

**Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
Division of Water Quality
P.O. Box 029 Trenton, NJ 08625-0029
Phone: (609) 292-0407
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**CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

September 30, 2008

NJDEP - Division Of Water Quality
401 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

Re: Final Stormwater Discharge Major Modification Master General Permit
NJPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit No. NJ0138622 / PIID 50577
R7 – Wood Recyclers
Trenton City, Mercer County

Dear Interested Party:

Enclosed is a **final** New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit action identified above which has been issued in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A.

A summary of the significant and relevant comments received on the draft action during the public comment period, the Department's responses, and an explanation of any changes from the draft action have been included in the Response to Comments document attached hereto as per N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15.16.

All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the Department's "Field Sampling Procedures Manual" applicable at the time of sampling (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(b)4). The Field Sampling Procedures Manual is available through Maps and Publications Sales Office; Bureau of Revenue, PO Box 417, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, at (609) 777-1038.

Questions or comments regarding the final action should be addressed to John Gray at (609) 292-0407.

Sincerely,

Barry Chalofsky, P.P., Chief
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control

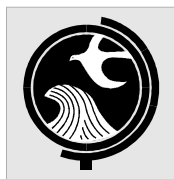
Enclosures

cc: Permit Distribution List

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NEW JERSEY POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection hereby grants you a NJPDES permit for the facility/activity named in this document. This permit is the regulatory mechanism used by the Department to help ensure your discharge will not harm the environment. By complying with the terms and conditions specified, you are assuming an important role in protecting New Jersey's valuable water resources. Your acceptance of this permit is an agreement to conform with all of its provisions when constructing, installing, modifying, or operating any facility for the collection, treatment, or discharge of pollutants to waters of the state. If you have any questions about this document, please feel free to contact the Department representative listed in the permit cover letter. Your cooperation in helping us protect and safeguard our state's environment is appreciated.

Permit Number: NJ0138622

PIID: 50577

Final: Stormwater Discharge Master General Permit Modification

Permittee:

NJDEP – Division of Water Quality
401 E. State St.
Trenton, NJ 08625

Co-Permittee:

Property Owner:

Location Of Activity:

NJDEP – Division of Water Quality
401 E. State St.
Trenton, NJ 08625

Authorization(s) Covered Under This Approval	Issuance Date	Effective Date	Expiration Date
R7 -Wood Recyclers (GP)	10/22/2007	11/01/2007	10/31/2012
Major Modification	09/30/2008	10/01/2008	10/31/2012

**By Authority of:
Commissioner's Office**

**DEP AUTHORIZATION
Barry Chalofsky, P.P., Chief
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
Division of Water Quality**

(Terms, conditions and provisions attached hereto)

Site Constraints

Comments were received from the following individuals:

Gary Vinch – Vinch Recycling Inc.

Comment 1

One comment expresses concern that because of site constraints, a facility's closure may be necessary because of an inability to meet this general permit's requirements.

Response 1

The Department recognizes that some eligible facilities may be impacted by operation reductions to meet the requirements of this general permit. However, if a facility cannot meet the requirements of this general permit, then the facility should explore alternative permitting options. For instance, the facility may develop a more site-specific individual permit with the Department. The Department requests that any regulated facility that believes it cannot meet any performance standard of this general permit should contact the Department to discuss all possible permitting options for the facility. The permit document will remain as drafted.

Best Management Practice (BMP) Guidance

Comments were received from the following individuals:

Dominick D'Altilio – Association of New Jersey Recyclers (ANJR)

Comment 2

One comment suggests replacing the Department's BMP language with a BMP guidance document the Association of New Jersey Recycler (ANJR) has created specifically for wood recycling facilities.

Response 2

If an industry association created BMP guidance document is available to regulated facilities, the Department encourages the distribution of such documents if they adequately address the overall design goals of this general permit. The Department applauds any entity, association, or group that advances the development of BMP language that reduces the contact of stormwater with industrial activity or removes vectors of pollutant migration to surface and ground water sources. The "Contents of the SPPP" appendix is the framework by which a facility develops the appropriate sections of the SPPP. However, the specific management practices developed and implemented at a facility may be incorporated by various sources, including guidance materials published by industry associations. The permit document will remain as drafted.

Comment 3

One comment requests clarification on when BMP implementation is required and whether BMP language developed by ANJR can be utilized.

Response 3

A facility is required to implement all appropriate BMPs identified in the facility's SPPP within twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA). See Section IV,B.1.c(i) of the permit document. The permit document will remain as drafted.

Appendix A – “Contents of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)”

Comments were received from the following individuals:

Dominick D’Altilio – Association of New Jersey Recyclers (ANJR)

Comment 4

One comment requests clarification of how mine dewatering would be involved at a wood recycling facility because there is a requirement in Appendix A of this general permit for downstream erosion control of stormwater and mine dewatering.

Response 4

Unless a facility engages in mine dewatering as part of its operations, then this requirement to provide adequate erosion control is not applicable. The permit document will remain as drafted.

Comment 5

One comment requests clarification concerning the requirement in Appendix A to provide a narrative description of any discharges of domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, or process wastewater.

Response 5

The Contents of a SPPP appendix of this general permit requires any unpermitted discharge to surface water of domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, or other process wastewaters to be identified in the facility’s SPPP document. If these discharges to surface water do not apply to a facility, the facility is not required to provide a narrative description of these discharge types in the facility’s SPPP. The permit document will remain as drafted.

Sampling and Analysis of Parameters

Comments were received from the following individuals:

Toni Sapio – T&M Associates

Comment 6

One comment requests clarification to whether pH samples analyzed by a New Jersey (NJ) certified laboratory would be required to be sampled with an instantaneous value or may be collected and then analyzed within 24 hours by a NJ certified lab.

Response 6

The analysis of pH for the discharge to surface water (DSW) option listed in Part III (Table III-A-1), must be sampled and analyzed per the protocol established in 40 CFR Part 136, specifying a holding time of 15 minutes. However, for pH sampling and analysis required for the discharge to groundwater (DGW) option listed in Part III (Tables III-B-1 and III-C-1), the facility may use an alternative protocol established by the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control. The alternative protocol specifies that an appropriately collected sample be chilled to 4°C, which will allow for a holding time of 24 hours. The full requirements of the alternative method can be found in the “Instructions for Form RF” document available at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/pdf/frmrf_in.pdf. The permit document will remain as drafted.

Supplemental Form

Comments were received from the following individuals:

Dominick D'Altilio – Association of New Jersey Recyclers (ANJR)

Comment 7

One comment requests information that under what facilities may have contact cooling water or non-contact cooling water.

Response 7

If a facility maintains cooling towers, as required by the facility's operations, that discharge contact or non-contact cooling water, the facility must identify this on the application's supplemental form. Please be advised, if a facility discharges contact or non-contact cooling water, the facility may be required to obtain appropriate discharge permits for this activity. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that this general permit is appropriate for all wastewater generated by the facility. The permit document will remain as drafted.

Comment 8

One comment requests information that under what conditions would a facility use settling aids and surfactants.

Response 8

If a facility utilizes settling aids or surfactants for an existing or proposed basin's operation and maintenance (O&M), the facility must identify this on the application's supplemental form. At the time a facility submits an application, if this O&M feature is unknown, the facility may note this issue on the supplemental form. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that this general permit is appropriate for all wastewater generated by the facility. The permit document will remain as drafted.

Comment 9

One comment requests information that under what conditions would a facility accept oil-contaminated soils or silt or clay sized material.

Response 9

If a facility accepts oil-contaminated soil or silt or clay sized material, then this activity must be identified on the permit application's supplemental form. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that this general permit is appropriate for all wastewater generated by the facility. The permit document will remain as drafted.

Various Comments

Comments were received from the following individuals:

Dominick D'Altilio – Association of New Jersey Recyclers (ANJR)

Several comments pertain to provisions of the draft major modification that remain unchanged from the original, final permit document that was issued on October 22, 2007 (effective November 1, 2007). Per N.J.A.C. 7:14A-16.3(e), "for a major modification, only those conditions that are being modified shall be reopened for notice and comment." Therefore, all comments that were labeled "Same comment as

submitted for original version of this permit document” by the commenter and all other comments deemed to be significantly similar in scope to questions already responded by the original final permit will not be responded to in this final major modification “Response to Comments” document. Please refer to the “Response to Comments” document contained in the Final Stormwater Discharge New Master General Permit (NJ0138622 / PIID 50577), issued on October 22, 2007 (effective November 1, 2007) for the Department’s responses to relevant comments. The permit document will remain as drafted.

FACT SHEET
PERMIT NUMBER NJ0138622
NEW JERSEY POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

**GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER AND PROCESS
WASTEWATER DISCHARGES TO GROUND WATER AND
STORMWATER DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATER FROM
WOOD RECYCLING FACILITIES (R7)**

I. Background

Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1972) as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the Water Quality Act of 1987, a facility with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity must obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. On November 16, 1990 EPA promulgated the regulatory definition for ‘stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity’ which was adopted in New Jersey under the N.J.A.C. 7:14A New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) regulations. The term “Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity” defines some of the regulated community for the Phase I Industrial Stormwater Permit Program. In New Jersey, other point and non-point source discharges may also be required to obtain a stormwater permit if the discharge is determined to contribute to a violation of a surface water quality standard or to be significant contributor of pollutants.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is the issuing authority for NPDES permits in the State of New Jersey under the NJPDES regulations. The regulations for NJPDES for ‘stormwater associated with industrial activity’ from point or nonpoint source to surface and ground waters of the State are found at N.J.A.C. 7:14A et seq. In addition, these rules also regulate discharges of process wastewater to surface and ground waters of the State. Stormwater discharges from industrial activities to ground water are also regulated pursuant to the State’s Water Pollution Control Act N.J.S.A. 58:10A et seq., the NJPDES regulations 7:14A-7 and 8, and the Ground Water Quality Standards (GWQS) N.J.A.C. 7:9-6.

In July of 1999 a report was sent from the Department’s Division of Fish Game and Wildlife to Middlesex Regional Health Commission summarizing the findings of their investigation into a fish kill and outbreak of avian botulism at Victor Cromwell Lake, Middlesex County. It was concluded that avian botulism had caused waterfowl deaths in the receiving water, while oxygen depletion was considered the main cause of the fish kill. It was noted in the investigation that the fish kill provided the necessary conditions for the outbreak of botulism. It was confirmed by analytical analysis that the runoff of a “black liquid” emanating from a Class B Wood Recycling facility was the cause of the oxygen depletion in the lake. The analytical results of the liquid observed leaving the

facility showed a highly concentrated nutrient load. The analytical data of the liquid material reported an oxygen demand level for BOD >2500 mg/l and a COD concentration above 5400 mg/l.

In a separate incident, concerning a Class B Wood Recycling site in Mercer County, it had been observed that a filamentous biological mass was attached to the substrate along the stream where the discharge of a 'black liquid' from their wood mulch pile had entered the receiving water. The biological mass had been identified as *Sphaerotilus*, a filamentous bacterium also commonly referred to as "sewage fungus." This bacterium had been reported as being prevalent in streams prior to the upgrading of municipal sewage treatment plants. As a result of these events, and inspections of other sites with similar activity, the Department has determined that uncontrolled releases of stormwater from these industrial sites pose a significant threat to surface water quality. Therefore the Department is designating these discharges as significant contributors of pollutants to surface water pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.2(a)7ii.

The Department proposes to issue NJPDES General Permit Number NJ0138622 for those facilities classified as a Solid Waste Class B Wood Recycler. The permit regulates stormwater and process wastewater discharges to surface and ground water from the discharges associated with a Wood Recycler's industrial activity. The objective of this regulatory action is to provide an alternative to an individual NJPDES Stormwater Permit for wood recycling facility operators that are required to obtain a Class B Solid Waste Approval. The purpose of developing a general permit for a specific industrial sector is to provide equal and consistent regulatory oversight that is applicable to similar facilities with similar industrial activity.

II. Overview of General Permit

Control of nutrients in domestic sewage and industrial process wastewater has been in use since before the establishment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The processes used in the effective treatment of these discharges are well understood and have been refined over time. Sanitary and industrial treatment technologies work effectively when the wastewater being treated has a uniform flow and pollutant characteristic. This is not the case with stormwater runoff. Due to the variability of pollutant strength and intermittent nature of rainfall it has been a challenge for regulators to address concentrated nutrient loads in stormwater runoff.

There are many variables involved with the transport of pollutants in runoff. Examples of parameters associated with the variability of pollutant loads in runoff range from the amount of material deposited to the solubility of material, volume of rainfall, velocity of runoff at the time of deposition, etc. It has been found that the use of biological and conventional pollution control technologies, generally used to treat nutrients in domestic and process wastewater has been ineffectual in treating stormwater. Much of this is due to the variability of the pollutant loads. In addition, the use of end-of-pipe structural treatment technologies, normally used for domestic and process wastewater, tends to be costly and labor intensive to construct, operate and maintain. Instead of employing end-

of-pipe treatment more passive types of technologies, such as infiltration basins, constructed wetlands, vegetative filtration and bioretention structures, are designed to mimic natural processes. Though initial construction costs may be comparable to end-of-pipe treatment, once the systems are acclimated their long-term operation and maintenance costs may be considerably less.

