Official Draft Public Notice Version **October 21st, 2025.**
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STATE OF UTAH
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES) PERMITS

Minor Industrial Permit No. **UT0024988**

In compliance with provisions of the Utah Water Quality Act, Title 19, Chapter 5, Utah Code (the "Act"),

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION (Permittee)

is hereby authorized to discharge from its Storm Water Collection System located at

SALT LAKE CITY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (Facility)

to receiving waters named

CITY DRAIN CANAL AND SURPLUS CANAL, TO FARMINGTON BAY and GILBERT BAY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE,

in accordance with specific limitations, outfalls, and other conditions set forth herein.

This Permit shall become effective on Month XX, 20XX

This Permit expires at midnight on Month XX, 20XX.

Signed this XXth day of Month, 20XX.

____
John K. Mackey, P.E.
Director

DWQ-2024-001378

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I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Description of Discharge Points. Permittee's authorization to discharge industrial storm water provided under this part is limited to those outfalls specifically designated below as discharge locations. Discharges at any location not authorized under this UPDES Permit are violations of the Act and may be subject to penalties under the Act. Knowingly discharging from an unauthorized location or failing to report an unauthorized discharge may be subject to criminal penalties as provided under the Act.

Outfall	Description of Discharge Point
001	The discharge point drains east to the City Drain Canal and is located at the discharge from the pump station on the east side of the Facility. The drainage comes from west and south of the discharge point. The area includes the shorter eastern runway, general aviation, and Utah Air National Guard (UANG). The drainage area from the UANG goes to Outfall 001, but the UANG is responsible for storm water activities on its lease property via its own UPDES General Permit (UTR000436). Located at Latitude: 40° 47' 27.61", Longitude: 111° 57' 34.38".
002	The discharge point drains south to the Surplus Canal south of the main terminal area, encompassing the south cargo terminal area. Located at Latitude: 40° 46' 20.44", Longitude: 111° 58' 43.18".
003	The discharge point drains west on the west side of the SLCIA. It drains the west runway and some area north of the main terminal. The west runway has 140,000 square feet end of runway deicing pad. The receiving water is the Surplus Canal. The new west runway has secondary deicing pads at each end in the drainage area for this outfall. Located at Latitude: 40° 47' 27.40", Longitude: 112° 00' 04.14".
004	This discharge point drains the center runway at SLCIA. Normally it drains to the east by gravity, where it discharges to the City Drain Canal at the point where Outfall 001 enters the City Drain. However, during high flows, the water is pumped south and discharges to the Surplus Canal. The location of the outfall is on the airport boundary on the south side, east of discharge Outfall 002. The area drained includes the main terminal area, passenger parking, loading/unloading, concourses, taxiways and the car rental facilities, and the center runway. Located at Latitude: 40° 46' 07.16", Longitude: 111° 58' 13.79".
005	The discharge point drains south to the Surplus Canal from just west of the smaller eastern runway to the terminal area. It drains the large middle runway and most of the main terminal area. Located at Latitude: 40° 46' 22.30", Longitude: 111° 59' 21.64".

B. Narrative Standard. It shall be unlawful, and a violation of this Permit, for the Permittee to discharge or place any waste or other substance in the discharge in such a way as will be or may become offensive, such as:

1. observable deposits of solids, scum, sheen, or other substances;
2. observable film, sheen, or discoloration from oil and grease;
3. foam or substances that produce an observable change in color, odor, or cloudiness.

C. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements.

1. Effective immediately and lasting through the life of this permit, there shall be no acute or chronic toxicity in Outfall 001, 002, 003, 004, and 005 as defined in Part XI and determined by test procedures described in this permit.

    a. Effective immediately and lasting the duration of this permit, Permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 001, 002, 003, 004 and 005. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by Permittee as described in the tables below.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations *a	
	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L *j	3.0/4.5	--
TDS, mg/L *b *c	--	1,200
Oil & Grease, mg/L	--	10.0
pH, Standard Units	6.5	9

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a, *h			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Flow *d, *e Outfall 001 Outfall 002 Outfall 003 Outfall 004 Outfall 005	Highest Daily Maximum flow during the month	Recorder	MGD
Flow *d, *e Outfall 001 Outfall 002 Outfall 003 Outfall 004 Outfall 005	Monthly Total Flow	Recorder/ Calculated	MGD
Flow *d, *k Outfall 001 Outfall 002 Outfall 003 Outfall 004 Outfall 005	Continuous Flow Record	Recorder	See footnote *k
BOD_5, Effluent	2x Monthly *i	Grab and Composite	mg/L
COD, Effluent	2x Monthly *i	Grab and Composite	mg/L

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements *a, *h			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Ammonia as Nitrogen	2x Monthly *i	Grab and Composite	mg/L
pH	2x Monthly *i	Instantaneous	SU
Dissolved Oxygen	2x Monthly *i	Instantaneous	mg/L
TDS	2x Monthly *i	Composite	mg/L
Oil & Grease *f	2x Monthly *i	Grab	mg/L
Metals *g	Monthly/ Quarterly *g	Grab and Composite	µg/L

