identified throughout the asphalt concrete industry, based upon the review of the Federal Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP); analytical data provided by the National Asphalt Pavement Association (NAPA); USEPA documents and applications; other State's permits; exposure of source material observed during site inspections and data from similar facilities permitted by the Department. Site inspections and data from such permitted facilities revealed elevated results for parameters such as, pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), O&G, Metals, Sulfate and Nitrite/Nitrate compounds.

NAPA provided statistical data for the asphalt industry used in the development of the USEPA's Multi-Sector General Permit. NAPA analyzed for Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day test (BOD-5), TSS, COD, Nitrogen, pH, O&G, and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN). NJDEP independently analyzed stormwater for metals, TSS, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Sulfates, Methyl Blue Active Substances (MBAS), Chloride, and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH). The Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) categorizes "cold patch" as emulsified asphalt containing residual amounts of benzene, proprietary surfactants and hydrogen sulfide.

Asphalt concrete facilities are currently required to monitor stormwater discharges to surface for TSS, O&G, and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). The final permit proposes additional sampling requirements for stormwater discharges to surface water, and are based on data compiled from the following sources: USEPA cut-off limits from the Federal Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for the Asphalt Concrete Industries; NJ's Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS); the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program (NURP); data from the asphalt concrete industry; and discharge monitoring report (DMR) data from existing NJPDES permitted facilities.

The following parameters, in addition to TSS, COD, and O&G, are proposed for stormwater sampling in the final permit: Surfactants (MBAS), (TDS), Benzene, and metals (Copper, Lead, & Zinc). The specific sampling requirements can be found in Part III of the final permit. Facilities using No.4 Fuel Oil, No.6 Fuel Oil or Used/Waste Oils as a furnace fuel will also monitor for Chromium.

This permit requires monitoring with effluent benchmark concentrations and numeric effluent limitations for each existing and new permittee. The Department believes the data collected from each permitted facility will be meaningful and valuable, possibly leading to the reduction or elimination of monitoring requirements if the implementation and maintenance of the BMPs, prove successful in controlling pollutants from leaving the site and entering waters of the State.

Until that can be discerned, existing permittees are required to conduct stormwater sampling in accordance with the proposed requirements in Part III of the final permit.

In addition to monitoring stormwater discharges to surface water, facilities authorized under this general permit shall implement standards for site stabilization of surface soils and dust control as part of their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP). These standards are designed to prevent transport of suspended solids from areas devoid of vegetation and to prevent downstream soil erosion caused by routine operations and uncontrolled stormwater runoff. At a minimum, the standards shall meet the technical standards found in *the Standards for Soil and Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey*.

Best Management Practices

Facilities that manufacture asphalt concrete products are regulated pursuant to 402 (p) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended by the PL 100-4, February 4, 1987. Best Management Practices are required as part of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, and are authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), and the Water Pollution Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 *et seq.*). These statutes are implemented by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES, 40 CFR Part 122) and the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES, N.J.A.C. 7:14A) permit programs.

The NJDEP is authorized under the federal regulations (40 CFR 122.44) and under the NJPDES rules (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.13(a)(11) to impose Best Management Practices to control or abate the discharge of pollutants in lieu of numeric effluent limitations in NJPDES permits when the NJDEP finds numeric effluent limitations to be infeasible and/or when BMPs may reasonably achieve effluent limitations and standards, or to carry out the purposes and intent of the State and Federal Acts. The best management practices incorporated in the SPPP are consistent with NJDEP's and USEPA's stormwater permitting philosophy of reducing the overall amount of pollution generated at industrial facilities and to prevent pollution from reoccurring (see 24 N.J.R. 2352). The SPPP

requirements operate as limitations and controls on stormwater effluent discharges to prevent stormwater contamination and are intended to achieve Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT). The SPPP shall consist of the requirements deemed necessary to minimize discharge of pollutants (refer to Attachment B: *Contents of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* and Part IV of the final permit for specific industry related requirements).

A current SPPP shall be maintained at the facility at all times with a copy of all subsequent certifications and reports submitted to the Department in accordance with Part IV of the permit. A copy of the SPPP shall be submitted to the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control, the Department's Regional Enforcement Office and the Department's Central File Unit.