The nitrogen loads in stormwater runoff from Wood Recycling facilities have similar characteristics as domestic wastewater. The removal of nutrients in wastewater through subsurface disposal is one of the oldest methods of managing domestic wastewater and is still an effective and viable method of treatment. This is especially true in the use of individual septic systems where the flow is intermittent. The premise for treating nutrient loads through subsurface disposal rests on the process of establishing a community of microorganisms within the soil column to naturally attenuate the pollutants. The use of a soil column in the treatment of contaminants, specifically nutrients ammonia and nitrate, by various industrial and residential applications has been evaluated by numerous studies that have provided well-characterized treatment efficiency results.

The pollutant control strategy of this general permit is to eliminate any surface water discharges by securing hydraulic control over stormwater and dry weather flow from areas of industrial activity. Once hydraulic control is established in the areas of industrial activity the combined flow is diverted to a disposal device that will infiltrate the water through the subsurface soil column to ground water.

The administrative and technical standards are provided in the general permit in order for the permittee to develop a water management system that will meet the permit's performance standards and the New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards (GWQS). These requirements were developed in cooperation with an industry advisory committee of stakeholders operating wood recycling facilities in New Jersey. Administrative requirements allow the Department to review the proposed handling, treatment and discharge of the generated water stream in a manner that sufficiently reduces the environmental and human health impacts of on site activities. The technical standards within the general permit provide the framework to create a wastewater management system for the facility. The technical standards detail the requirements for basin construction, wastewater diversion, and effluent monitoring. Together, these components create an efficient means of reducing the area required to manage stormwater and wastewater as well as providing data collection for future permit improvements.

Design criteria (Part IV.B.6) have been included in the permit as a treatment goal for facilities to achieve when designing the pollutant control strategies to meet the conditions of the general permit. Effluent monitoring requirements are incorporated as a means of verifying the effectiveness of the control strategies used in the permit and to collect water quality data for future permit modifications to ensure compliance with the GWQS, if necessary. Because monitoring wells are not required under this general permit, it is important to assess how effluent monitoring results compare to their respective design

criteria. If effluent monitoring results indicate pollutants of concern are significantly higher than their design criteria, the facility can use this information to design and implement more appropriate BMPs. If composting activities are present on a site, the additional parameter of phenol is a required sample parameter. If a facility does not engage in any composting or does not utilize compostable material, this parameter is not required to be sampled. Design criteria and monitoring requirements for discharges to groundwater and surface water were developed from state water quality criteria and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) recommended benchmark criteria for the federal Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP). The federal MSGP was published for use by USEPA in States and Territories where USEPA is the administering authority for the NPDES program and for delegated State to use as guidance.

Monitoring for toxicity has been included in this permit to evaluate control strategies, which are implemented in the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP), and their ability to protect instream water quality. Toxicity monitoring was developed using guidance provided in the USEPA manual "Methods for Measuring Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms."

III. Responsibility of Authorized Permittees

The performance standards listed in the permit document (Part IV.A) summarize the essential components a permittee is responsible for to comply with the general permit. The first responsibility for the permittee is to develop a facility wide SPPP. A main component of the SPPP is a Drainage Control Plan (DCP). The permit requires a facility to develop a DCP that includes a drainage map depicting the necessary flow diversion patterns through all areas of industrial activity, as well as depicting the structures handling any water discharge. Development of the DCP is critical for the facility because it is the tool to identify the appropriate grading and flow diversion structures as well as sampling points as required under Part IV. Additionally, it is the permittee's responsibility that the basin construction conforms to the standards established in the permit.

If the geologic conditions on site are not conducive to stormwater being discharged to ground water, the permit allows for the facility to propose an alternative design for discharge to surface water. This is only allowed when a comprehensive evaluation of the geologic conditions has been completed. In addition, a direct dry weather flow discharge to surface water is not authorized under an alternative design. If the facility proposes to manage stormwater and dry weather flow through an alternative design, the facility is responsible for developing and implementing an Alternative Design Plan (ADP) in addition to the SPPP and the DCP. The ADP requires the permittee to include water treatment, specific best management practices (BMPs) and monitoring of discharges to surface water from areas of industrial activity.

New facilities must submit their SPPP and DCP with their Request for Authorization (RFA) application. Existing facilities are required to develop their SPPP and DCP within six (6) months of receiving the permit authorization. Once the SPPP has been developed,

a permittee may discover after gaining hydraulic control of the discharge that changes to their ground water disposal area or surface water discharge location are necessary. When changes to disposal area or discharge location are required, the permittee must request within 60 days a modification of their permit authorization to reflect the change in disposal or discharge location. The facility's SPPP, for both new and existing facilities, must be implemented, including the commencement of sampling, within 24 months of receiving their permit authorization.

For existing facilities, submission of the SPPP to the Department is not required, but is certified for development and implementation by the permittee or their representative on forms provided by the Department. The deadlines for these certifications are provided in Part IV.E. The DCP and ADP are appendices to the SPPP and therefore certification of the SPPP includes certification of the DCP and/or ADP. Once the facility's SPPP is implemented, the permittee has responsibility to monitor in accordance with the provisions outlined in Part III and Part IV of the permit. Part III contains requirements for both Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) forms and Wastewater Characterization Reports (WCR) forms.

Once the facility implements the SPPP, DCP, and ADP (if applicable), it is the responsibility of the permittee to maintain compliance with the provisions of the permit. This includes maintaining all BMPs and flow diversion structures, monitoring, and ensuring all discharge units are maintained and functional.

IV. Administrative Record

- 1) N.J.A.C. 7:14A New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES)
- 2) N.J.A.C. 7:9-6 New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards
- 3) N.J.A.C. 7:9A Standards for Individual Sewage Subsurface Disposal Systems
- 4) N.J.A.C. 7:9B Surface Water Quality Standards
- 5) New Jersey Best Management Practice Manual, April 2004.
- 6) The Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey, Adopted July 1999.
- 7) NJPDES Permit NJ0088315 Basic Industrial Stormwater General Permit (5G2)
- 8) NJDEP Mining and Quarrying General Permit, NJPDES Permit No. NJ0141950.
- 9) "Evaluation and Prioritization of Compost Facility Runoff Management and Method." January 2000, prepared by E&A Environmental Consultants, Inc. Bothell Washington for the Clean Washington Center, Seattle WA

- 10) "Selected Characteristics of Leachate, Condensate and Runoff Released During Composting of Biogenic Waste" Uta Krogmann and Heike Woyczehowski, January 2000. Waste Management and Research.
- 11) Letter from William Stansley, Wildlife Toxicologist, Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife. Dated July 6, 1999 with attached data analysis from the NJ State Department of Health, Public Health and Environmental Laboratories.
- 12) Letter from Thomas L. Evans, Township of Piscataway, with attached data analysis summary sheets from Townley Laboratories, Inc.
- 13) NJDEP 2004 Atmospheric Deposition Summary
- 14) "Release of Arsenic to the Environment from CCA-Treated Wood 1. Leaching and Speciation During Servicing" Bernine I. Khan et al., Environmental Science & Technology 2006 Vol. 40 No.3.
- 15) "Release of Arsenic to the Environment from CCA-Treated Wood 2. Leaching and Selenite During Disposal" Bernine I. Khan et al., Environmental Science & Technology 2006 Vol. 40 No.3.
- 16) "Compost-Based Erosion and Sediment Control Demonstrations" Britt Faucette et al., Biocycle, October 2003.
- 17) "Testing Best Management Practices for Storm Water Pollution Prevention" Dave Kunz, Biocycle March 2001
- 18) "Efficiency of an Infiltration Basin in Removing Contaminants from Urban Stormwater" G. F. Birch et. al., Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (2005) 101: 23-38.
- 19) "Removal of Heavy Metals in a Horizontal Sub-Surface Flow Constructed Wetland" Jan Vymazal, Journal of Environmental Science and Health 2005 40:1369-1379.
- 20) "Zinc Coatings" 2000 American Galvanizers Association, 6881 South Holly Circle Englewood CO 80112.
- 21) "Nitrogen and Phosphorus Accumulation and Biomass Production by *Sipus sylvaticus* and *Phragmites australis* in Horizontal Subsurface Flow Constructed Wetlands" Valdo Kuusemets and Krista Lõhmus, Journal of Environmental Science and Health, 40:1167-1175, 2005.
- 22) "Nitrogen Farming Pollution Control" Robert H. Kadlec, Journal of Environmental Science and Health, 40:1307-1330, 2005.

- 23) "Temperature, Plants, and Oxygen: How Does Seasons Affect Constructed Wetland Performance?" Otto R. Stein and Paul B. Hook, *Journal of Environmental Science and Health* 40:1331-1342, 2005.
- 24) "EPA Design Manual Constructed Wetlands and Aquatic Plant Systems for Municipal Wastewater Treatment", EPA/625/1-88/-022, Sept 1988.
- 25) Design of Stormwater Wetland Systems: guidelines for Creating Diverse and Effective Stormwater Wetlands in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Prepared by Thomas R. Schueler, Anacostia Restoration Team, Department of Environmental Programs Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Oct 1992.
- 26) "Harmful Algal Blooms: An Emerging Public Health Problem with Possible Links to Human Stress on the Environment" J. Glenn Morris Jr. *Annu. Rev. of Energy Environ.* 1999 24:367-90
- 27) "The Dark Side: Disease Vectors Associated with Structural BMPs" Marco E. Metzger et al., *Stormwater March/April* 2002.
- 28) "Landscape Controls on Nitrate Removal in Stream Riparian Zones" G.F. Philippe et al., *Water Resources Research*, 2004 Vol. 40, W03201.
- 29) "Development of Phosphorous Indices for Nutrient Management Planning Strategies in the United States" A.N. Sharpley et al., *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 2003 Vol. 58 No.3.
- 30) "Persistent Organic Pollutants in Source-Separated Compost and its Feedstock Materials-A Review of Field Studies" Rahel C. Brändli et al., May-Jun 2003 Vo. 34 No.3.
- 31) "A Tool for Estimating Best Management Practice Effectiveness for Phosphorus Pollution Control" M.W. Gitau, et al., *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 2005 Vol. 60 No. 1.
- 32) "The Removal of Chemical Oxygen Demand from Primary-Treated Domestic Wastewater in Subsurface-Flow Reed Beds Using Different Substrates" *Water Environment Research* Jul/Aug 2003 Vol. 75 No.4.
- 33) "Land Application of Wastes" Volumes I and II. Raymond C Loehr, Van Norstrand Reinhold Company: Environmental Engineering Series
- 34) "Phosphorus Removal in Emergent Free Surface Wetlands" *Journal of Environmental Science and Health* 2005 40:1293-1306.

- 35) "Alternative Filter Media for Phosphorous Removal in a Horizontal Subsurface Flow Constructed Wetland" *Journal of Environmental Science and Health* 2005 40:1251-1264.
- 36) "Removal of Enteric Bacteria in Constructed Treatment Wetlands with Emergent Macrophytes: A Review" *Journal of Environmental Science and Health* 40:1355-1367.
- 37) "Environmental Impacts of Farm-Scale Composting Practices" Josephine Peigne and Philippe Girardin *Water Air and Soil Pollution*. 2004 153: 45-68.
- 38) Gungor, Kerem, K. Unlu. Nitrite and Nitrate Removal Efficiencies of Soil Aquifer Treatment Columns. Middle East Technical University, Department of Environmental Engineering. 2004.
- 39) Hygnstrom, Jan, Skipton, S., and Woldt, W.. Residential On-site Wastewater Treatment: The Role of Soil. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources. 2002.
- 40) Houston, S.L., Duryea, P.D. and Hong, R., Infiltration Considerations for Ground-Water Recharge with Waste Effluent. *Journal of Irrigation Drainage Engineering*, 125, 264-272, 1999.
- 41) "Vegetative Buffer Zones as Pesticide Filters for Simulated Surface Runoff" May 2004. *Ecological Engineering* 22 175-184,
- 42) "Composting for Municipalities" Planning and Design Considerations 1998 by the Natural Resource Agriculture and Engineering Service (NRAES) Cooperative Extension
- 43) Blue Green Technologies Integrated Practices to Manage Stormwater as an Asset 2002. Joachim Toby Tourbier, Published by the Great Swamp Watershed Association 36 Main Street Madison NJ.
- 44) University of Maryland College of Agriculture and Natural Resources The Agricultural Perspective – Agriculture and its Relationship to Toxic Dinoflagellates in the Chesapeake Bay. Oct 16, 1997 revised Nov. 27 1997.