*a See Definitions, Permit Part XI, for definition of terms.
*b This limitation does not apply to Outfall 001.
*c This limitation will be held in abeyance for some duration. See Part I.C.2.a. of the Permit for more information.
*d Permittee must measure flow of effluent volume in such a manner that Permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained. Permittee must report flow for each outfall.
*e Permittee must report the monthly total discharged from each outfall, as well as the highest daily maximum flow recorded at each outfall for the month.
*f Oil & Grease sampled when sheen is present or visible. If no sheen is present or visible, report N/A.
*g Permittee shall monitor the following metals: Dissolved Aluminum, Total Arsenic, Total Cadmium, Total Chromium, Total Copper, Total Cyanide, Total Lead, Total Mercury, Total Nickel, Dissolved Selenium, Total Silver and Total Zinc. Permittee shall monitor once a month during months with Qualifying Deicing Events, as defined in Part XI., and quarterly during periods without Qualifying Deicing Events.
*h Permittee must comply with the Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements at all outfalls. Section IV.C. of this permit contains additional monitoring and reporting requirements.
*i Permittee shall collect samples twice monthly when SLCIA is discharging; this must include Qualifying Deicing Events if they occur, but if they do not occur during the month, other discharges must be sampled. Permittee shall take all samples in accordance with the requirements and definitions found in Part IV.C. of the permit. If there is no discharge during the month, no sampling is required and Permittee shall report "no discharge" on the DMR.
*j Outfall 001 has a Daily Minimum Limitation of 3.0 mg/L, and Outfalls 002-005 have a Daily Minimum Limitation of 4.5 mg/L.
*k Permittee shall submit Record of Flow information as an Attachment on the Monthly DMR Report in the format specified by the Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ).

2. Compliance Schedule

   a. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Compliance Schedule

      (1) At a minimum, the TDS limitation will be held in abeyance for 180 days from the Permit renewal date.

      (2) After the initial 180-day abeyance period, the Permittee shall limit TDS to a daily maximum of 1,200 mg/L unless Permittee chooses to complete a Use Attainability Analysis (Analysis) or evaluation of alternatives consistent with a Level II Antidegradation Review (Evaluation).

      (3) Permittee must submit a plan and time frame for an Analysis or Evaluation to the Director of DWQ (Director) within 180 days of the effective date of this Permit for approval. If no Analysis or Evaluation plan is submitted within 180 days, the 1,200 mg/L limitation will go into effect 181 days after Permit issuance.

      (4) If Permittee chooses to complete this Analysis or Evaluation, the effluent limit of 1,200 mg/L limitation will be held in abeyance until the Analysis or Evaluation is complete or for three years from the issuance date of this Permit. If the Analysis

or Evaluation concludes, and DWQ concurs, that an update to the TDS limitation is required, the permit will be modified. If the plan is submitted within this timeframe, and the Director has not made a final determination on the submittal, the 1,200 mg/L limitation shall continue to be held in abeyance until such a determination is issued by the Director.

(5) If more time is required, the Permittee may request a modification of the TDS Compliance Schedule at any time during the Permit cycle.

TDS Compliance Schedule	
Date	**Milestone**
Permit Issuance	TDS limitation held in abeyance.
180 Days from Permit Issuance	If the Permittee chooses, the Analysis or Evaluation plan and timeframe shall be submitted to DWQ Director.
181 Days from Permit Issuance	If no Analysis or Evaluation plan and timeframe is submitted, the TDS limitation goes into effect.
Within three years from Permit Issuance	Permittee will submit Final Analysis or Evaluation, and DWQ will evaluate. Submittal date will be flexible and based on the timeframe submitted and agreed on by DWQ. If the Analysis or Evaluation concludes, and DWQ concurs, that an update to the TDS limitation is required, the permit will be modified prior to three years from permit issuance.
Three years from Permit Issuance	If the TDS limitation has not been modified as a result of the Analysis or Evaluation, the 1,200 mg/L limitation goes into effect.

b. Any violation of Compliance Schedule requirements listed above is a violation of the Permit.

D. Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.

1. Storm Water Discharges. Except as provided in Part I.D.2, all discharges covered by this Permit shall be composed entirely of storm water.

2. Non-Storm Water Discharges.
   a. Except as provided in Part I.D.2.b, discharges other than stormwater must be eliminated; covered under another UPDES permit; or treated sufficiently to be included in this permit after a request for modification. This includes sector-specific prohibited non-stormwater discharges:

      (1) Aircraft, ground vehicle, runway, and equipment wash waters;
      (2) Dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

   b. The following are the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with the other requirements of this permit:

      (1) Discharges from emergency and unplanned fire-fighting activities;

(2) Fire hydrant flushing;
(3) Potable water, including uncontaminated water line flushing;
(4) Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers and chillers, and other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
(5) Irrigation and landscape drainage, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
(6) Pavement wash waters, provided that detergents or hazardous cleaning products are not used (i.e. bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols), and the wash waters do not come in contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities, or any other toxic or hazardous materials, unless residues are first cleaned up using dry clean-up methods (i.e. applying absorbent materials and sweeping, using hydrophobic mops/rags) and Permittee has implemented appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (i.e. filtration, detention, settlement);
(7) External building and structure washdown and power wash water that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products (i.e. those containing bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols) and Permittee has implemented appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (i.e. filtration, detention, settlement);
(8) Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
(9) Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials;
(10) Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collect on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (i.e. "piped" cooling tower blowdown; drains);
(11) Water sprayed for dust control or at a truck load wet-down station, provided it is sprayed in a manner as to not cause erosion or to lead to the transport of potential pollutants;
(12) Any authorized non-stormwater discharge listed in Part I.D.2.b. mixed with a discharge authorized by a different UPDES Permit and/or discharge that does not require UPDES Permit authorization.

E. Reporting of Monitoring Results.

1. Reporting of Stormwater Monitoring Results. Each month, Permittee shall summarize and report monitoring results obtained during the previous month on a DMR Form (EPA No. 3320-1)* or by NetDMR, post-marked or entered into NetDMR no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on Month 28, 20--. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, Permittee shall report "no discharge." Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of Signatory Requirements (see Part X.G), and submitted by NetDMR, or to DWQ at the following address unless Permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception to NetDMR reporting:

Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Water Quality
PO Box 144870
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

II. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

THIS SECTION ONLY APPLIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGES TO A POTW

A. Definitions. For this section, the following definitions shall apply:

1. *Indirect Discharge* means the introduction of pollutants into a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307 (b), (c) or (d) of the CWA.