Recommended site specific best management practices (BMPs) will be listed in the Asphalt Concrete Manufacturing Guidance Document

The overall objective of the SPPP is to prevent stormwater contamination through the elimination and minimization of exposure, during and after storm events, of industrial materials, machinery, waste products, or other source materials located at the facility, to stormwater that is discharged to surface and/or ground water.

4. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Summary of Permit Requirements

This final permit proposes the requirement of all permittees to control their facilities' industrial stormwater runoff through a drainage control plan, which shall result in improved stormwater management and the ability to obtain consistent representative samples. The other major requirement of the permit is to eliminate process wastewater discharges to surface water and ground water, and minimize industrial stormwater discharges to ground water. This can be achieved through the implementation of specific BMPs, such as improved housekeeping, material and equipment handling and storage procedures, the containment of raw materials, and appropriate site drainage controls (e.g., diverting stormwater to a basin that discharges to surface water).

The permittee shall discharge only stormwater to surface and/or ground water as authorized in this permit and in accordance with all terms and conditions of the permit.

Parts III and IV of the permit identify non-numeric effluent limitations, Surface Water Quality Standards and monitoring and reporting requirements. The non-numeric effluent limitations identified in Part IV, consist of best management practices for source control and pollution prevention as discussed in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. These practices shall apply to all areas and activities that have *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9 and industrial stormwater discharges to ground water as regulated in this permit. BMPs shall be

monitored for effectiveness through routine and annual inspections. Results shall be reported on inspection reports, maintenance logs and summarized in the annual report. Copies shall be maintained at the facility as part of the SPPP. The original certifications, annual report and summary documents, including any incidents of non-compliance, shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Part IV of the permit.

The SPPP shall be prepared in accordance with Attachment B: *Contents of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* and any additional requirements as outlined in Part IV.

This final permit will grant twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of the final permit for new and existing permittees to fully implement the proposed Industry-Wide Minimum Requirements.

The facility shall submit Attachment C (certifying the SPPP has been developed or revised incorporating all additional requirements of this permit) within six (6) months from the effective date of the final permit along with the Drainage Control Plan.

The Implementation and Inspection Certification (Attachment D) shall be submitted to the Department within twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of the final permit, certifying the SPPP is fully implemented and that the facility is in compliance with all permit conditions.

Newly constructed facilities shall submit a Drainage Control Plan, the SPPP Preparation Certification Attachment C, and the SPPP Implementation and Inspection Certification Attachment D, with the Request for Authorization (RFA). Industry-Wide Minimum Requirements shall be implemented prior to the commencement of industrial activities occurring on site. Discharge sampling shall begin within twenty-five (25) days after the effective date of permit authorization.

Monitoring for existing facilities shall begin twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of the final permit.

The analytical results of stormwater only samples collected and analyzed according to Part III shall be reported on Waste Characterization Reports (WCRs), and Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) which will be mailed separately each month to the permittee by the Bureau of Permit Management. Twelve (12) monitoring samples will be taken over the course of the permit cycle. Eight (8) monitoring samples will be taken during the normal operating season (April through October), three (3) monitoring samples will be taken during the winter shutdown season (November through March) and one (1) sample can be taken at anytime during the permit cycle. A minimum of one (1) sample during the normal operating season and one (1) sample during the winter shutdown season will be taken each year. No more than one sample can be taken during a single month.

Analytical results shall be submitted postmarked to the Department no later than the 25th day of the calendar month following the completed monitoring period. For any month in which no sample is obtained, the facility must report Code = N. Should the facility not receive WCRs/ DMRs in a timely manner necessary to comply with the conditions of the permit, the permittee may photocopy a blank WCR/DMR and fill it in appropriately or notify the Department immediately. Once the WCRs/DMRs are received the permittee must complete them and return them to the Department as directed.

The following summarizes the basis for each pollutant to be monitored as a requirement of the permit.

Oil and Grease (O&G)

Asphalt concrete manufacturing plants receive, store, and manufacture products that contain petroleum and derivatives of petroleum. These products include asphalt cement, liquid asphalt, tar, fuel, mineral spirits, waste oils, "cold patch" piles, RAP, and lubricants. Site inspections of this industry revealed that "cold patch" stockpiles, RAP, liquid transfer areas, and industrial machinery are exposed to stormwater. In addition to exposed areas there exists the potential for spills and leaks of petroleum products. The exposure of these materials result in high incidences of petroleum hydrocarbons entering the waters of the State.