PART I GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: NJPDES

A. General Requirements of all NJPDES Permits

1. Requirements Incorporated by Reference

- a. The permittee shall comply with all conditions set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements incorporated into this permit by reference. The permittee is required to comply with the regulations, including those cited in paragraphs b. through e. following, which are in effect as of the effective date of the final permit.
- b. General Conditions
 - Penalties for Violations N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.1 et seq.
 - Incorporation by Reference N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3
 - Toxic Pollutants N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)4i
 - Duty to Comply N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)1 & 4
 - Duty to Mitigate N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)5 & 11
 - Inspection and Entry N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11(e)
 - Enforcement Action N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9
 - Duty to Reapply N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.2(e)3
 - Signatory Requirements for Applications and Reports N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.9
 - Effect of Permit/Other Laws N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)6 & 7 & 2.9(c)
 - Severability N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.2
 - Administrative Continuation of Permits N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.8
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 - Signatory Requirements for Monitoring Reports N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9
- e. Reporting Requirements
 - Planned Changes N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7
 - Reporting of Monitoring Results N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.8
 - Noncompliance Reporting
 - N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 & 6.8(h)
 - Hotline/Two Hour & Twenty-four Hour Reporting N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(c) & (d)
 - Written Reporting N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(e) & (f) & 6.8(h)
 - Duty to Provide Information N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11, 6.2(a)14 & 18.1
 - Schedules of Compliance N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4
 - Transfer N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)8 & 16.2

PART II

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: DISCHARGE CATEGORIES

A. Additional Requirements Incorporated By Reference

1. Stormwater/Ground Water Discharge Requirements

- a. In addition to the conditions in Part I of this permit, the conditions in this section are applicable to activities at the permitted location and are incorporated by reference. The permittee is required to comply with the regulations, which are in effect as of the effective date of this final permit.
- b. Conditions for General Permits N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13.
 - i. Procedures and conditions applicable to Stormwater Discharges N.J.A.C. 7:14A-11 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24 et seq.
 - ii. Procedures and conditions applicable to ground water N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.
- c. Pinelands rules N.J.A.C. 7:50 et seq
- d. Recycling rules N.J.A.C. 7:26A et seq

B. General Conditions

1. Permit Area

- a. This permit applies to all areas of the State of New Jersey.

2. Eligibility

- a. The following discharges from wood recycling facilities are authorized to discharge under the conditions of this permit: Stormwater runoff to surface water, co-mingled discharges (process wastewater and stormwater) to surface water, process wastewater to groundwater, and co-mingled discharges to ground water. This authorization includes wood recycling facilities that also engage in soil blending operations for soils that conform to NJDEP Soil Cleanup Criteria.
- b. This permit does not authorize the following discharges or industrial activities:
 - i. Stormwater discharges authorized under another individual NJPDES Discharge to Surface Water (DSW) or NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water (DGW) permit (including an expired permit). The permittee may request authorization under this general permit if eligible;
 - ii. Stormwater discharges from facilities with "sanitary landfills" or "hazardous waste landfills", as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4, which have "significant material(s)" exposed, as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12);
 - iii. Other discharges that have not been identified in this permit, even if such discharges are combined with stormwater discharges that are authorized by this permit;

- iv. New or existing operations with discharges to surface waters classified as Pineland Waters or Fresh Water One (FW1) designated in the tables in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15; or Trout Maintenance (TM) or Trout Production (TP) streams;
 - v. New operations with discharges to ground water in areas classified under N.J.A.C. 7:9C as Class 1-A and Class 1-PL, or which discharge to ground water that contributes to surface waters classified FW1, TM or TP;
 - vi. Process wastewater discharges containing surfactants, detergents and/or other chemicals not specifically authorized in this permit.
 - vii. Other activities not associated with the facility's industrial activities that could result in a discharge of a contaminant to ground water/surface water. These activities could include storage of materials not associated with the facility's wood processing operation;
 - viii. Stormwater discharges from a facility which receives wood that has been pressure treated or comes into contact with any paint, chemicals, solvents or other man made materials which potentially can contaminate stormwater runoff.
 - ix. Basins that have outlet structures with a discharge to ground water via underground injection control (UIC) or spray irrigation, an individual NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water permit is required.
 - x. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.
- c. The Department at its discretion may identify other facilities with similar industrial activity, such as the composting of source separated yard trimmings, to be authorized under this general permit.

3. Authorization

- a. To obtain authorization under this permit (except for automatic renewal authorization under Part II B.5 below), a complete Request for Authorization (RFA) shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of this permit. Upon review of the RFA, the Department may, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13, either:
 - i. Issue notification of authorization under this permit, in which case, authorization is deemed effective as of the first day of the following month;
 - ii. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual permit; or
 - iii. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an RFA for another general permit.

4. Automatic Renewal of Authorization

- a. Authorization under this permit will be automatically renewed when this general permit is reissued as provided by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)9 as long as the discharge authorized under the general permit continues to be eligible.
- b. The Department shall issue a notice of renewed authorization to the permittee.
- c. If the permittee is aware of any information in the most recently submitted RFA that is no longer true, accurate, and/or complete, the permittee shall provide the correct information to the Department within 90 days of the effective renewal authorization notice.

- d. A permittee whose authorization was renewed as provided above may request to be excluded from the reissued general permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(g), and may also request a stay of the application to that permittee of any new/additional conditions of the reissued permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-17.6.

5. Deadline for Requesting Authorization for a New Discharge

- a. An RFA for new facilities requesting authorization under this permit shall be submitted to the Department at least thirty (30) days prior to the anticipated date of the commencement of operations.

6. Contents of the Request for Authorization

- a. A completed RFA shall include all of the following information and shall be supplied on the Department's RFA-1 Storm (RFA) form and RFA supplemental form for Wood Recyclers:
 - i. The name, mailing address and location of the facility;
 - ii. The four (4) digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code and Short Title;
 - iii. Solid Waste Identification Number (if applicable);
 - iv. The legal name, address, and business telephone number of all current owners and operators, and if applicable, parent corporations or their agents and engineers. The RFA shall also identify whether each person named is an owner, operator or parent corporation, and whether the owner is a private entity, or Federal, State or other public agency;
 - v. A list of any individual or general NJPDES permit(s) for industrial stormwater discharges to surface or ground water issued, or pending issuance, for the facility;
 - vi. An 8.5" x 11" copy of a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, 7.5 minute quadrangle series, depicting the site boundaries with existing discharge location(s), and the name of the quadrangle(s) that the site appears on;
 - vii. A brief description of the facility and its current and proposed uses (i.e. type of activity, material handling and storage practices);
 - viii. For discharges to surface water, the name of the receiving water body;
 - ix. For discharges to ground water from basins or lagoons the name of the aquifer (if known);
 - x. An existing drainage/site plan that clearly identifies elevations of the facility's drainage areas and the property's outer most boundary. This map shall include at a minimum the location of the following, if present on-site: discharge outfall(s) including discharge structure(s), basins, process area(s), process wastewater discharges, stockpiled materials, fixed chemical and industrial equipment; flow diversion structures, treatment units, receiving waters, all areas of industrial activity (i.e. maintenance, fueling, storage, loading and mixing areas), access roads, employee/customer parking, existing buildings and other structures.
 - xi. New facilities shall submit a complete drainage control plan in accordance with Part IV.
 - xii. New facilities shall provide the anticipated date operations will begin and the Stormwater General Permit Certification form, which certifies that a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP), including a Drainage Control Plan (DCP) have been developed in accordance with the requirements of Part IV of this permit.

- xiii. For new discharges to surface water the permittee must submit an Alternative Design Plan (ADP) in accordance with the performance standards, administrative requirements and technical requirements of Part IV.A and IV.B;
- xiv. A completed RFA Supplemental form for Wood Recyclers, which includes the following information: applicant(s)/operating entity; site hydrogeology; discharge information; on-site material(s); monitoring location(s).
- xv. Other information may also be requested if the Department deems it reasonably necessary for the purposes of rendering a decision for authorization under this permit.

7. Where to Submit

- a. A completed and signed RFA shall be submitted to the Department at the address specified on the Department's RFA form.

8. Notification

- a. Facilities that discharge industrial stormwater through a municipal separate storm sewer system must also submit a copy of the RFA to the owner and operator of that system

9. Requiring an Individual NJPDES Permit or Another General Permit

- a. The Department may require any permittee authorized under this permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit, or seek and obtain authorization under another general permit.
- b. Any permittee authorized under this permit may request to be excluded from authorization under this permit by applying for an individual NJPDES permit or authorization under another general permit.
- c. Having received authorization under this permit, if the facility is directed by the Department to obtain another NJPDES permit that would authorize all their stormwater and/or ground water discharge(s), the facility's discharge(s) will remain authorized under this permit until the date the new permit becomes effective.
- d. Revocation of existing permits under such circumstances as stated above, is governed by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13.

10. Other Discharges

- a. If, at any time, it is discovered that the facility generates and discharges to surface waters or ground waters any wastewater (such as boiler or air compressor blowdown, steam or air compressor condensate, vehicle washwater, etc.) other than those discharges specifically authorized by this permit, the permittee shall discontinue such discharges and apply for the appropriate NJPDES DSW or DGW permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A.
- b. The discharge of any non-sanitary waste to a septic system designed and constructed under 7:9A is prohibited and shall cease immediately, and be directed to a holding tank, constructed and operated in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A.
- c. Specific Discharges Not Authorized By This Permit
 - i. Rinsing of industrial equipment, dump trucks, dumpsters, roll-off containers, other containers, totes, etc;
 - ii. Rinsing of engines, radiators and other internal areas of the vehicles;
 - iii. Rinsing of vehicles used in handling and/or transporting of hazardous waste and/or hazardous materials.

11. Other Laws, Permits or Regulatory Requirements

- a. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)7, this permit does not authorize any infringement of State or local law or regulations, including, but not limited to the Pinelands rules (N.J.A.C. 7:50), N.J.A.C. 7:1E (Department rules entitled "Discharges of Petroleum and other Hazardous Substances"), and all other Department rules. No discharge of hazardous substances (as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6) resulting from an onsite spill shall be deemed to be "pursuant to and in compliance with [this] permit" within the meaning of the Spill Compensation and Control Act at N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11c.
- b. Compliance with the conditions of this permit does not exempt the permittee from any other applicable permit or other regulatory requirements including, but not limited to, all Federal, State and Local rules and regulations.

12. Notification of Changes

- a. The permittee shall give written notification to the Department of any planned physical or operational alterations or additions to the permitted facility when the alteration or addition is expected to result in any change in the permittee's discharge and/or residuals use or disposal practices including the cessation of discharge in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7.
- b. Prior to any change of ownership, the current permittee shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-16.2, pertaining to notification of change of ownership.

13. Operation and Maintenance

- a. The permittee shall be responsible for supervising and managing the operation and maintenance of this facility and any BMPs which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and with the requirements identified in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP). Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with conditions of the permit. See Part IV.G for specific administrative and technical operation and maintenance requirements.

14. Treatment Works Approval (TWA) Requirements

- a. For new construction, expansion or major repairs of regulated treatment units subject to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22 and 23 (such as infiltration/percolation lagoons) associated with receiving process water (as defined in Part IV.B.4.a.ii) or process water co-mingled with stormwater from areas of industrial activity, the permittee shall obtain a General Industrial Treatment Works Approval in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.6.
 - i. The operation of the permittee's treatment works shall be under the supervision of a licensed operator who meets the NJDEP's requirements for the appropriate classification as contained in N.J.A.C. 7:10A-1.1 unless otherwise exempted by the Department.
- b. The operation of treatment systems (i.e. treatment works as defined by 7:14A-1.2) for stormwater only discharges, authorized under this general permit, do not require a licensed operator pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:10A-1.1 et seq. These treatment systems include, but are not limited to, retention or detention basins, infiltration/percolation lagoons, pumping, power equipment and their appurtenances.

C. Intermittent Discharges**1. Permittee Requirements**

- a. The permittee is required to provide representative sampling of any regulated intermittent activity pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(a). Therefore, although a discharge may occur on an intermittent basis, it does not exempt the permittee from complying with the conditions of the permit. For example, if a permittee has a monthly monitoring and reporting requirement and the discharge occurs three separate times during the month, the permittee should obtain a sample during at least one of the discharge events occurring during the monitoring period provided it meets the definition of a valid storm event.
- b. All instances of noncompliance shall be reported to the Department, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 and Part IV of this permit.

D. Closing a Facility

1. Requirements for Closing a Facility

- a. The permittee shall remove all operating equipment.
- b. The permittee shall restore and/or stabilize all disturbed areas of the site in accordance with the technical standards listed in the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey.
- c. For a request to revoke this permit the permittee shall contact the Bureau of Permit Management at 609 984-4428 or by letter to the following address:
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Quality
Bureau of Permit Management
Attn: Administrative Review Unit
P.O. Box 029
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0029
- d. The permittee shall continue to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit until notification of revocation of the permit has been issued.
- e. Closure of septic systems (including seepage pits, cesspools) shall be done in accordance with either 7:14A-23.34 or 7:9A-12.8 (whichever is applicable).

PART III LIMITS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

MONITORED LOCATION:

001A SW Outfall

RECEIVING STREAM:

STREAM CLASSIFICATION:

FW2-NT(C2)

DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):

R7 - Wood Recyclers (GP)

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly DMR: due 25 calendar days after the end of each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - A - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final

PHASE Start Date:

PHASE End Date:

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
pH January thru December	Precipitation	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Minimum	*****	*****	SU	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH January thru December	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6 Daily Minimum	*****	9 Daily Maximum	SU	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended January thru December	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	100 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Oxygen Demand, Chem. (High Level) (COD) January thru December	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	65 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water WCR - Annual Reporting Requirements:

Submit an Annual WCR: annually, beginning 24 months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA).