2. *Interference* means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

   a. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and

   b. Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

3. *Pass Through means* a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the State or waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

4. *Publicly Owned Treatment Works* or *POTW* means a treatment works, as defined by section 212 of the CWA, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the CWA). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality, as defined in section 502(4) of the CWA, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

5. *Significant Industrial User (SIU)* means:

   a. Except as provided in paragraphs (5)(b) and (5)(c) of this definition, the term Significant Industrial User means:

      (1) All Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and

      (2) Any other Industrial User that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact

cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW Treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority on the basis that the Industrial User has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

b. The Control Authority may determine that an Industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards under § 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User rather than a Significant Industrial User on a finding that the Industrial User never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the Pretreatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:

(1) The Industrial User, prior to the Control Authority's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements;

(2) The Industrial User annually submits the certification statement required in § 403.12(q) together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and

(3) The Industrial User never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.

c. Upon a finding that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in paragraph (5)(a)(2) of this definition has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirement, the Control Authority may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an Industrial User or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such Industrial User is not a Significant Industrial User.

6. *User or Industrial User (IU)* means a source of Indirect Discharge.

B. Discharge to POTW. Any wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer, either as a direct discharge or as a hauled waste, are subject to Federal, State and local pretreatment regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of The Water Quality Act of 1987, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable federal General Pretreatment Regulations promulgated at 40 CFR 403, the State Pretreatment Requirements at Utah Admin. Code R317-8-8, and any specific local discharge limitations developed by the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) accepting the wastewaters. At a minimum, the discharge into a POTW must meet the requirements of Part II. D. and E. of the permit.

C. Hazardous Waste Notification. The Permittee must notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Director, the Director and the State hazardous waste authorities in writing if they discharge any substance into a POTW that, if otherwise disposed of, would be considered a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261. This notification must include the name of the hazardous waste, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous or batch).

D. General and Specific Prohibitions.

1. General Prohibitions. The Permittee may not introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which cause Pass Through or Interference. These general prohibitions and the specific prohibitions in paragraph 2. of this section apply to the introducing pollutants into a POTW whether or not the Permittee is subject to other National Pretreatment Standards or any national, State, or local Pretreatment Requirements.

2. Specific Prohibitions. The following pollutants shall not be introduced into a POTW:

   a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140˚F (60˚C);

   b. Pollutants, which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0;

   c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference;

   d. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at such volume or strength as to cause Interference in the POTW;

   e. Heat in amounts, which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in Interference, but in no case, heat in such quantities that the influent to the sewage treatment works exceeds 104˚F (40˚C));

   f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;

   g. Pollutants, which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapor, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause worker health or safety problems;

   h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW; or

   i. Any pollutant that causes Pass Through or Interference at the POTW.

   j. Any specific pollutant which exceeds any Local Limitation established by the POTW.

E. Categorical Standards. In addition to the general and specific limitations expressed in *Part II. D.* of this section, applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards must be met by all Industrial Users discharging into a POTW. These standards are published in the federal regulations at *40 CFR 405 through 471*.

III. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Stormwater Control Measures. Permittee shall select, design, install, and implement stormwater control measures in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specification to minimize pollutant discharges.

B. Minimize Exposure. Permittee shall minimize the exposure of pollutant sources associated with manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff. Minimizing exposure may include locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings.

C. Good Housekeeping. Permittee shall keep clean all areas exposed to stormwater as necessary to minimize potential sources of pollutants. Measures may include practices such as:

1. Sweeping at regular intervals;

2. Storing materials in appropriately labeled containers;

3. Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have some form of secondary containment or other treatment or capture method;

4. Minimize the potential for waste, garbage, and floating debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free from such materials;

5. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Permittee shall minimize the contamination of stormwater from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (taking into consideration safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations):
   a. Performing maintenance activities indoors;
   b. Maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance areas;
   c. Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal;
   d. Prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor;
   e. Using dry cleanup methods; and
   f. Collecting the stormwater from the maintenance areas and providing treatment or recycling.

6. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Permittee shall minimize the contamination of stormwater from cleaning areas through demarcating these areas using signage or other appropriate means.

7. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Storage Areas. Permittee shall minimize the contamination of stormwater from all storage areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment awaiting maintenance through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (taking into consideration safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations):
   a. Storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors or other designated areas;

   b. Using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and

   c. Perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

8. <u>Material Storage Areas</u>. Permittee shall minimize the contamination of stormwater from all material storage areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment awaiting maintenance through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (taking into consideration safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations):

   a. Maintaining the vessels of stored materials (i.e. used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition;

   b. Plainly labeling the vessels (i.e. "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A");

   c. Storing materials indoors;

   d. Storing waste materials in a centralized location;

   e. Minimizing discharges of stormwater to the areas; and

   f. Installing berms or dikes around storage areas.

9. <u>Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas</u>. Permittee shall minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures, such as the following, where feasible (taking into consideration safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations):

   a. Implementing spill and overflow practices (i.e. placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations);

   b. Using only dry cleanup methods; and

   c. Collecting stormwater.

10. <u>Source Reduction</u>. Permittee shall minimize the use of glycol-based deicing chemicals to quantities necessary to the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges.