Discharge Monitoring Reports submitted by asphalt concrete manufacturing plants authorized by NJPDES permits have exceedances of the effluent standard for oil & grease (O&G) listed in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.8. These standards have effluent limits of 15 mg/L (max) and 10 mg/L (avg).

There will be numeric effluent limitations for O& G in this permit in accordance with State effluent standards in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.8. The maximum for any sample shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Asphalt concrete manufacturing plants receive and store various sized aggregate materials such as sand, mineral dust, coarse stone, gravel, building/construction debris, recycled concrete, and recycled asphalt product (RAP). Site inspections of this industry revealed that the storage and handling practices of these materials are conducted outdoors exposed to stormwater. It is not practicable to cover these materials. The exposure of these materials result in high incidences of TSS and sediment entering the waters of the State.

Data from the National Asphalt Pavement Association (NAPA) group sampling results reported an mean sample result for TSS of 392 ppm with a maximum result as high as 5200 ppm. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data from 1990 to 2002 of currently authorized NJPDES permitted asphalt facilities also revealed high incidences of TSS entering surface water from these sites, with a mean of 266 ppm and median of 66.5 ppm. Data from the NAPA sampling and the DMRs are higher in comparison to the National Urban Runoff Project (NURP) study and effluent limitations proposed in other NJPDES permits.

There will be a benchmark concentration of 100 mg/l for TSS. In lieu of numeric effluent limitations the facility will be required to implement specific BMPs in accordance with the requirements in this permit. Monitoring for TSS will be performed in accordance with this permit to measure the effectiveness of the implemented BMPs.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Since there is exposure of petroleum and derivatives of petroleum at asphalt concrete manufacturing plants, as cited above, the exposure of these materials result in high incidences of organic material entering the waters of the State. The COD test is used to measure the oxygen equivalent of the organic material in water that can be oxidized chemically.

The NAPA study revealed a 25% of overall samples exceed the 100 ppm limit in NJPDES DSW permits. The average limit permitted in surface water discharge permits. The NURP's average background value for COD in urban stormwater runoff was reported as 65 ppm while the NAPA study produced an average of 87.5 ppm. The NAPA sample exceedance results ranged from 110 ppm to 610 ppm. Data from the NAPA sampling is higher in comparison to the NURP study.

There will be a benchmark concentration of 120 mg/L maximum for COD. In lieu of numeric effluent limitations the facility will be required to implement specific BMPs in accordance with the requirements in this permit. Monitoring for COD will be performed in accordance with this permit to measure the effectiveness of the implemented BMPs.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Asphalt concrete manufacturing plants have a high potential for creating fine particulate through the storage of assorted aggregates, heavy truck traffic, and crushing operations. There is little characterization data on TDS. Independent testing by NJDEP-Enforcement and Compliance Branch showed numerous incidences of elevated levels of TDS. The total number of samples collected was too small to evaluate the impact of TDS. NJDEP determined more sampling is required to evaluate the impact of TDS. Monitoring for TDS will be used to collect industry characterization data.

There will be a benchmark concentration of 500 mg/L maximum for TDS. In lieu of numeric effluent limitations the facility will be required to implement specific BMPs in accordance with the requirements in this permit. Monitoring for TDS will be performed in accordance with this permit to measure the effectiveness of the implemented BMPs.

Benchmark Concentrations and Renewal Report

The permittee must submit a Renewal Report 6 months prior to the Expiration Date of the Permit. The Renewal Report will give an analysis of all monitoring data collected during the life of the permit, explaining BMPs put in place to meet the benchmarks. If the permittee did not meet the benchmarks, the permittee shall summarize why they did not meet it and the additional BMPs put in place to ensure the benchmarks were met. This Renewal Report will be reviewed to decide if the permittee has met the benchmarks consistently in which case the in the general permit will be automatically renewed without limits. If the permittee has not met the benchmarks consistently the permittee will be directed to apply for an individual permit. The individual permit will contain numeric effluent limits and permit conditions that are site specific.

Benzene

Most asphalt concrete manufacturing plants store “cold patch” asphalt used for asphalt repairs. The storage is seasonal, typically from November to April. Site inspections of the industry revealed that “cold patch” asphalt is stored outdoors and is exposed to stormwater. Review of random Material Safety Data Sheets showed residual concentrations of benzene as part of the composition of “cold patch” asphalt.