Table III - A - 2: Surface Water WCR - Annual Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE:Final **PHASE Start Date:** **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
LC50 Stat 48hr Acu Ceriodaphnia	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	%EFFL	Grab	January thru December
LC50 Statre 96hr Acu Mysid Bahia	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	%EFFL	Grab	January thru December

Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - A - 3: Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE:Final **PHASE Start Date:** **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
Date of Storm Event	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MM/DD/YY	Calculated	January thru December
Time Storm Event Began	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	STD TIME	Calculated	January thru December
Storm Event Duration	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	# HOURS	Calculated	January thru December
Hours Since Last Storm Event	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	# HOURS	Calculated	January thru December

Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - A - 3: Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final

PHASE Start Date:

PHASE End Date:

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
Time of Sample Collection	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	STD TIME	Calculated	January thru December
Rainfall Amount at Time of Sampling	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	# INCHES	Calculated	January thru December
BOD, 5-Day (20 oC)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Oil & Grease Tot Rec Hexane Extraction	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Ammonia Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Nitrate Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Iron, Total Recoverable	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Arsenic, Total Recoverable (as As)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	UG/L	Grab	January thru December
Zinc, Total Recoverable	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Lead, Total Recoverable	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Copper, Total Recoverable	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December

Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - A - 3: Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final

PHASE Start Date:

PHASE End Date:

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
Chromium, Hexavalent Dissolved (as Cr)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December

MONITORED LOCATION:
 I01I GW Discharge Point

RECEIVING STREAM:

STREAM CLASSIFICATION:
 FW2-NT(C2)

DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
 R7 - Wood Recyclers (GP)

Location Description

For facilities not engaging in composting activities.

GW Discharge WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the end of each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - B - 1: GW Discharge WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final

PHASE Start Date:

PHASE End Date:

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
pH	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	SU	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Ammonia Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Nitrate Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Arsenic, Total (as As)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Chromium, Total (as Cr)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Copper, Total (as Cu)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Iron, Total (as Fe)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Lead, Total (as Pb)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Zinc, Total (as Zn)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December

GW Discharge WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the end of each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - B - 1: GW Discharge WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final

PHASE Start Date:

PHASE End Date:

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
Aluminum, Total (as Al)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December

MONITORED LOCATION:
 I02I GW Discharge Point

RECEIVING STREAM:

STREAM CLASSIFICATION:
 FW2-NT(C2)

DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
 R7 - Wood Recyclers (GP)

Location Description

For facilities engaging in composting activities.

GW Discharge WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the end of each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - C - 1: GW Discharge WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final

PHASE Start Date:

PHASE End Date:

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
pH	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	SU	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Ammonia Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Nitrate Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Arsenic, Total (as As)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Chromium, Total (as Cr)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Copper, Total (as Cu)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Iron, Total (as Fe)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Lead, Total (as Pb)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Zinc, Total (as Zn)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Aluminum, Total (as Al)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December

GW Discharge WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the end of each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - C - 1: GW Discharge WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final

PHASE Start Date:

PHASE End Date:

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
Phenols	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December

PART IV

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS: NARRATIVE

Notes and Definitions

A. Footnotes

1. Stormwater and Ground Water Notes

- a. The following notes refer to the monitoring required by the Part III of this permit:
 - i. All samples shall be analyzed in accordance with approved EPA methods contained in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise noted in the permit.
 - ii. For sample collection requirements and specific analytical methods refer to the most recent addition of the Department's Field Sampling Procedures Manual.
 - iii. Reporting of analytical results shall follow the procedures described in the Department's "Discharge Monitoring Report Instruction Manual" (latest revision).
 - iv. Parameters with a "Report" requirement have no standard established by this permit. The permittee shall still analyze the discharge for that parameter and report its value. Failure to sample and report is a permit violation.
 - v. Samples shall be collected at the designated sampling points and shall be collected within 30 minutes and no later than 45 minutes after stormwater discharge (ASWD).
 - vi. pH values that are measured below lower pH limit are not in violation if they are not lower than the measured pH of the precipitation collected on site during the storm event. To qualify for this exception, pH of that precipitation shall be reported on the monitoring report form as "Rain" pH.
 - vii. All samples shall be analyzed by a NJ certified laboratory, including pH.

B. Definitions

1. Stormwater and Ground Water Definitions

- a. Unless otherwise stated in this permit, the definitions set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2 and Discharge Monitoring (DMR) Report Instruction Manual are incorporated into this permit.
 - i. "10-year 24-hour storm" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable reoccurrence interval of once in 10 years and shall be determined by the methods identified in the "New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual" or the "Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey."
 - ii. "Annual Monitoring" means monitoring conducted at a minimum frequency of once per calendar year.
 - iii. "Category one waters" means those waters designated in the tables in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15(c) through (h), for purposes of implementing the anti degradation policies set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.5(d), et seq.

- iv. "Class C recyclable material" means a source separated compostable material which is subject to Department approval prior to receipt, storage, processing or transfer at a recycling center in accordance with N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.34b, and which includes, but is not limited to, organic materials such as: Source separated food waste; Source separated biodegradable plastic; and source separated yard trimmings. For the purposes of this permit, "source separated yard trimmings" are the only Class C recyclable materials that may be permitted under this general permit.
- v. A "discernible, confined and discrete conveyance" includes, but is not limited to, a pipe, ditch or channel. Examples of such conveyances include storm sewer pipes, drainage ditches, spillways, gullies, swales, gutters, curbs and streets.
- vi. "Dry Weather Flow" means the movement of water from areas of industrial activity by the forces of gravity over the surface of the land that is not the result of precipitation.
- vii. "DMR" means a Discharge Monitoring Report form prepared by the Department.
- viii. "EDPA" means Effective Date of the Permit Authorization.
- ix. "Grab-3" means a multi-grab sample that shall be collected at the sampling points as follows: the first grab sample shall be collected (in accordance with "NJDEP Field Sampling Procedures Manual", latest edition) as soon as the discharge begins (first flush); the second grab shall be collected no later than 15 minutes after the discharge begins; and the third grab shall be collected no later than 30 minutes after the discharge begins.
- x. "Hydraulic Control" means the ability to contain hydraulically a 10-year 24-hr storm event without a discharge to surface water. The amount of rainfall and volume of runoff for a 10-year 24-hour event shall be determined by the methods identified in the "New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual" or the "Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey".
- xi. "Recycled wood " means (1) Class B recyclable material (N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.3) of the type that is source separated wood waste, or that is source separated whole trees, tree trunks, tree parts, tree stumps, brush and leaves provided they are not composted; (2) Class C recyclable material (N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.3) that are source separated yard trimmings except when yard trimmings contain more than 10% grass clippings by volume; or, (3) material similar to 1 and 2 that come from a source other than a Class B or C recycling facility authorized in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.3; or (4) clean wood pallets. For the purpose of this permit, recycled wood does not include pressure treated wood, or wood that comes into contact with chemicals, solvents, paints or other man-made materials which potentially can contaminate stormwater runoff.
- xii. "Source material" means any material, located at the facility and directly or indirectly related to process or other industrial activities, which could be a source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge. Source materials include, but are not limited to: raw materials; intermediate products; final products; waste materials; by-products; industrial machinery and fuels; and lubricants, solvents, and detergents that are related to process or other industrial activities.
- xiii. "Source separation" or "source separated" means the process by which recyclable materials are separated at the point of generation by the generator thereof from solid waste for the purposes of recycling.
- xiv. "Valid storm event" means any storm event that produces a stormwater discharge. This includes during both working and non-working hours.
- xv. "WCR" means a Wastewater Characterization Report form prepared by the Department.

xvi. "Wood Recycling" means processing of recycled wood.

xvii. "Yard Trimmings" means grass clippings, leaves, wood chips from tree parts, and brush.

Wood Recyclers (GP)

A. Performance Standards

1. Pollution Elimination

- a. New facilities must develop and submit a copy of their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) with their permit application. The plan must be designed to eliminate the discharge of stormwater to surface water from the drainage areas of industrial activity for an event less than or equal to a 10 - year 24 - hour storm. See Section B.1.b "Pollution Elimination" below for specific technical and administrative requirements.
- b. Existing facilities must develop within six (6) months from the effective date of their permit authorization (EDPA+6) a SPPP that eliminates the discharge of stormwater to surface water from the drainage areas of industrial activity for an event less than or equal to a 10 - year 24 - hour storm. See Section B.1.b "Pollution Elimination" below for specific technical and administrative requirements.
- c. New and Existing facilities shall, within twenty four months (24) from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA+24), implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP).
- d. The discharge from a storm less than or equal to a 10 - year 24 - hour event shall be discharged to ground water for disposal. See B.3 for ground water disposal technical and administrative requirements.
- e. A permittee may request to propose an alternative design for a discharge to surface water if they can show through hydrogeologic information collected on their site that the facility does not have the physical geologic conditions suitable to discharge to ground water from areas associated with industrial activity, (See A.5 below). This information must be submitted with the permittee's application.
- f. A discharge to surface water in excess of a 10-year 24-hour event is not considered a violation of the permit, but must be reported to the DEP hotline within 24 hours of cessation of the event.
- g. A discharge of stormwater to surface water for less than or equal to a 10-year 24-hour storm event may be a violation of this permit (see A.3 and B.3 below). Unless the facility authorization is approved for an alternative design, any discharge from a ground water disposal system to surface water, must be reported within 24 hours to the NJDEP hotline.
- h. Unless the facility authorization is approved for an alternative design, a discharge of stormwater to surface water for less than or equal to a 10-year 24-hour storm event is a violation of this permit (see A.3 and B.3 below).
- i. Unless the facility authorization is approved for an alternative design, any discharge from a ground water disposal system to surface water, must be reported within 24 hours to the NJDEP hotline.

2. Drainage Control

- a. Drainage Control shall be required in all areas where there are stormwater discharges from regulated industrial activity. Drainage Control can be established by using diversionary structures, grading, embankments, collection systems and other similar methods to divert stormwater from an industrial area of the site to a system, which discharges to ground water or surface water outfall(s). The site may require several systems to discharge to ground water or surface water to establish drainage control.
- b. In areas where practicable, the permittee shall segregate the stormwater discharges of areas associated with industrial activity from the areas of non-industrial activity.

- c. As a component of the facility's SPPP the permittee shall design and construct a drainage control system that diverts all stormwater runoff from the facility's areas of industrial activity to a subsurface disposal system, infiltration basin or above/below ground storage tank for discharge to ground water.
- d. A facility that implements an Alternative Design for discharge of stormwater to surface water must route all stormwater drainage from areas of industrial activity through a discrete conveyance and a controlled outlet structure. All outlet structures must be constructed to provide a safe means for personnel to collect a representative sample of the discharge.
- e. Where it has been demonstrated in A.1.f above, that the facility can not discharge stormwater to ground water because of physical geologic limitations, stormwater from areas associated with industrial activity may be diverted to a lined impermeable lagoon, or above ground storage tank, for disposal to surface water.

3. Ground Water Discharges (DGW) Requirements and Catchment Area Storage

- a. The permittee shall design and maintain a means of treatment and/or disposal to discharge stormwater and/or process wastewater to ground water that will satisfy the requirements of the Ground Water Quality Standards and the numeric design criteria contained in B.6.a.
- b. As a component of the facility's SPPP for all areas of industrial activity, the permittee shall design and maintain a system that is capable of storing stormwater runoff from a 10-year 24-hour storm including ground water, other process waste water authorized under this permit (see B.4.a) and sediment, with zero discharge to surface water for the entire storm event. The system may include but is not limited to, an infiltration basin(s) or above/below ground storage tank(s) separately or combined to meet the requirements in this permit. See Section B.3 for details regarding technical and administrative requirements for catchment area storage.
- c. The system shall have adequate capacity for a 10-year 24-hour storm within 36 hours of the previous storm event. The basin capacity shall be attained through infiltration, reuse, removal of excess sedimentation and/or evaporation or other methods that do not result in a discharge to surface waters.
- d. The system shall have an overflow device in the event that the capacity of the basin is exceeded. The overflow feature shall be fixed at the 10-year 24-hour storm event elevation (see B.3.a.xii).

4. Collection of Dry Weather Flow from processing and coloring areas

- a. There shall be no discharge of dry weather flow to surface water from areas of regulated industrial activity, including processing areas and coloring operations, unless the discharge is authorized through an individual permit or another general permit that covers the discharge.
- b. All dry weather flow from recycled wood shall be diverted, stored and discharged through a ground water disposal system, ground water infiltration basin(s) or above ground storage tank that is used to control the runoff from a 10-year 24-hour storm event.

5. Alternative Design/Discharges to Surface Water

- a. Stormwater discharges to surface water may be authorized when the permittee can not meet the physical geologic conditions for a discharge to ground water (see B.3.)
- b. An alternative design plan must be developed and implemented in accordance with the technical requirements of section B.5.

- c. An alternative design plan must consider treatment of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity to remove pollutants that may be transported with the discharge (see Section B.5).
- d. The discharge of stormwater to surface water shall be designed to meet the design criteria of Section B.6.b and the numeric effluent limitations of Part III.
- e. The alternative design must meet the drainage control requirements of Section A.2.e and B.2.

6. Pollutant Discharge Design Criteria

- a. The "design criteria" established in the permit are pollutant concentrations, which represent a level of concern for a pollutant where its concentration in storm water is believed to potentially impair, or contribute to impairing water quality and/or effect human health from ingestion of water or fish. Design criteria are established as "design goals" for Best Management Practices (BMPs) and/or water treatment, and are not established as numeric effluent limitations. Numerical effluent limitations are established for only those parameters listed in Part III, Table III-B-1 for part of the Discharge to Surface Water monitoring requirements.
- b. The facility must develop and implement a SPPP that will meet the design criteria set forth in B.6. This may include a method of physical or chemical treatment.