11. <u>Runway Operations</u>. Permittee shall minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from pavement deicing and anti-icing operations through implementing source reduction control measures, such as the following, where feasible (taking into consideration safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations):

   a. Metered application of chemicals;

   b. Pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application;

   c. Installing a runway ice detection system;

   d. Implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup;

   e. Heating sand;

   f. Product substitution. Permittee shall assess whether alternative pavement deicers and anti-icers that result in reduced BOD and TDS concentrations in stormwater are reasonably commercially available, meet Facility operational needs, and comply with FAA requirements;

   g. Mechanical systems (i.e. snow plows, brushes);

   h. Conveying contaminated stormwater into swales or an impoundment; and

i. Pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting.

12. Aircraft Deicing Operations. Permittee shall minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing operations through implementing source reduction control measures, such as the following, where feasible (taking into consideration safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations):

    a. Determining whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjusting as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety;
    b. Use alternatives to glycol
    c. Containment measures for applied chemicals;
    d. Forced-air deicing systems;
    e. Computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems;
    f. Infrared technology;
    g. Hot water;
    h. Varying glycol content to air temperature;
    i. Enclosed-basket deicing trucks;
    j. Mechanical methods;
    k. Solar radiation;
    l. Hanger Storage;
    m. Aircraft Covers;
    n. Thermal blankets for MD-80's and DC-9s;
    o. Using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems;
    p. Installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application;
    q. Plug- and-pump (PnP);
    r. Using vacuum and collection trucks (i.e. glycol recovery vehicles);
    s. Storing contaminated stormwater and deicing fluids in tanks;
    t. Recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible;
    u. Releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works;
    v. Separation of contaminated snow;
    w. Conveying contaminated stormwater into an impoundment for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and
    x. Directing stormwater into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures.

13. Management of Stormwater. When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as "clear ice deicing"), Permittee shall implement control measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants, or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges, Permittee shall implement control measures, such as the following, where determined to be feasible (taking into consideration safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations):

a. Recovering deicing fluids;

b. Preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (i.e. covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains);

c. Releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; and

d. Recycling deicing fluid whenever practicable.

14. Deicing Season. Permittee shall determine the seasonal timeframe (i.e. December through February, October through March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the Facility and implement control measures particular to the Facility.

D. Maintenance of Control Measures. Permittee shall maintain all control measures, equipment, and systems used to maintain compliance with this Permit in effective operating condition. Permittee shall conduct maintenance of control measures by:

1. Performing routine inspections and preventative maintenance of stormwater drainages, source controls, treatment systems, equipment, and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants via stormwater; and

2. Initiating routine maintenance, repair, or replacement within twenty-four hours from the time such needed actions are identified. Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize and prevent pollutant discharges until the needed actions can be taken.

E. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Permittee shall minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur in order to minimize pollutant discharges. Permittee shall implement, at a minimum:

1. Procedures to clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods, such as absorbents, to prevent the discharge of pollutants;

2. The use of drip pans or absorbents if leaky vehicles or equipment are being stored outdoors;

3. Procedures for regularly inspecting, testing, maintaining, and repairing all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharged to receiving waters;

4. Procedures for plainly labeling containers that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;

5. Procedures for the proper management of the water priority chemicals, (defined in Part XI. and attached the Fact Sheet) as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) in liquid storage areas, material storage areas, truck and rail car loading and unloading areas, and transfer and handling areas;

6. Procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;

7. Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases; and

8. Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

F. Erosion and Sediment Controls. Permittee must stabilize areas of exposed soils (i.e. vegetation preservation, temporary seeding, permanent seeding, temporary mulching, vegetative buffer strips, etc.) and control runoff using appropriate control measures (i.e. silt fence, straw bales, riprap, treatment, etc.) to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants. Among other actions taken, flow velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge locations and within outfall channels, where necessary, to minimize erosion and give proper retention time for pollutants to settle.

G. Management of Stormwater Runoff. Permittee shall divert, reuse, contain, or treat stormwater runoff, in a manner that minimizes pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site (i.e. vegetative swales and other vegetative filtration practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices or other equivalent measures).

H. Stormwater Ponds and Catch Basins. Stormwater ponds and catch basins shall only contain stormwater or uncontaminated groundwater. Stormwater ponds and catch basins shall be designed constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent the discharge of pollutants from Permittee to waters of the state. Permittee must account for increased flows from impervious areas and how stormwater will enter and leave the pond to prevent erosion.

I. Washout Operations. Permittee shall prevent discharges from washing applicators, containers, or vehicles used for making, storing, and/or transporting concrete and other goods and materials (i.e. paint, stucco, oils, curing compounds, etc.) through proper controls, such as the following:

1. Directing wash water into a leak-proof container or leak-proof pit designed so that it does not receive excess storm water runoff and no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation;

2. Handling washout and cleanout wastes appropriately by not co-mingling with stormwater. Appropriate management practices may include:

   a. Allowing the wash water to evaporate on an impermeable surface and disposing of the residual solids appropriately with other solid waste;

   b. Having a liquid waste hauler for wash water receive it for proper disposal at a permitted disposal facility;

   c. Pretreating wash water and obtaining authorization from a permitted treatment facility for disposal of the waste water; and

   d. Re-use of wash water in the manufacturing process.

3. Locating washing activities as far away as possible from waters of the state and storm water inlets or conveyances. Designate where this activity is appropriate and restrict all washing to this area.

J. Employee Training. Permittee shall conduct training for all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to comply with the Permit (i.e., inspectors, maintenance personnel, etc.), including all members of the stormwater pollution prevention team, as identified in Part VI.D.1.

1. At a minimum, the following personnel shall understand the requirements of this Permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to Permit requirements:

    a. Personnel overseeing the implementation of, revisions to, and amending of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan;

    b. Personnel who perform installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of control measures;

    c. Personnel who work in areas of industrial activity subject to the permit; and

    d. Personnel who conduct stormwater discharge monitoring as required in Part I.C. and IV.