There will be no numeric effluent limitation for Benzene. In lieu of numeric effluent limitations the facility will be required to implement specific BMPs in accordance with the requirements in this permit. Monitoring for Benzene will be performed in accordance with this permit to measure the effectiveness of the implemented BMPs. If there is an increasing trend, the permittee must reevaluate and modify the existing BMPs.

If the facility has stated on the Request for Authorization (RFA) that there is no “cold patch” asphalt on site, monitoring for this parameter is not required at this time.

However, if the facility decides to have “cold patch” onsite, they must immediately notify the department, and begin monitoring for Benzene.

Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)

Asphalt Concrete Manufacturing Plants use an asphalt release agent to reduce the surface tension and prevent asphalt from adhering to smooth metal vehicle beds. The Material Safety Data Sheet reveals that this product is detergent based and contains proprietary surfactants. Surface water containing high foaming can cause destruction of useful bacteria in the environment. Since the asphalt release agent is exposed to stormwater there is reason to believe increased concentrations of surfactants are entering the waters of the State.

There will be no numeric effluent limitation for Methylene Blue Active Substances. In lieu of numeric effluent limitations the facility will be required to implement specific BMPs in accordance with the requirements in this permit. Monitoring for Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) will be performed in accordance with this permit to measure the effectiveness of the implemented BMPs. If there is an increasing trend, the permittee must reevaluate and modify the existing BMPs.

The Department will substitute an alternative monitoring parameter for MBAS if the facility has stated on the Request for Authorization (RFA) that the release agent used does not contain anionic surfactants.

If the facility has stated on the Request for Authorization (RFA) that there is no anionic surfactant release agent on site, monitoring for this parameter is not required at this time. However, if the facility decides to use an anionic surfactant release agent onsite, they must immediately notify the department, and begin monitoring for Methylene Blue Active Substances.

Metals

Asphalt concrete manufacturing plant’s process construction debris and RAP. The manufacturing activities are outdoors. All of these materials and equipment are exposed to stormwater. Metals in trace quantities are also found in heavier petroleum distillates. Chromium is released during combustion of #4 fuel oil, #6 fuel oil or waste/used oil. Independent testing by NJDEP-Enforcement and Compliance Branch showed numerous incidences of elevated levels of metals. These elevated levels of metals are a concern for NJDEP. The total number of samples collected was too small to evaluate the impact of metals. There is little industry characterization data available to reasonably evaluate the impact of metals or to develop any correlation that metals concentrations are proportional to the concentration of TSS. Metals monitoring will be used to collect industry characterization data.

There will be no numeric effluent limitation for metals. In lieu of numeric effluent limitations the facility will be required to implement specific BMPs in accordance with

the requirements in this permit. Monitoring for metals (chromium, copper, lead, and zinc) will be performed in accordance with this permit to measure the effectiveness of the implemented BMPs. If there is an increasing trend, the permittee must reevaluate and modify the existing BMPs.

If the facility has stated on the Request for Authorization (RFA) that the facility does not use #4 fuel oil, #6 fuel oil, used oil or waste oil for fuel, monitoring for chromium is not required at this time. However, if the facility decides to use #4 fuel oil, #6 fuel oil, used oil or waste oil for fuel, they must immediately notify the department, and begin monitoring for Chromium.

Foam

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.6, all DSW dischargers are prohibited from discharging foam or causing foaming of the receiving water that: Forms objectionable deposits on the receiving water; Forms floating masses producing a nuisance; Produces objectionable color or odor; or Interferes with a designated use of the waterbody.

Foaming of the receiving waterbody caused by natural conditions shall not be considered a violation of the standard N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.6.

B. Vehicle Washing, Maintenance, and Dust Control Activities at Asphalt concrete Product Manufacturing Facilities

The discharge of wastewater from vehicle and equipment washing, maintenance or dust control activities to surface or ground water is not authorized under this permit. Facilities discharging this type of wastewater shall apply for the appropriate individual NJPDES/DSW or NJPDES/DGW permit. Facilities discharging vehicle wash wastewater to groundwater and/or to a publicly owned or privately owned treatment works are not authorized under this permit and shall comply with all applicable State and local requirements.