B. Technical and Administrative Requirements

1. Pollution Elimination

- a. Contents of SPPP
 - i. The SPPP shall be prepared in accordance with the "Contents of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" outlined in Appendix A.
 - ii. The SPPP shall be retained on site as a working document and shall be made available for inspection upon request by DEP. Certification forms for development and implementation of the SPPP will be mailed to the permittee with their permit Authorization.
 - iii. A Drainage Control Plan (DCP) shall be incorporated into the SPPP as prescribed in the subparagraph B.2 below.
 - iv. The DCP shall be attached to the SPPP as an appendix and made available to Department personnel upon request.
 - v. The DCP and any modifications shall be signed and sealed by a licensed New Jersey Professional Engineer.
 - vi. If the permittee is discharging stormwater from areas of industrial activity to surface water, an Alternative Design Plan (ADP) shall be incorporated in the SPPP as prescribed in the subparagraph B.5 below. The ADP shall be attached to the SPPP as an appendix.
- b. Development
 - i. New facilities must submit certification for the development of an SPPP and a copy of this plan with their permit application.
 - ii. For existing facilities, the permittee shall certify by submitting the Department's SPPP Certification form, that a facility wide SPPP has been developed within Six (6) months from the effective date of the permit authorization (EDPA+6) in accordance with the performance standard in Part A.1 and requirements of Appendix A.

- iii. Certification shall be signed and submitted to the Department to the address specified on the SPPP Certification form.
 - iv. The SPPP shall identify existing and planned BMPs.
 - v. The SPPP shall demonstrate that, where practicable, there will be no exposure of stormwater to industrial materials, machinery, waste products or other materials located at the facility.
- c. Implementation
- i. New and existing facilities shall certify the SPPP, by submitting the Department's SPPP Certification form, that a facility wide SPPP has been implemented within twenty four (24) months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA+24).
 - ii. The SPPP Certification shall be signed and submitted to the Department to the address specified on the certification.
- d. Compliance
- i. The SPPP shall be signed by the permittee and the original copy retained at the facility for use and made available upon NJDEP inspection. A copy shall be supplied to the Department within five (5) business days of a request.
- e. Amendments and Modifications
- i. SPPPs may be amended so long as they continue to meet permit requirements.
 - ii. Any amended SPPPs shall be signed, certified, implemented, retained, and otherwise treated in the same manner as the original SPPP.
 - iii. When a DCP has been developed and it has been determined that the facility must add, delete, change or relocate a ground water disposal system and/or an overflow/outfall structure the permittee must submit a modification request to the Department.
 - iv. Requests to modify an authorization, for changes in the permittee's DCP for the conditions identified in B.1.e.iii above shall be submitted within 60 days from the date that the change went into effect. This is to ensure that the changes from the new drainage information are reflected in the authorization.
 - v. The modification request for changes to the permittee's DCP shall consist of a cover letter stating the objective of the modification request, an NJPDES-1 form, and a copy of the DCP.

2. Contents of the Drainage Control Plan (DCP)

- a. Narrative - The DCP shall include, but is not be limited to, a narrative of the following minimum requirements, if applicable:
- i. NJPDES permit number;
 - ii. Name of owner and operator of facility and phone number;
 - iii. Name of the facility contact responsible for implementation of the DCP. If the facility contact is not a full time employee of the company then their phone number and address must be included.
 - iv. Number of outfalls (regulated and unregulated) and their designation number;
 - v. The receiving waters name, classification and a description of its location in relation to the property boundary for each outfall;

- vi. Description of flow diversion structure;
 - vii. Description of treatment units;
 - viii. Description of all areas of industrial activity (i.e. Fueling, maintenance, equipment cleaning, storage and loading)
 - ix. Description of access roads, existing buildings and other structures including location of employee and customer parking;
 - x. Description of ground water effluent monitoring location(s).
- b. Drainage Map - the map shall be an appropriate scale, that is legible for the reader and details the following information when applicable:
- i. Site boundary
 - ii. The map shall include title, block, lot, north directional arrow, date prepared, latitude and longitude;
 - iii. Elevations of existing drainage areas, including flow and drainage pattern;
 - iv. Final grading of drainage areas, including elevations and flow arrows showing the drainage to regulated outfalls;
 - v. Location of flow diversion structures, treatment units (i.e. lined and unlined basins);
 - vi. Location of outfalls (regulated and unregulated) and discharge structures;
 - vii. Receiving waters and their location;
 - viii. Areas of industrial activity (i.e. Maintenance, fueling, equipment cleaning and storage);
 - ix. Access roads, existing buildings, other structures, employee and customer parking.
- c. Development of DCP
- i. New facilities must submit their DCP with their RFA.
 - ii. Existing facilities shall develop their DCP within six (6) months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA + 6).
 - iii. The DCP and any modifications must be developed, signed and sealed by a New Jersey licensed professional Engineer.
 - iv. For existing facilities The DCP shall be incorporated as an appendix of the SPPP and retained on site and made available for review by NJDEP personnel upon request.
 - v. Submission of the Department's Certification form for the development of the SPPP will also be certification for the development of the DCP.
 - vi. For modifications of the DCP see section B.1.e.
- d. Implementation of DCP
- i. New and existing facilities must implement their DCP within twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA+24). The DCP shall be incorporated and implemented as part of the SPPP.

- ii. Certification of SPPP implementation will constitute certification of the DCP implementation.

3. Ground Water Discharge (DGW) Requirements and Catchment Area Storage

- a. Requirements Associated with All Catchment Storage Areas.
 - i. For the purpose of this permit, a basin is a collective term used to describe a variety of regulated units at permitted facilities. Examples of these basins are infiltration/percolation lagoons or surface impoundments which may be referenced by the permittee as retention, settling, storage, open trenching, detention ponds, basins, lagoons, lined or unlined basins. The common feature of these basins is that they are topographic depressions or bermed areas designed to hold, treat and/or transmit pollutants.
 - ii. Basin design and construction shall be accomplished in conformance with the most recent version of the technical manuals entitled "New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual" and "Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey."
 - iii. The permittee shall utilize a basin to collect, store, and/or treat process wastewater and stormwater from areas of industrial activity generated onsite.
 - iv. Chlorine shall not be incorporated into the treatment process.
 - v. Unauthorized discharges to and from basins are prohibited.
 - vi. No basin that was removed from service due to structural collapse, overtopping or nonuse may be restored to service unless that portion of the basin which failed was repaired.
 - vii. If a basin was removed from service due to actual or imminent bank or side wall failure, a New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer shall certify by signature and seal the structural integrity of the bank and side wall prior to the redirection of flow to the basin. The certification shall be forwarded to the permit-issuing bureau.
 - viii. If a basin was inactive for more than six months due to structural collapse or overtopping, the permittee shall obtain a certification from a New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer that it is structurally sound. The certification shall be signed and sealed by the New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer and shall establish that the banks, dikes, and foundation of the basin will withstand the physical and chemical stresses of resumed operation. If the basin is lined, the certification shall also state that the lined basin will not discharge to ground water.
 - ix. The basin may not become operational until all inspections and necessary repairs have been completed.
 - x. The integrity of all surface impoundments must be periodically evaluated. Additionally, the Department may, at any time, require the certification of structural integrity based on visual observations made during facility Compliance Evaluation Inspections or other Department site visits.
 - xi. The system shall be designed with an overflow feature fixed at the 10-year 24-hour storm event elevation.
 - xii. The overflow device selected must be designed with a valve, or other device, that can be sealed by the Department and kept normally closed at all times unless the capacity of the system is exceeded. Discharges from the overflow are authorized during conditions that are greater than, or equal to, a 10-year 24-hour storm event. Discharges from a storm event, or series of events, that do not meet the design criteria of the basin may be considered a violation of this permit and may be subject to enforcement action.

xiii. All overflow discharges must be conveyed through a spillway or other means to allow a gravity flow to a specified discharge location. The spillway shall be constructed in accordance with the "Technical Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey."

b. Requirements Associated with Infiltration/Percolation Lagoons for Catchment Storage

- i. In order to maintain the infiltrative capacity of the lagoon, infiltrative surfaces shall be scarified periodically through the removal of accumulated organic material, and/or disking or harrowing the surface soil layer, in order to maintain the infiltrative capacity of the lagoon. (A schedule of this shall be incorporated into the O & M Manual.)
- ii. Lagoons may be recontoured to correct minor side wall and berm defects, alter side wall slope or similar changes or corrections after notifying the permit issuing bureau in writing of the proposed changes. Notification shall include the submittal of plans for the proposed change and an estimated time for completion.

c. Requirements Associated with Surface Impoundments for Catchment Storage

- i. The lined impoundment must incorporate a recycling protocol that allows for reuse of accumulated water if it is not designed with an outlet structure.
- ii. If the impoundment has an outlet structure with a discharge to ground water via an infiltration/percolation lagoon, ditch, swale, trench, or other regulated structure that relies entirely on percolation for disposal, the unit must be designed in accordance with the requirements of B.3.a.ii.
- iii. Repaired or replaced liners must be tested for integrity prior to resuming discharge.
- iv. In regulated units with double liners, the permittee shall collect and remove pumpable liquids in the sumps of the leachate collection system to minimize the head on the bottom liner.

4. Collection of Dry/Wet Weather Flow from processing and coloring areas

a. Dry Weather Flow (process wastewater)

- i. This permit does not authorize direct discharges of dry weather flow from areas associated with industrial activity to surface waters of the State.
- ii. Dry weather flow from water, that contacts recycled wood piles, which was used to wet-down for fire suppression, or to weather the material to produce a desired aesthetics appearance, may be diverted to an infiltration basin or above/below ground storage tank or other ground water disposal device for discharge to ground water. Diversion to storage or ground water disposal device may be done through grading, berming, embankments, diversionary structures, collection systems and/or other similar methods to divert stormwater.
- iii. Dry weather flow from recycled wood may be re-circulated to the piles.
- iv. Dry weather flow from facility operations that contain petroleum products, surfactants, additives or other chemicals are not authorized to discharge to ground water or surface water. Flow from these areas must be diverted to a covered impermeable impoundment, sump or storage tank for collection and off-site disposal.
- v. Proper disposal of dry weather flow from coloring operations and or equipment cleaning operations that contain surfactants, additives or chemicals, shall be conducted in accordance with all Federal, State and local regulatory requirements.

- vi. Proper handling procedures for coloring operations, as recommended by the pigment manufacturer, shall be identified, adopted as a facility BMP and incorporated in the facility SPPP as a standard operating procedure.
 - vii. High-pressured spray from equipment cleaning operations that are free from surfactant, additives or chemicals may discharge to ground water.
- b. Wet Weather Flow (stormwater only or co-mingled with process wastewater)
- i. The permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater, and dry weather flow that co-mingles with stormwater as a result of a rain event, from recycled wood piles (as described in B.4.a.ii) to surface and ground water under the conditions specified in Part III and B.6 below.
 - ii. Wet weather flow from recycled wood piles may be diverted to an infiltration basin or above/below ground storage tank for disposal to ground water. Diversion to storage or disposal device may be done through grading, berming or pumping.
 - iii. Wet weather flow from recycled wood piles may be re-circulated to the piles.
 - iv. Discharges, other than stormwater, from operations that contain surfactants, additives or other chemicals are not authorized to discharge and must be diverted to a covered impermeable impoundment, sump or storage tank for off-site disposal.
 - v. Proper disposal of wet weather flow from co-mingling with wastewater flow from equipment cleaning operations that contain surfactants, additives or chemicals shall be conducted in accordance with all Federal, State and local regulatory requirements.
 - vi. High-pressured spray from equipment cleaning operations that are free from surfactant, additives or chemical that co-mingle with stormwater runoff may discharge to surface water and ground water.

5. Discharge to Surface Water Requirements (Alternative Design)

- a. Contents of Alternative Design Plan
- i. A narrative description of BMPs used for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control for industrial activity must include, but is not limited to, the following: Stormwater inlet structures, stockpiles of raw material, surface soils, grinding operations, colored product, bagging operations and staging of final product for delivery.
 - ii. Proper handling procedures for coloring operations, as recommended by the pigment manufacturer, shall be identified, included in the plan, and adopted as a facility BMP.
 - iii. A narrative description of the operation and BMPs for inbound material inspection to include at a minimum pressure treated wood and wood with lead paint.
 - iv. Metal Removal - Magnetic equipment on wood grinders is an acceptable BMP for ferrous metal removal. If non-ferrous metals are found to be present with inbound wood material a metal separation and removal BMP must be instituted by the permittee.
 - v. Final product staged in bulk and exposed to stormwater must have erosion and sediment controls to prevent the movement of solids with runoff. Bagged and shrink-wrapped materials are exempt from this requirement.
 - vi. A narrative description for the treatment of runoff from areas of industrial activity to meet the design criteria identified in B.6.

- vii. A daily log for inbound material inspection shall be kept on site and made available to DEP personnel upon request.
- b. Development of Alternative Design Plan (ADP), if applicable
 - i. New facilities must submit their ADP with their application.
 - ii. For existing facilities the ADP shall be developed within six (6) months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA+6) and incorporated as an appendix to the SPPP. Copies of the ADP shall be submitted to Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control and the facility's regional Bureau of Water Compliance and Enforcement.
 - iii. Submission of the Department's Certification form for the development of the SPPP will also constitute certification for the development of the ADP.
- c. Implementation of Alternative Design Plan (ADP)
 - i. The ADP shall be incorporated into the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SPPP) and implemented as part of the SPPP. A copy of the final ADP as it has been implemented (EDPA+24 months) shall be submitted with the implementation certification to Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control and the facility's regional Bureau of Water Compliance and Enforcement.
 - ii. Certification of the implementation of the SPPP will constitute certification of the implementation of the ADP.
- d. Amendments
 - i. Amendments to the ADP will be considered an amendment to the SPPP, which may be amended with out prior Department approval, so long as the permittee continues to meet the intent of the ADP and all other permit requirements.
 - ii. Any amended SPPP shall be signed, certified, implemented, retained, and otherwise treated in the same manner as the original SPPP.