2. Employee training shall focus on topics as applicable to the personnel responsibilities, to include, but not limited to:

    a. Overview of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan;

    b. Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;

    c. Location of all the controls required by the Permit and how they are to be maintained;

    d. Proper procedures to follow with respect to pollution prevention requirements;

    e. When and how to conduct inspections, record findings, and take corrective actions;

    f. Used oil and spent solvent management;

    g. Fueling procedures; and

    h. General good housekeeping practices.

K. Non-Stormwater Discharges. Permittee shall eliminate all non-stormwater discharges not authorized under Part I.D.2. If not covered under a separate UPDES permit, wastewater, wash water, and any other unauthorized non-stormwater shall be discharged to a sanitary sewer, in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or otherwise disposed of appropriately (i.e. hauled off site to an appropriate disposal facility, allowed to evaporate, etc.). This Permit does not authorize Permittee to discharge to the sanitary sewer. If Permittee does connect to the sanitary sewer, Permittee shall be responsible for obtaining the approval and/or permitting from the sanitary sewer operator prior to discharging.

L. Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials. Permittee shall minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques. Permittee shall minimize off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials through implementing appropriate controls, such as the following:

1. Restricting vehicle use to properly designated exit points;

2. Using appropriate stabilization techniques at all points that exit onto paved roads;

3. Implementing additional track-out controls as necessary to ensure that sediment removal occurs prior to vehicles exiting the facility; and

4. Where sediment has been tracked-out from the facility onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas outside of the facility, removing deposited sediment before it accumulates significantly and is tracked beyond the immediate vicinity of the facility. Frequency of removal is dependent on industrial operations at the facility, but should be completed at least by the end of each work day. Permittee shall remove Track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal. Permittee is prohibited from hosing or sweeping tracked-out sediment into any storm water conveyance, storm drain inlet, or water of the state.

M. Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt. Permittee shall enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. Permittee shall implement appropriate measures (i.e. good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater from the piles is not discharged; discharges from the piles are authorized under another UPDES permit; or treated sufficiently to be included in this permit after a request for modification.

N. Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Storage and Release. Except during emergency firefighting activities, Permittee must prevent the contribution of PFAS-containing materials to stormwater discharges, including from all areas that contribute stormwater runoff to the discharge points.

1. If Permittee uses PFAS containing foams for emergency firefighting, Permittee shall evaluate whether foams that do not contain PFAS may be used in some or all types of fires at the facility. If foam containing PFAS is anticipated to be used for emergency firefighting, Permittee shall develop procedures to prevent or minimize releases to stormwater including removal of residuals following the emergency response period.

2. All identified materials containing PFAS must be identified in Part VI.D.4 and be contained, collected, and legally disposed of without re-introduction to wastewater, stormwater, or surface water. Permittee must exercise due diligence in identifying sources of PFAS at the permitted facility that may be exposed to stormwater. This requirement does not apply to materials released during firefighting emergency response periods. Common materials containing PFAS in industrial activities include, but are not limited to those shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Common substances that contain PFAS in industrial activities [1]

Chemguard foam	MacDermid Macuplex STR
Scotchgard	Plating Process Systems PMS-R
Tridol	Femetrol-140
Dry chemicals used for type B fires	Brite Guard AF-1 fume control
ANKOR WETTING AGENT F	Goretex
Clepo Chrome Mist Control	Teflon or teflon-type coating (including PTFE coatings)
Fumetrol 140 Mist Suppressant	Electrostatic control agents
Benchmark Benchbrite STX	Friction control agents
Benchmark CFS	Dirt repellant
MacDermid Proquel B	Anti-adhesives

1. The substances listed may potentially contain PFAS. To verify its presence, review https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/research-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas and consult with the manufacturer

IV. INSPECTIONS, ASSESSMENTS, AND EVALUATIONS

A qualified person, as defined in Part XI, shall inspect the Facility at the frequency required in this Part for each type of inspection. Individuals identified as a qualified person shall be included as a member of the pollution prevention team in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in Part VI.D.1. Permittee is required to conduct routine facility inspections and comprehensive site compliance evaluations.

A. Routine Facility Inspections.

1. Inspection Frequency. Permittee shall inspect the Facility, using a qualified person, at least **once every quarter** (i.e. once each calendar quarter).

    a. Deicing Season. Permittee shall increase inspection frequency to **at least monthly** during the deicing season. If the facility needs to deice before or after the Deicing Season, Permittee shall conduct the monthly inspection during all months which deicing chemicals are used.

2. Inspection Procedures. During routine facility inspections, Permittee must inspect, using qualified personnel, all areas covered by the permit, as applicable, including, but not limited to:

    a. Areas where industrial materials, residues, or trash are exposed to or come in contact with stormwater;

    b. Areas where industrial activities or materials, identified in Part VI.D.4, are exposed to stormwater at the facility;

    c. Areas where industrial equipment, drums, tanks, or other containers are being stored;

    d. Areas where offsite tracking of sediment from vehicles entering and exiting the facility occurs;

    e. Areas where soil erosion has occurred or has the potential to occur as identified in Part VI.D.3.d.;

    f. Areas where unauthorized non-stormwater discharges may be occurring;

    g. All discharge points;

    h. All control measures installed at the facility to control stormwater and to prevent pollutant discharges that may need replacement, maintenance, or repair;

    i. Fueling areas;

    j. Material storage areas;

    k. Loading and unloading areas;

    l. Aircraft and runway deicing operations areas;

    m. Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas; and

n. Storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

3. Inspection Reports. Permittee shall maintain routine Facility inspection reports in an accessible format with the SWPPP, in accordance with Part VI.D.8, and shall contain, at a minimum:

    a. The date and time of the inspection;

    b. The name of the inspector(s);

    c. If there is a discharge occurring at the Facility and the location of the discharge;

    d. Any stormwater control measures needing maintenance, repair, or replacement;

    e. Any incidents of noncompliance with the permit; and

    f. A signed certification in accordance with Part X.G.

B. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations.

1. Evaluation Frequency. Permittee shall conduct a comprehensive site compliance evaluation at least **once per year**.

2. Evaluation Procedures. During the comprehensive site compliance evaluation, Permittee must evaluate the design, location, and implementation of industrial operations, selected control measures, and other aspects of the SWPPP, to include:

    a. Correctly identifying in the SWPPP all industrial activities taking place and all materials that are located at the facility;

    b. Adequate, properly designed, and correctly implemented control measures;

    c. Proper operation of all stormwater management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other pollution prevention measures;

    d. Adequate and appropriately located equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment;

    e. A current and up-to-date SWPPP, in accordance with Part VI.C.; and

    f. Retention, accuracy, and accessibility of all associated SWPPP documents, such as sampling results, inspection reports, and additional Permit documents, in accordance with Part VI.D.9.

3. Evaluation Reports. Permittee shall maintain comprehensive site compliance evaluation reports in an accessible format with the SWPPP, in accordance with Part VI.D.8. The reports shall contain, at a minimum:

    a. The date of the evaluation;

    b. The name of the individual(s) conducting the evaluation;

c. Corrections needed in the SWPPP in relation to stormwater management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other pollution prevention measures;

d. Certification that the SWPPP is current with existing facility operations, in accordance with Part VI.C;

e. Any incidents of noncompliance with this permit. If there are no incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit; and

f. A signed certification in accordance with Part X.G.

C. Additional Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit:

   a. Under the guidance and review of an environmental engineer with sufficient expertise in deicing chemicals, deicing processes, deicer fate and transport, and stormwater discharges, Permittee shall prepare an estimate of the annual mass loadings of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) discharged from each outfall. The estimation method shall consider use of information such as reported deicer application data, monitored flow rates and BOD_5 and COD concentrations from monthly UPDES monitoring, and information available in the aviation industry on estimated 'fugitive losses' of applied deicers to evaporation, wind, loss on takeoff, degradation, and infiltration. With the prepared estimate, Permittee will include tables of total deicing chemical applied and recovered by the on-site treatment plant. Permittee shall prepare this report annually and attach it to the February NetDMR for the previous twelve months (January-December). In addition, Permittee shall also attach these reports to the SWPPP as described in Part VI.D.9

   b. For the purposes of this permit, the "average annual" usage rate of deicing/anti-icing chemicals is determined by averaging the cumulative amount of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used by all operators at the Facility in the 3 previous calendar years.

2. Sampling.

   a. Permittee shall take a minimum of two grab samples and two flow-weighted composite samples from all outfalls each monitoring period. The monitoring period is defined as one month. During deicing season, all such samples shall be collected from a Qualifying Deicing Event. A Deicing Event, as defined in Part XI, is a discharge resulting from a precipitation event that is greater than 0.1 inches of rainfall (including snow) in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previous Qualifying Deicing Event. If samples are not collected during the previous Deicing Event, the 72-hour requirement does not apply, and samples must be collected during the next Deicing Event.

   b. In months when no deicing occurs at the Facility, Permittee shall take a minimum of two grab samples per monitoring period when discharging, and two flow weighted composite samples. Permittee shall collect samples from all outfalls. The monitoring period is defined as one month.

c. Grab samples should be taken when pollutant concentrations in the storm water/melt water discharges from deicing/anti-icing operations are expected to be at a maximum. The recommended methodology for performing grab and flow-weighted composite sampling is described at 40 CFR § 122.21(g)(7).

d. In lieu of the above monitoring protocols, Permittee has the option to submit to the Director for review site-specific deicing/anti-icing discharge monitoring protocol and methodology that are potentially better suited to the Facility's circumstances. Written approval from the Director is required before implementation of any alternative discharge monitoring protocols.

3. Sampling Waiver.

a. Adverse Conditions. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as high winds, blizzard conditions, ice storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (extended frozen conditions, etc.).

V. REQUIRED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

A. SWPPP Review and Revision. When any of the following conditions occur, or the Director informs Permittee that any of the following conditions have occurred, Permittee shall review and revise, as appropriate, the SWPPP so Permit monitoring parameters are met and pollutant discharges are eliminated or minimized:

1. An unauthorized release or discharge (i.e. spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit) occurs at the Facility;

2. A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit found in Part I.C.1;

3. Stormwater controls installed at the Facility are not stringent enough for stormwater discharges to be controlled, as necessary, such that receiving waters of the state will meet applicable water quality standards; or

4. A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or is not being properly operated or maintained.

B. Deadlines for Corrective Actions. Permittee shall immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until he or she can implement a permanent solution, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events. If additional actions are necessary, Permittee shall complete the corrective actions (i.e. install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery that the condition is not met.

If notified by the Director, or an authorized representative, of needed corrective actions, Permittee shall make the required changes to the SWPPP and shall submit to the Director a written certification that the requested changes have been made within 30 days of notification, in accordance with Part VI.B.3.

C. Effect of Corrective Action. If the event triggering the SWPPP Review is a Permit violation (e.g. non-compliance with a numeric effluent limit), correcting the violation that triggered a SWPPP review does not nullify the violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this Part is an additional Permit violation. The Director shall consider the appropriateness and promptness of the corrective action in determining enforcement responses to Permit violations.