Recycling of Vehicle Washing Wastewater

Recycling of vehicle and/or equipment wash water is required for this activity, as it eliminates the discharge of wastewater. If wash water and stormwater are collected and 100 % is recycled for reuse, there would be no discharge to surface water and therefore no need for a NJPDES permit. Wash waters can be collected in many ways, including commercially available portable devices that a vehicle is driven onto and then washed; plugging storm drains that lead to surface water; and using wash racks which drain to a storage vault.

5. DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURES FOR REACHING A FINAL DECISION ON THE FINAL ACTION:

These procedures are set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15, 16, and 17. Included in the public notice are requirements for the submission of comments by a specified date, procedures for requesting a hearing, and other procedures for participation in the final agency decision.

6. NAME, BUREAU, AND PHONE NUMBER OF CONTACT PERSON:

Additional information concerning the Final Permit may be obtained between the hours of 7:30 A.M. and 5 P.M., Monday through Friday from Sheri Shifren or John Ashton, Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control, at (609) 633-7021.

7. PERMIT SUMMARY TABLE:

Permit #: NJ0132721

Discharge Type: Stormwater

Discharge #: DSN00x

PARAMETER All values are mg/L unless otherwise stated	DMR FILE DATA AVG/MEDIAN	EXISTING PERMIT CONDITIONS MTLY/DAILY AVG/MAX ¹	NJDEP/EPA PROMULGATED EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES NJAC 7:14A-12.8/ 40 CFR 443	FINAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
Oil & Grease	NA	Monitor Only	15 max.	15 max.
Total Suspended Solids	266/66.5	Monitor Only	None	Benchmark Conc. 100
Chemical Oxygen Demand	NA	Monitor Only	None	Benchmark Conc. 120
Total Dissolved Solids	NA	None	None	Benchmark Conc. 500
Benzene	NA	None	None	Monitor Only
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	NA	None	None	Monitor Only
Chromium, Total Recoverable (ug/L)	NA	None	None	Monitor Only
Copper, Total Recoverable (ug/L)	NA	None	None	Monitor Only
Lead, Total Recoverable (ug/L)	NA	None	None	Monitor Only
Zinc, Total Recoverable (ug/L)	NA	None	None	Monitor Only

s.u. is Standard Units.

8. PERMIT SUMMARY TABLE:

Permit #: NJ0132721

Discharge Type: Air Compressor Discharge Discharge #: DSN00x

PARAMETER All values are mg/L unless otherwise stated	DMR FILE DATA AVG/MEDIAN	EXISTING PERMIT CONDITIONS MTLY/DAILY AVG/MAX¹	NJDEP/EPA PROMULGATED EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES NJAC 7:14A-12.8/ 40 CFR 443	FINAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
Oil & Grease	NA	None	15 max.	15 max.
Total Suspended Solids	266/66.5	None	None	100
Chemical Oxygen Demand	NA	None	None	50
Temperature	NA	None	None	86°F

s.u. is Standard Units.

CONTENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The following items were used to establish the basis for this Final Permit:

1. EPA Office of Compliance Sector Notebook Project, *Profile of the Asphalt concrete Industry*, dated September 1995. *NPI
2. Development Document of USEPA's Multi-Sector General Permit *NPI
3. 52440 Federal Register / Vol. 63, No. 189 / Wednesday, September 30, 1998 / Notices. *NPI
4. Appendix A – Summary of Responses to Public Comments on the November 19, 1993 Draft Multi Sector General Permit. *NPI
5. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., Federal Water Pollution Control Act. *NPI
6. N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act. *NPI
7. 40 CFR Part 122, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. *NPI
8. N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1 et seq., New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Regulations. *NPI
9. N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1 et seq., New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards. *NPI
10. 40 CFR Part 131, Federal Water Quality Standards. *NPI
11. "Field Sampling Procedures Manual", published by the NJDEP. *NPI
12. "Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Instructional Manual", published by the NJDEP. *NPI
13. Delaware River Basin Commission Water Quality Regulations. *NPI
14. Nationwide Urban Runoff Program, USEPA and consultants, 1983. *NPI
15. Sampling Data submitted by the National Asphalt Pavement Association. *NPI
16. Various existing relevant NJPDES permittees. *NPI (available upon request)
17. Site Visit Summary Reports

*NPI: Denotes officially part of the Administrative Record, but not necessarily a physical part thereof.