6. Design Criteria

- a. Ground Water Discharge Criteria
 - i. Ammonia, Nitrogen - 3.0 mg/l
 - ii. Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total - Report
 - iii. Nitrate - 10 mg/l
 - iv. pH - 5 - 9 standard units
 - v. Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Total - Non-Detect
 - vi. Arsenic - 0.003 mg/l
 - vii. Aluminum - 0.2 mg/l
 - viii. Chromium, Total - 0.07 mg/l
 - ix. Copper - 1.3 mg/l

- x. Iron - 0.3 mg/l
 - xi. Lead - 0.005 mg/l
 - xii. Zinc - 2.0 mg/l
- b. Surface Water Discharge Criteria
- i. Ammonia, Nitrogen - 3.0 mg/l
 - ii. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) - 25 mg/l
 - iii. Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total - Report Only
 - iv. Nitrate - 0.68 mg/l
 - v. Oil and Grease - 15 mg/l
 - vi. Aluminum, Total - 0.75 mg/l
 - vii. Arsenic, Total - 0.17 mg/l
 - viii. Chromium, Total - 0.07 mg/l
 - ix. Copper, Total - 0.06 mg/l
 - x. Iron, Total - Report Only
 - xi. Lead, Total - 0.08 mg/l
 - xii. Zinc, Total - Report Only
 - xiii. Phosphorous, Total - Report Only
 - xiv. Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity Test (LC50) > 50% effluent
- c. If a regulated unit causes contravention of the design criteria listed above in a manner that may significantly degrade the water quality or potentially cause a human health risk, the Department may require the permittee to implement corrective measures, which may include an application for an individual permit.

C. Monitoring

1. Monitoring Schedule

- a. From the effective date of the authorization plus twenty four (24) months (EDPA + 24) until renewal, modification, or revocation of this permit, the permittee shall sample and monitor their discharge quarterly and report on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or Waste Characterization Report (WCR) forms for the parameters listed in Part III of this permit.
 - i. DMRs or WCRs are due by the 25th day of the month immediately following the quarterly monitoring period. Monitoring with a reporting frequency designated as "Once per Quarter" means every 3 months beginning with the EDPA + 24. For example, for a monitoring period beginning January 1st monitoring shall occur between January 1st and March 31st, with the DMRs or WCRs submitted to the Department by no later than April 25th.

2. Criteria for a Valid Storm Event - (Storm water discharges to surface water)

- a. The permittee shall only monitor its stormwater discharge to surface water during a valid storm event.
 - i. The criteria for a valid storm event which a sample shall be collected is any storm event that produces a stormwater discharge. This includes during both working and non-working hours.
 - ii. If the permittee controls the discharge of its stormwater by the use of a retention basin, tank, sump pump, valve or other means and does not discharge during a precipitation event, then the facility shall monitor its stormwater discharge at the time of the discharge.

3. Outfall and Discharge Monitoring Locations

- a. Outfall(s) and discharge monitoring location(s) are identified in Part III.
- b. Part III shall only be modified when there are additions, deletions, or changes in the location of surface water overflow/outfall structures, and/or effluent monitoring locations as per the facility's DCP (see B.1.e.).
- c. Monitoring for the parameters in Part III shall begin at EDPA + 24 months and continue until the permit authorization is either modified or revoked.
- d. Monitoring is required to continue under an expired permit authorization until such time that the permit is renewed to incorporate other monitoring requirements.
- e. For a monitoring period with no discharge the section for "No Discharge" must be checked off on the Monitoring Report form.
- f. All permittees with discharges that flow through a regulated outfall, shall identify the outfall with an outfall tag or posted sign. The tag should be attached to an outfall pipe or posted in close proximity of the sampling point of the outfall area. The outfall tag or posted sign shall be:
 - i. legible;
 - ii. located as near to the end of the outfall pipe or as near to the sampling point as possible;
 - iii. made of durable material such as metal; and
 - iv. maintained on a regular basis, such as cleaned and inspected to ensure that the tag is properly attached
- g. The outfall tag or posted sign shall display at a minimum the following information:
 - i. the name of the facility where the discharge originates;
 - ii. the NJPDES permit number;
 - iii. the Department Hotline phone number (877-WARN DEP); and
 - iv. the Discharge Serial Number (DSN) for that particular outfall.
 - v. The monitoring location shall be clearly delineated and include the information in this section, in as close proximity as practicable, avoiding hazardous conditions.

4. Reporting Storm Event Information

- a. In order for the Department to better assess the monitoring results provided by the permittee, the Department requires that supplemental storm event information is recorded and reported along with monitoring results.
- b. The permittee shall record and submit on Monitoring Report forms provided by the Department, the following storm event information:
 - i. date and approximate time storm event began;
 - ii. an estimate of the inches of rainfall or snowfall, which can be based upon such data as recorded by a local weather monitoring station(s) or an maintained monitoring station;
 - iii. storm event duration in hours/or minutes, as appropriate;
 - iv. date and time that grab sample was collected.

5. Requirements for Sampling Points

- a. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in Part III of this permit. All samples, unless otherwise specified, shall be taken before the discharge joins or is diluted by another body of water or wastestream. Sampling points may require modification of the permittee's authorization and shall not be changed without notification and approval from the Department.

6. Collection and Analysis of Samples

- a. Stormwater samples shall be analyzed by a New Jersey certified laboratory (N.J.A.C. 7:18).
- b. All sampling shall be performed in accordance with the method specified in the Department's Field Sampling Procedures Manual.
- c. All samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the approved EPA method contained in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise noted below.
- d. The permittee, or a third party such as a New Jersey Certified Laboratory, may collect the sample for their stormwater runoff. A New Jersey Certified Laboratory must analyze the discharge for the required sampling period, and any additional periods sampled by the permittee or their designated representative. If additional sampling is conducted during a specific sample period the maximum value of all analytical results taken during that period shall be reported with the exception of WET and pH where minimum and maximum values are reported. In addition, if an average reporting value is required, all sample results must be used when calculating the results, except for the parameters WET and pH where the minimum and maximum values are reported.
- e. If only one analysis for a given parameter is made during any monitoring period specified in this permit, the results of such analysis shall be construed as the maximum value for that parameter, for said monitoring period with the exception of WET and pH where the minimum and maximum values are reported.
- f. The failure to comply with the timetables and requirements of this section may result in enforcement actions.

7. Toxicity Testing Requirements - Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

- a. The Permittee shall conduct an annual acute WET test on its stormwater discharge in accordance with the provisions in this section and Part III and Part IV.B.6 of this permit. Such testing will determine if appropriately selected effluent concentrations adversely affect the test species.

- b. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all parameters shall be tested according to methods prescribed in 40 CFR, Part 136.
- c. Acute WET biomonitoring tests shall be conducted according to the procedures specified in N.J.A.C. 7:18 and the "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th edition (EPA 821-R-02-012)". The following specific conditions apply:
 - i. Discharges to freshwater shall employ first instars of *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (less than or equal to 24 hours old) as the test organism.
 - ii. Discharges to saline waters shall employ juvenile *Mysidopsis bahia* (1 to 5 days old; less than or equal to 24 hours range in age) as the test organism.
 - iii. Tests shall be 48 hours in duration for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and 96 hours in duration for *Mysidopsis bahia*.
 - iv. Test organisms shall not be fed during the test period.
 - v. Test results shall be reported as the LC50 value determined using the procedure specified in EPA 821-R-02-012.
 - vi. Toxicity tests shall be initiated within 36 hours of stormwater sample collection.
- d. Acute toxicity tests shall be reported in accordance with the requirements of Part III of this permit on a Biomonitoring Report Form.
- e. Any test that does not meet the specification of N.J.A.C. 7:18, laboratory certification regulations, must be repeated within 30 days of the completion of the initial test. The repeat test shall not replace subsequent testing required in Part III.
- f. A portion of the sample used for WET testing shall be analyzed for ammonia-N. This result shall be reported on the Waste Characterization Report in accordance with the monitoring schedule of Part III and the Biomonitoring Report Form.
- g. The permittee shall increase the WET testing frequency from annual monitoring to quarterly monitoring if two consecutive WET tests demonstrate that the effluent does not comply with the toxicity design criteria specified in B.6.
- h. The permittee must notify the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control and the proper Enforcement Bureau, by letter for each toxicity test that does not meet the design criteria specified in B.6. This condition is in addition to the required submittal of the Biomonitoring Report Form.
- i. If two consecutive exceedences of the toxicity design criteria occur during the accelerated quarterly monitoring regimen the permittee shall be required to file an application for an Individual Stormwater Permit with the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control.
- j. The permittee may request a reduction in WET testing frequency from quarterly to annually after six consecutive tests demonstrate that the effluent complies with the toxicity design criteria specified in B.6.
- k. Test reports shall be submitted to : New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Division of Water Quality, Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control P.O. Box 029 Trenton, New Jersey 08625

8. Conditions Associated with Discharge to Ground Water Effluent Monitoring in Part III

- a. The facility shall maintain one (1) representative effluent monitoring location within each discharge unit to ground water.

- b. The effluent monitoring sample shall be taken at a permanently established point within the facility's basin.
- c. All effluent monitoring shall be conducted as specified in Part III
- d. All effluent monitoring sampling shall be conducted in accordance with the Department's current Field Sampling and Procedures Manual.
- e. Each analysis required by this permit shall be performed by a New Jersey Certified Laboratory that is certified to perform that analysis.

9. Conditions Relating to Ground Water Discharge Units

- a. General Provisions
 - i. Failure to operate and maintain treatment works and facilities which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit as specified in the O&M Manual is a violation of this permit.
 - ii. The permittee shall notify the Department in writing whenever there is a change in operation which could potentially effect the characteristics of a regulated discharge.
 - iii. When a regulated unit poses a potential health risk or hazard, measures must be taken to restrict unauthorized access to the site or unit and to minimize the potential for contact with pollutants.

D. Soil Erosion and Sediment Control for Construction and Land Disturbance

- 1. For construction activities disturbing one (1) acre of total land area, or less than one (1) acre which is part of a common plan of development or sale, authorization must be obtained under either a separate individual permit or under NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323 (General Stormwater Permit Construction Activity), for stormwater from such construction activities that would discharge to surface waters.**
- 2. Land disturbances that result in a stormwater discharge authorized by this permit, shall be executed only in accordance with a soil erosion and sediment control plan certified pursuant to N.J.S.A. 4:24-43, or requirements for soil erosion and sediment control established in or pursuant to a municipal ordinance in accordance with N.J.S.A. 4:24-48, whichever is applicable.**
- 3. A copy of this plan shall be retained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years after the completion of construction.**

E. Submittal Requirements- Certifications and Deadlines

- 1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SPPP)**
 - a. Submit an SPPP Preparation Certification: within 6 months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA) , on forms provided by the Department.
 - b. Submit an SPPP Implementation Certification: within 24 months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA) , on forms provided by the Department.
 - c. If applicable, submit a final copy of the ADP that is intended to be implemented to Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control and the appropriate regional Office of Water Compliance and Enforcement within twenty-four (24) months from EDPA.

- d. Submit an Annual Certification: annually, beginning 36 months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA) , on forms provided by the Department. In addition to the annual certification, the permittee must also report any incidents of non-compliance in accordance with Part IV.H.

F. Reporting Requirements

- 1. The permittee shall submit the required monitoring (as specified in Part III of this permit) data on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms or Waste Characterization Reports (WCRs) as required.**
- 2. Failure to submit sampling data on DMRs or WCRs is a permit violation and may place the permittee subject to civil and administrative penalties pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-10 et.seq.**
- 3. The monitoring period begins twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of the permit authorization.**
- 4. DMRs, WCRs and Biomonitoring Report forms shall be postmarked no later than 25th day of the month following the completed monitoring period. All Completed monitoring forms shall be submitted to: Division of Water Quality Bureau of Permit Management, Monitoring Reports, Unit P.O. Box 029, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625-0029**

G. Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

- a. The permittee shall be responsible for supervising and managing the operation and maintenance of this facility and any BMPs which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when practicable to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance, includes, at a minimum:
 - i. Effective performance based upon treatment levels for which the treatment works is designed;
 - ii. Adequate funding;
 - iii. Effective management;
 - iv. Adequate operator staffing and training; and
 - v. Regularly scheduled inspection and maintenance programs.

2. O&M Manual

- a. The facility shall maintain on site an O&M Manual detailing daily operations and maintenance activities.
- b. The most recent version of the O&M Manual as well as all records of maintenance and inspections must be kept on-site at all times and be available for inspection upon request by the Department.
- c. The O&M Manual shall include, at a minimum, the following provisions, as applicable:
 - i. A list of all pollutants generated and/or discharged to all units regulated by this permit
 - ii. A schedule of maintenance and inspections of the processes including the pollutant generation, conveyance and the discharge unit(s)

- iii. A schedule of the required inspections for all monitoring devices (piezometers, lysimeters, flow meters, etc.)
- iv. Requirements established in this permit for unit-specific maintenance and inspection
- v. The O&M Manual shall include a Log Book to include the dates, times, and personnel present during maintenance of discharge units as well as any corrective actions during daily operations at the facility.