VI. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Permittee shall develop a SWPPP for the Facility. The SWPPP shall be prepared by in accordance with good engineering practices and in accordance with 40 CFR § 125.3(d)(2) or (3), as appropriate. DWQ recommends that plans be signed by a State registered Professional Engineer (P.E.), particularly where plans are complex, treatment systems are used, and risks to storm water discharges are significant.

The SWPPP shall identify potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the Facility. In addition, the SWPPP shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices that are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the Facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The Permittee must implement the provisions of the SWPPP required under this part as a condition of this permit.

A. Deadlines for SWPPP Preparation and Compliance.

1. Existing Facilities. Permittee shall update the SWPPP to reflect the conditions and requirements of this Permit within 30 days of issuance of this permit.

2. Extensions. Upon a showing of good cause, the Director may establish a later date in writing for preparing and achieving compliance with the SWPPP for a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity.

B. Signature and SWPPP Review.

1. Signature and Location. The SWPPP shall be signed and dated in accordance with Part X.G. A current copy of the SWPPP shall be retained at the Facility in an accessible format.

2. SWPPP Availability. Permittee shall make SWPPPs available, upon request, to the Director. The SWPPP must be made available for review at the time of an onsite inspection.

3. Required Modifications. The Director may notify Permittee at any time that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. Such notification shall identify those provisions of the Permit that are not being met by the SWPPP, and identify which provisions of the SWPPP require modification in order to meet the minimum requirements of this part. Within 30 days of such notification, Permittee shall make the required changes to the SWPPP and shall submit to the Director a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

C. Keeping SWPPPs Current. Permittee shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. If the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing the pollutant sources identified under Part VI.D.4., or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges, Permittee shall amend the SWPPP to reflect the needed changes. Permittee shall review the SWPPP at least annually to ensure it reflects existing operations and site conditions. Amendments to the SWPPP may be reviewed by the Director, or an authorized representative, in the same manner as Part VI.B.

D. Contents of the SWPPP. The SWPPP must include all of the following elements:

1. Pollution Prevention Team. The SWPPP shall identify individuals, by name or title, who are members of the storm water pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. The storm water pollution prevention team is responsible for developing the SWPPP and assisting in its implementation, review, and modification. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's SWPPP.

2. Description of Activities at the Facility. The SWPPP shall provide a brief description of the nature of industrial activities at the facility.

3. Site Map. The SWPPP shall include a site map showing the location of the following, if applicable:

   a. Boundaries of the facility property;

   b. Significant structures and impervious surfaces;

   c. Directions of stormwater flow (indicated by arrows);

   d. Areas with high soil erosion potential due to activities, topography, or other factors;

   e. Stormwater control measures;

   f. Receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of the facility;

   g. Stormwater conveyances, including ditches, pipes, and swales;

   h. Potential pollutant sources identified in Part VI.D.4;

   i. Where significant spills or leaks, as discussed in Part VI.D.6.e have occurred for three years prior to the submission of the application and up to the present day;

   j. Stormwater monitoring points;

   k. Stormwater discharge points, numbered or labeled, and an outline of the portion of the drainage area located within facility boundaries that drains to the discharge point;

   l. Where stormwater discharges to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), if applicable;

   m. Run-on to the site from adjacent properties that may contain significant quantities of pollutants;

   n. Aircraft and runway deicing operations areas;

   o. Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas;

   p. Storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance; and

q. All other potential pollutant generating activities exposed to precipitation, including but not limited to:

(1) Fueling stations;
(2) Vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas;
(3) Loading and unloading areas;
(4) Locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
(5) Liquid storage tanks;
(6) Salt storage used for deicing or industrial purposes as described in Part III.M.; and
(7) Processing and storage areas.

4. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. The SWPPP shall include an inventory of all potential pollutants the industrial activities, materials, and processes at the facility may pose to storm water quality. The inventory shall specifically list, as applicable:

a. The activities, materials, and processes located at the facility that may be exposed to precipitation. This includes potential exposure that may occur during any handling, treating, storage, or disposal operations;

b. Any significant potential pollutant sources located at the site, to include any water priority chemicals, required to be reported as part of the EPCRA;

c. What the pollutants or pollutant parameters of concern are;

d. The location at the Facility where these industrial materials or activities are being exposed to stormwater;

e. The methods or best management practices (BMPs) being used to reduce or eliminate the pollutants in stormwater runoff;

f. Aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning;

g. Aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps);

h. All deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (i.e. potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. For any deicing chemicals used:

(1) A record of the types of chemicals, including the safety data sheets; and
(2) Monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates.

i. A description of any treatment to the stormwater prior to discharging, if applicable.

5. Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements. If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate UPDES permitting or local pretreatment requirements (i.e. hauled offsite or retained onsite), the permittee shall describe in the Plan the disposal method and include all pertinent information, to include:

a. The frequency of the disposal;

b. The estimated volume of the disposal; and

c. The final destination where disposal will be sent.

6. Measures and Controls. The SWPPP shall indicate how the following components will be implemented at the Facility:

   a. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires that areas which may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. Good housekeeping includes those practices outlined in Part III.C. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum:

      (1) A list of good housekeeping practices implemented at the Facility;
      (2) A schedule or convention that will be used for determining when housekeeping practices will occur (i.e. weekly, when identified, as needed, etc.); and
      (3) A schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks, and containers.

   b. Contaminated Melt Water. Measures implemented to address collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

   c. Preventative Maintenance. Preventative maintenance procedures shall involve timely inspection, maintenance, and repair of storm water management devices (i.e. cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins, etc.) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems. The SWPPP shall include at a minimum:

      (1) A list of all selected control measures at the facility that need to be inspected or maintained; and
      (2) The schedule or frequency for inspecting and/or maintaining the selected control measures.

d. Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP or otherwise responsible for stormwater management, of the components and goals identified in the SWPPP. Training should be conducted at least annually and should follow the requirements in Part III.J. The SWPPP shall identify, at a minimum:

   (1) The frequency of training for employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing any part of the SWPPP;
   (2) A log of the dates on which specific employees received training; and
   (3) The topic(s) or content discussed during the training.