3. Infiltration / Percolation lagoons

- a. The following items should be addressed in the facility's O & M Manual for unlined infiltration/percolation lagoons;
 - i. A schedule of physical inspections of all visible portions and areas surrounding the basin unit(s) to ensure that the berms have remained structurally sound;
 - ii. A protective cover shall be maintained on earthen dikes to prevent erosion and maintain integrity. However, the dikes shall be free of vegetation having invasive root systems that could displace the earthen materials upon which the structural integrity of the dike is dependent.
 - iii. A course of action shall be outlined for procedures to be implemented in the event the basin must be removed from service for an extended period of time for reasons other than routine maintenance and/or scheduled rotation of permitted discharge areas. This course of action must address how the discharge will be handled which can include diversion of the discharge to a previously approved reserved disposal area.
 - iv. The Department may, at any time, require the certification of structural integrity based on visual observations made during facility Compliance Evaluation Inspections or other Department site visits.
 - v. The facility shall contact the NJDEP Hotline (800-927-6337) 24 hours prior to the removal of the infiltration/percolation lagoon from service.

4. Lined Surface Impoundment

- a. The following items must be addressed in the facility's O&M Manual for lined surface impoundments;
 - i. The liner shall be maintained at its design permeability. The integrity of the lined surface impoundment(s) must be periodically evaluated. Additionally, the Department may, at any time, require the certification of structural integrity based on visual observations made during facility Compliance Evaluation Inspections or other Department site visits.
 - ii. Repaired or replaced liners must be tested for integrity prior to resuming discharge.
 - iii. For existing facilities, integrity testing of the liner shall occur at a minimum frequency of once every five years.
 - iv. The facility shall contact the NJDEP Hotline (800-927-6337) 24 hours prior to the removal of the surface impoundment from service.

5. Emergency Plan

- a. The O&M Manual shall include the following provisions as part of the facility's Emergency Plan:

- i. Assessment of emergency situations which affect the discharge activities as outlined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.12(d)3. Emergency procedures in the O&M Manual shall not create an unpermitted discharge or contravene any rules or regulations. If the discharge flows to the regulated units without the aid of pumps, the emergency plan only needs to address equipment and emergency procedures.
- ii. Procedures for correcting emergency situations
- iii. Procedures for notifying the appropriate agencies
- iv. Location of any onsite temporary or permanent pollutant storage areas.
- v. Provisions for utilizing previously approved and constructed diversion mechanisms, if applicable. These provisions shall include the ability to monitor for permit compliance.
- vi. After an emergency situation has been corrected, the permittee shall review the emergency procedures in place and, if necessary, update the O&M Manual.

6. Residuals Management

- a. Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewater must be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering public waters, causing nuisance conditions, or creating a public health hazard in accordance with the provision at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15.

H. Annual Inspections

1. Requirement to Conduct Annual Inspections

- a. Beginning the first year after SPPP implementation EDPA + 36 months and each year thereafter, the permittee shall conduct an annual inspection. An annual inspection is to assess all areas of industrial activity contributing to stormwater/ground water discharges, and to evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs to determine if the SPPP is being implemented in accordance with this permit's conditions. The permittee shall determine whether additional measures are needed to meet the permit conditions in the SPPP.
- b. An Annual Recertification for the SPPP shall be submitted to the Department on certification forms provided by the Department with a report of any incidents of noncompliance. The certification form for the Annual Recertification must begin to be submitted by the EDPA+36 months and then annually thereafter. The report for incidents of noncompliance can be submitted as a narrative statement that describes the incident(s) and the measures taken to correct the noncompliance issue(s).

I. Renewal

- 1. Authorization under this permit will be automatically renewed when this general permit is reissued as long as the discharge authorized under the general permit continues to be eligible.**
- 2. The most recently submitted request for authorization is also a timely and complete request for authorization under the reissued permit (for any permittee who had authorization under the permit immediately prior to the effective date of the reissued permit).**
- 3. The Department shall issue a notice of renewed authorization to the permittee.**

4. **If the permittee is aware that any information in that most recently submitted request for authorization is no longer true, accurate, and /or complete, the permittee shall provide the correct information to the Department within 90 days after the effective date of the permit.**
5. **The permittee whose authorization is renewed under this paragraph may request to be excluded from the reissued general permit in accordance with (6) below, and may also request a stay of the application for any conditions of the reissued permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-17.6.**
6. **Any permittee authorized by a general permit may request to be excluded from authorization under the general permit by applying for an individual NJPDES permit or for another general permit that is appropriate for regulating their discharge.**
7. **The Department may require any permittee authorized by a general permit to apply for and obtain an individual NJPDES permit or seek and obtain authorization under another general permit in accordance with 7:14A-6.13(e).**

J. Recordkeeping

1. Agency Review

- a. If requested, the permittee shall make the SPPP available to the owner and operator of a municipal separate storm sewer system through which the stormwater is discharged. Upon review by an authorized representative, the Department may notify the permittee at any time that the SPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum permit requirements. Within thirty (30) days of receiving such notification (unless specified by the Department), the SPPP shall be amended to adequately address all deficiencies, and written certification shall be submitted to the Department.

2. Public Review

- a. All SPPPs prepared under this permit shall be available to the public for inspection and duplication upon request, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.1. The SPPP shall be signed by the permittee and the original retained at the facility for use and NJDEP inspection. Upon request, a copy of the SPPP shall be delivered to the Department within five (5) business days of the time of the request. The permittee may claim any portion of a SPPP confidential in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.5.
- b. The permittee shall keep a copy of the updated SPPP, onsite and available for inspection at all times.
- c. A copy of the analytical results shall be retained at the facility where the sampling is conducted and available for inspection at all times.

NJPDES MASTER GENERAL PERMIT PROGRAM INTEREST, Trenton

Permit No. NJ0138622
DST080003 Stormwater Discharge Master General Permit
Modification

3. Discharge Information

A. Does the facility have the following (Check all that apply)?:

- Contact cooling water
- Non-contact cooling water
- Discharge of vehicle wash water
- Use settling aids
- Use surfactants
- Other (specify) _____

4. On-Site Material Information

A. Does the facility store any material other than wood outdoors? (Please list):

B. Does the facility operate the following on-site? (check all that apply):

- An asphalt plant
- A concrete plant
- A Class C Recycling Facility
- Mining and/or quarrying operations
- Composting of source separated yard trimmings Does this activity represent less than 50% of total operations? YES / NO

C. Does the facility generate or receive Class B recyclable material other than wood? (check all that apply):

- Oil-contaminated soil
- Concrete/concrete debris
- Silt or clay sized materials
- Residuals
- Other: _____
- Not Applicable

D. Process fuels used/stored on-site (check all that apply)

- Diesel Gasoline Waste Oil Other (list all): _____

5. Additional Stormwater Requirements

A. Existing Facilities:

Provide a map in accordance with the permit provisions of Part II.B.6.a.vi that depicts the existing drainage of the facility, which clearly identifies the property's outer most boundaries. This shall identify the locations of the following: elevations of the drainage areas with a contour equal to or less than 5 feet, basins, outfalls, process water discharges, stockpiled materials, flow diversion structures, treatment units, discharge structure(s), receiving waters, all areas of industrial activity (i.e. maintenance, fueling, storage loading and mixing areas), access roads, employee/customer parking, existing buildings and other structures.

B. New Facilities

A new facility must submit their Drainage Control Plan (DCP) in accordance with Part IV.A and B for its stormwater runoff from all areas where stormwater discharges are associated with industrial activity. New facilities must also submit certification of their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) development with this application in accordance with Part IV.A. and B.

5. Additional Stormwater Requirements (cont.)

C. Approximate Commencement of Operations for New Facilities

For new facilities, provide the expected date for the commencement of operations at the facility _____

6. Monitoring Locations

A. Ground Water Discharge Unit(s)

Provide the total number of existing and/or proposed Discharge to Ground Water units associated with industrial activities that the facility will maintain as part of this general permit: _____

B. Outfall Structures from Ground Water Discharge Unit(s)

Provide the number of outfalls for the overflow structure(s) from the ground water discharge unit(s) as identified on the DCP (New Facilities) or Drainage Map (Existing Facilities). _____

C. Outfall Structures for Alternative Design

If the facility has selected the option for an alternate design to discharge to surface water, provide the Number of outfalls identified on the DCP (New Facilities) or Drainage Map (Existing Facilities). _____

7. Certification

“I certify under penalty of law that this Supplemental Form and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information 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 purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently submitting false information.”

In Addition, all basins designed and constructed for this permit shall be accomplished in conformance with the technical manuals entitled “New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual” and “Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey.”

(Signature of Registered Professional Engineer)

(Date)

(Seal)

(Print Name of Registered Professional Engineer)

(Registration Number and State)

Instructions for Supplemental RFA
Wood Recyclers General Permit
Industry Specific General Permit Stormwater Permit No. NJ0138622

Supplemental RFA Form

Please **PRINT** or **TYPE** all information. Complete the **ENTIRE** form and **SIGN, DATE,** and **CERTIFY** where applicable. Do **NOT** leave any questions unanswered. Attach additional sheets as needed. Incomplete submissions will be considered unacceptable and returned to applicant, for completion.

Photocopies of the Supplemental RFA are allowed. However, **ORIGINAL** signatures must be on all forms where required. FAX copy signatures are **NOT** acceptable. Include the facility name and telephone number on all additional correspondence.

For Sections 1 and 2 of the Supplemental Form, technical requirements for testing and modeling, as well as additional information for discharge to ground water concerns, are addressed in the NJDEP publication entitled "Technical Manual for NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water Permits" (June 2002). This publication is available on the internet at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/pdf/gwtechman.pdf>.

1. Use the official name under which the business is conducted at this facility. A facility is any place of business with an industrial activity that requires compliance with the NJPDES rules. Fill out the address, including street address (or P.O. Box), City or Town, State and zip code (nine digit zip code if assigned).
- 2A. Provide the name and geologic age of the formation receiving the wastewater. This information may be obtained from Department and New Jersey Geologic Survey documents. Further information is provided in the Department publication entitled "Technical Manual for NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water Permits".
- 2B. Provide the classification of the surface water body receiving wastewater from the facility if applicable.
- 2C. Provide the depth to the seasonal high water table and the static water table below the disposal area.
- 2D. Provide the general direction of ground water flow through the vicinity of the disposal area. This may be obtained by observational data from piezometers. Further information is provided in the Department publication entitled "Technical Manual for NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water Permits".
- 2E. Provide the loading rate as calculated for the proposed or existing disposal area.
- 3A. Check all appropriate boxes.
- 4A. Provide a list of all stored materials, other than wood, at the facility.

- 4B.** Check all appropriate boxes. If a facility engages in the composting of source separated yard trimmings, circle whether this activity constitutes less than half of total activities or not.
- 4C.** Check all appropriate boxes.
- 4D.** Check all appropriate boxes.
- 5A.** For existing facilities requesting authorization to operate under this general permit, you must submit a drainage map with the listed components along with your application package.
- 5B.** For new facilities that are requesting authorization of this general permit, submit a drainage control plan as described.
- 5C.** For new facilities, provide the expected date for the commencement of operations at the site.
- 6A.** Provide the number of ground water discharge units associated areas of industrial activity for the facility.
- 6B.** Provide the number of outfalls associated with the overflow structures from the ground water discharge units.
- 6C.** If the facility has applied for an alternative design, provide the total number of outfalls to surface water associated with the alternative design plan.
- 7.** A New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer shall sign, seal, and date the supplemental form.

APPENDIX A

**CONTENTS OF THE
STORMWATER
POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SPPP)**

**Wood Recyclers (GP) – R7
NJPDES NJ 0138622**

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I. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

The following outline provides the key elements of an acceptable Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP). The purpose of the SPPP is to meet the following objectives:

- A. to identify potential sources of pollution and source materials onsite which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity;
- B. to describe and ensure that practices are implemented to eliminate and/or reduce pollutants from source materials in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity; and
- C. to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

II. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

The permittee shall form and identify a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team in the SPPP. The SPPP shall name a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization who are members of the team. The team is responsible for developing the SPPP in accordance with good engineering practices, and in the plan's implementation, and maintenance. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's SPPP which are provided below.

III. Description of Existing Environmental Management Plans

The SPPP team shall evaluate the facility's existing environmental management plans and programs for consistency with this permit and determine which provisions, if any, from these other plans can be incorporated by reference into the SPPP.

Examples of plans which may be referred to when applicable to the site include: Discharge Prevention Containment and Countermeasure (DPCC), Discharge Cleanup and Removal (DCR), Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (PPCP, 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265), the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements (40 CFR Part 112), the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Toxic Organic Management Plan (NPDESTOMP, 40 CFR Parts 413, 433, and 469), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR Part 1910). A copy of any plans referred to in the SPPP should be kept on-site with the SPPP.

IV. Site Assessment

The site assessment shall include, at a minimum, the following requirements:

A. Narrative Description of Existing Conditions

The SPPP shall include a narrative description concerning the existing management of all source materials at the facility which are handled, treated, stored, disposed, or which otherwise exist in a manner allowing contact with stormwater. The narrative description shall address the following where appropriate:

1. any discharges of domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, or process water that are listed in accordance with B.2 below (unless such discharges have been authorized by other NJPDES permits or identified in applications or requests for authorization submitted for other NJPDES permits);
2. description of type of industrial activities and/or areas (e.g., fueling, material handling, manufacturing or processing areas) at the site;
3. the actual or potential pollutant categories associated with each industrial area and/or activity where source materials are likely to be exposed to stormwater including, but not limited to: fueling stations, loading/unloading areas, maintenance shops, areas where spills and/or leaks of source materials frequently occur, equipment or vehicle cleaning areas, outdoor storage areas, outdoor manufacturing or processing areas, onsite waste disposal areas, above ground liquid storage tanks, outside storage of raw materials, by-products, or finished products, (e.g., fueling area - diesel fuels, gasoline, petroleum hydrocarbons); and
4. a description of existing management practices employed to : a) eliminate contact of source materials with stormwater; b) minimize or reduce pollutants from source materials through structural or non-structural measures; c) divert stormwater to specific areas on or off-site, including diversion to containment areas, holding tanks, treatment facilities, or sanitary or combined sewers; d) treat stormwater discharging from the site; and e) prevent or permit any discharges of domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process wastewater to surface water.

B. Inventory Requirements

Each facility must develop and update annually, as appropriate, an inventory which includes, at a minimum, the following:

1. list of the general categories of source materials that have been used, loaded/unloaded, stored, treated, spilled, leaked and/or disposed onsite in a manner to allow exposure to stormwater; and
2. list of any domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process waste water that is generated at the facility and discharged through separate storm sewers to surface waters. List any current NJPDES (New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permits or permit application that the facility may have for such discharges.

C. Mapping Requirements

A site map drawn to an appropriate scale that clearly shows the following:

1. buildings and other permanent structures;
2. paved areas and roadways;
3. surface water bodies (e.g., rivers, lakes, streams, bays, estuaries) that are located on or abut the property which receive or may receive stormwater from the site;
4. all stormwater discharge locations;
5. location of each point or sewer segment, where domestic sewage, process waste water, or non-contact cooling water generated by the facility enters storm sewers that discharge to surface waters;
6. outline of each drainage area within the facility boundaries and a depiction of flow direction (e.g., arrow head) of stormwater in each drainage area;

7. locations where source materials are likely to be exposed to stormwater, and the following activities and/or areas, at a minimum; storage areas, palleted materials, outdoor handling, treatment or disposal areas, loading and/or unloading areas, manufacturing and/or processing areas, waste storage areas, vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, vehicle/equipment fueling areas, hazardous waste storage or disposal areas, areas of spills and/or leaks of source materials, and access routes;
8. location of existing stormwater structural control measures (e.g., containment, berms, detention/retention basins, grassed swales, oil/water separators); and
9. areas of existing and potential soil erosion.

V. Best Management Practices (BMP) Selection and Plan Design

The permittee shall evaluate the information from the site assessment phase of this plan to identify potential and existing sources of stormwater contaminated by source material. **All discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity to surface water shall be eliminated and discharged to GW. All other discharges to surface water of domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, and process waste water are not authorized under the Wood Recyclers General Permit (R7) and must be eliminated or permitted.** Based upon the site assessment performed, the permittee shall develop BMP's that will effectively eliminate or reduce pollutant loading in stormwater discharges from the facility in accordance with the following sections. BMPs are measures used to prevent or mitigate pollution from any type of activity.

When the permittee can not meet the physical geologic condition for the discharge to ground water, stormwater discharges to surface water may be authorized with the development of an Alternative Design Plan (ADP) for the stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity to remove pollutants that may be transported with the discharge (see Part IV B.5 of the permit). New facilities must submit their ADP with their permit application, and existing facilities shall submit their ADP within six (6) months from the effective date of permit authorization in accordance with the performance standards, administrative requirements and technical requirements of Part IV. A and B. The components of the ADP shall be incorporated into and become a part of the SPPP.

The evaluation and selection of the BMP's addressing each area, and/or activity where source materials are exposed to stormwater discharging to the water of the State, shall be documented in the SPPP. The BMPs selection and plan design shall include at a minimum the following:

A. Drainage Control Plan (DCP)

The facility shall ensure all stormwater associated with industrial activity is discharged through a regulated outfall(s) and separate the discharge of stormwater not associated with industrial activity from regulated discharges, where practicable. In accordance with the contents of the DCP in Part IV. B 2, Drainage control plan shall include the following:

1. A written narrative including information about the facility's name, NJPDES permit number, I.D. number, outfall number and location, receiving water bodies and classification, and a description of any proposed stormwater treatment.
2. A drainage control map including information about site boundary, facility location, elevation of existing drainage areas, final grading of drainage areas, location of flow diversion structures, Treatment units, location of surface water outfalls,, receiving water and their location, areas of industrial activity, access roads, existing buildings and other structures, and employee and customer parking.

3. The DCP shall be certified by a New Jersey Licensed Professional Engineer
4. Elevations for the drainage control map shall be measured by a New Jersey licensed surveyor.

B. Non-Stormwater Discharges into Storm Sewers

The facility shall ensure that it does not generate and discharge, through storm sewers to surface waters, any domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, or process wastewaters, unless that discharge is authorized by another NJPDES permit or identified in an application or request for authorization submitted for another NJPDES permit.

C. Removal, Cover or Control of Industrial Activities

Except as specified and required in Part IV of the permit for certain, specific exposures of source materials, all other source materials shall be moved indoors, covered, used, handled, and/or stored in a manner so as to prevent contact with stormwater that is discharged to surface water. Each BMP that prevents such contact shall be identified and discussed in the SPPP.

D. Diverting Stormwater

Approved diversion of contaminated stormwater to either a domestic or industrial wastewater treatment plant may also be considered when choosing an appropriate BMP where feasible.

E. Spill Prevention and Response

Areas where actual or potential spills of source materials can occur and are exposed to stormwater discharges shall be identified clearly in the SPPP (the accompanying drainage points shall also be identified). Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements and use of equipment such as diversion valves shall be developed and practiced to prevent and/or eliminate spills and/or leaks of source materials from being exposed to stormwater. A valid SPCC or DPCC shall satisfy this requirement provided the plan includes spill prevention/cleanup for all site chemicals, wastewater and raw materials.

The permittee shall develop and implement a Spill Prevention Plan. At a minimum, the Plan shall include:

- Spill Response Coordinator
- Procedures for preventing and/or cleaning up spills
- List of available spill cleanup materials, including brooms, shovels, absorbents, heavy equipment, containers, etc. (The list should include normal level of inventory that will be kept onsite).
- Description of employee training, including:
 1. Location of spill cleanup materials, containers and equipment
 2. Procedures for preventing and/or cleaning up spills
 3. Company Spill Response Coordinator (the coordinator can be listed by Title, such as, Plant Manager)
 4. List of emergency phone numbers
- Description of routine inspections for spills, leaks, damage to containment and spill structures. Inspections are recommended to be done weekly.
- Routine inventory of spill cleanup materials and equipment.

F. Good Housekeeping

The SPPP must include a good housekeeping program to help maintain a clean and orderly work place. For certain activities or areas, the discharge of stormwater exposed to source materials may be prevented merely by using good housekeeping methods. The following are some simple procedures that a facility can consider incorporating into an effective good housekeeping program:

1. conduct cleanup immediately after discovery of leaks and spills;
2. implement careful material storage practices;
3. improve operation and maintenance of industrial machinery and processes;
4. maintain up-to-date material inventory;
5. maintain well organized work areas;
6. provide regular pickup and disposal of waste materials;
7. maintain dry and clean floors and ground surfaces by using brooms, shovels, vacuum cleaners, or cleaning machines; and
8. train employees about good housekeeping practices.

G. Site Stabilization and Dust Control

The SPPP shall include standards for site stabilization and dust control designed to prevent transport of particulate and sediment 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 and shall include:

- traffic control to prevent or minimize disturbance of unstabilized areas and to prevent disturbance of vegetative covers and/or other dust control mechanisms
- entrance/exit stabilization to prevent or minimize transport of sediment and dust outside the site property line
- dust control to prevent or minimize movement of dust and sediment from exposed soil areas
- outfall stabilization to reduce stormwater velocity at the outfall to the degree necessary to prevent downstream erosion and/or degradation

H. Erosion Control at the Outfalls

1. The permitted shall include all the requirements of this section as part of an approved Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.
2. All work shall be accomplished in accordance with applicable State, Federal, and local approvals.
3. The permittee shall design, implement and maintain BMPs to prevent downstream erosion and sedimentation caused by stormwater, mine dewatering and/or process wastewater runoff at the outfall(s).
4. At a minimum, the BMPs shall meet the most recent technical standards listed in Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey, Engineering Standards Section titled Standard for Off-Site Stability.
5. The permittee shall repair and maintain the erosion controls and shall restore the eroded areas to its previous condition.
6. The permittee shall include a narrative of stormwater/process wastewater runoff control and list of BMPs in the site SPPP.

I. Preventative Maintenance

The SPPP shall include a Preventative Maintenance Program to include timely and regular inspections and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins, drip pans, catch basins, detention basins, covers, treatment units) and routine inspections of facility equipment and operations to detect faulty equipment. Equipment (such as tanks, piping, containers, and drums) should be checked regularly for signs of deterioration.

J. Inspections and Evaluation Process

1. Regular Inspections

The SPPP shall require regular inspections of the facility's equipment, exposed source materials and industrial areas to provide that all elements of the SPPP are in place and working properly. Inspections shall be conducted by qualified, trained plant personnel. Records of these inspections shall be kept onsite with the SPPP. These inspection records shall consist of the following, at a minimum: date of inspection; location of and problem(s) identified; steps taken to correct problem(s) and prevent recurrence; and inspector's names and title. In addition these inspection records shall record any incidents such as leaks or accidental discharges, and any failures or breakdowns of structural BMPs.

2. Annual Inspections

The SPPP shall also require an annual inspection and shall include an annual report of the entire facility in accordance with Part IV of this permit.

3. Evaluation Process

The SPPP shall include a system to routinely and continually evaluate the SPPP for effectiveness, any flaws that may have developed, and maintenance that may be required. The routine evaluation must include, but not be limited to, regular and annual inspections, inspection logs and records, internal reporting, plan revisions to correct any flaws detected in the SPPP or to reflect changes/additions at the facility, and logs of preventative maintenance performed at the facility. In addition, the Annual Reports and Certifications required under Part IV are integral to the evaluation process.

VI. Implementation Schedule

The SPPP shall include an implementation schedule for all structural and non-structural BMP's including a schedule(s) for removal, coverage, minimization of exposure of source material to stormwater, and/or stormwater diversion or treatment. The schedule shall meet the deadlines established in the permit in accordance with Part IV.

Upon completion of the initial SPPP, those BMP's (e.g., spill response, good housekeeping) that may readily be implemented shall be done so within 30 days, if not already practiced.

VII. General Plan Requirements

This section provides additional requirements on the administrative requirements related to finalizing your SPPP. It covers (1) required signatures, (2) requirements for plan location and access, and (3) required certifications.

A. Required Signatures for SPPP and Certification Form.

The SPPP and Certification Form shall be signed as follows:

FOR A CORPORATION: a “responsible corporate officer” or duly authorized representative. A “responsible corporate officer” is (i) 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 (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

FOR A PARTNERSHIP OR SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively, or duly authorized representative.

FOR A MUNICIPALITY, STATE, FEDERAL OR OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative.

A “responsible corporate officer”, general partner, proprietor, principal executive officer of a public agency, or ranking elected official may assign his or her signatory authority for this Certification to a duly authorized representative, which is a named person or generic position (e.g., plant manager, superintendent, plant engineer, operations manager, etc.) having overall responsibility for facility operation or the permittee's environmental matters, by submitting a letter to the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control stating said authority and naming the person or position.

Whenever there are two or more permittees for the facility, all of those permittees shall jointly submit this Certification, unless permittees received authorization on different dates and this Certification is therefore due from them at different dates.

B. Plan Location and Public Access

1. The SPPP and inspection and preventative maintenance records or logs shall be maintained on site at all times. These documents must be made available, upon request, to a representative of the Department and to the owner and operator of any municipal separate storm sewer receiving the stormwater discharge.
2. The SPPP shall be made available to the public upon request. The facility may claim any portion of the SPPP as confidential in accordance with the provisions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.2.
3. A copy of the SPPP shall be submitted to the appropriate Regional Bureau of Water Compliance and Enforcement and to the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control. Revisions made to the facility's SPPP shall be submitted also.

C. Certification of SPPP (Certification Form)

1. The Department’s certification form for development, implementation and annual recertifications shall be signed and submitted by the permittee to the Department’s Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control as required by the submittal schedule described in Part IV of the permit.
2. Copy of the certification form submitted with a proof of mailing should be attached to the SPPP and retained for a period of 5 years.

VIII. Special Requirements

A. Facilities Subject to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Statute

For facilities subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 313, the SPPP shall include, or cite the location of, any spill reports prepared under that Act.

B. Facilities with SPCC Plans, DPCC Plans, or DCR Plans

The SPPP shall include, or cite the location(s) of, any Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) prepared under 40 CFR 112 and section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1321; and any discharge prevention, containment and countermeasure plan (DPCC plan) and discharge cleanup and removal plan (DCR plan) prepared under N.J.A.C. 7:1E.

C. Facilities Undergoing Construction Activities

Whenever construction activities are undertaken at the facility, the SPPP shall be amended, if necessary, so that the SPPP continues to be accurate and to meet the requirements of Part I of this permit.