Employee training logs may be maintained separate from the SWPPP (i.e. as part of new-employee on-boarding documentation or another facility specific training program), but they must be maintained in an accessible format and be made available upon request in accordance with Part X.E.

e. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. To prevent and respond appropriately to spills, the SWPPP shall identify:

(1) Areas where potential spills could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges;
(2) Discharge points where potential spills would discharge to waters of the State;
(3) Procedures for how material handling and storage are to be conducted;
(4) Location of necessary equipment, such as spill kits, to be implemented to clean or contain a spill;
(5) Personnel to contact in the event a spill is discovered, both on site and in accordance with Part VIII.H.
(6) A response schedule to limit tracking of spilled materials to other areas of the facility; and
(7) A list of significant spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants that have occurred at areas exposed to precipitation or that drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility for three years prior to this Permit renewal up to the present day.

The SWPPP may reference the existence of other plans, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan, plans developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA, or BMP Programs otherwise required by a UPDES Permit for the facility, so long as it meets all of the requirements under this Part. Any other plan referenced to under this Part must be maintained with the SWPPP and made available for review at the time of inspection.

7. Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation. During the first year of this Permit all discharge points at the Facility shall be evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. The evaluation shall include:

   a. The date of the evaluation;

   b. Identification of any authorized non-stormwater discharges as listed in Part I.D.2.b;

   c. A description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used (visual observation, sampling, etc.) as well as the results of the evaluation or testing;

   d. A list of the onsite discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;

   e. A certification that is signed in accordance with Part X.G.

8. Inspections, Assessments and Evaluations. The SWPPP shall document procedures and personnel for performing inspections and evaluations to include:
   a. Person(s) or position(s) responsible for conducting inspections;

b. Schedule for inspections; and

c. Identification of specific areas, materials, and activities to be inspected.

Permittee shall conduct all inspections and evaluations in accordance with Part IV and all records shall be maintained with the SWPPP in an accessible format and made available for review during an inspection.

9. Monitoring and Reporting. The SWPPP shall include the procedures and locations for all types of required monitoring conducted at the site in accordance with Parts I and IV to include:

   a. The location(s) at the Facility where samples are to be collected;

   b. The parameters that need to be sampled for based on Parts I and IV; and

   c. The frequency in which the parameters need to be sampled.

   All Facility sampling and monitoring results shall be maintained with the SWPPP in an accessible format and made available for review during an inspection or available electronically onsite.

10. Additional SWPPP Documentation. Permittee shall maintain the following documents with the SWPPP in an accessible format and make them available for review at the time of inspection:

    a. A copy of this Permit as a hard copy or in an easily accessible electronic format for facility personnel;

    b. A copy of loading reports as described in Part IV.C.1.; and

    c. A copy of any other existing UPDES permits authorizing discharges of anything other than stormwater as a hard copy or in an easily accessible electronic format.

11. Modification Log. The SWPPP shall include a modification log to keep track of changes, corrections, and revisions made since the SWPPP was created. Permittee shall log modifications made to the SWPPP as a result of a routine inspection or as a result of a required modification in accordance with Part VI.B.3, and include the following:

    a. The date of the modification;

    b. The modification or correction made to the SWPPP;

    c. The reasoning for the modification; and

    d. The signature of the individual certifying the modification.

VII. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities. Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Operators could include the airport authority and airport tenants, including air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators, and other parties who routinely perform industrial activities on airport property.

a. Permit Coverage/Submittal of Notice of Intent (NOI)s. Where an airport transportation facility has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under an UPDES stormwater permit.

b. Stormwater Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants. The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain stormwater requirements on behalf of its tenants in order to increase efficiency and eliminate redundancy or duplication of effort. Options available to the airport authority and its tenants for implementation of stormwater requirements include:

(1) The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on its activities;
(2) Tenants provide the airport authority with relevant inputs about tenants' activities, including deicing chemical usage, and the airport authority compiles and reports on tenants' and its own activities;
(3) Tenants independently perform, document and submit required information on their activities.

c. SWPPP Requirements. Permittee shall develop a single comprehensive SWPPP for all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the airport. Permittee should develop the comprehensive SWPPP collaboratively with its tenants. If any operator develops a SWPPP for discharges from its own areas of the airport, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the comprehensive SWPPP. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified in the comprehensive SWPPP, which all operators must sign and certify. As applicable, the SWPPP must clearly specify the Permit requirements to be complied with by:

(1) The airport authority for itself;
(2) The airport authority on behalf of its tenants;
(3) Tenants for themselves.

For each activity that an operator (e.g., the airport authority) conducts on behalf of another operator (e.g., a tenant), the SWPPP must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected operators. This is to ensure all actions are taken to correct any potential deficiencies or Permit violations. For example, where the airport authority is conducting monitoring for itself and its tenants, the SWPPP must identify how the airport authority will share the monitoring results with its tenants, and then follow-up with its tenants where there are any exceedances of benchmarks, effluent limits, or other limitations. In turn, the SWPPP must describe how the tenants will also follow-up to ensure Permit compliance.

d. Duty to Comply. All individual operators are responsible for implementing their assigned portion of the comprehensive SWPPP, and operators must ensure that their individual activities do not render another operator's stormwater controls ineffective. For multiple operators at an airport this means that each individual operator remains responsible for ensuring all requirements of its own MSGP coverage are met regardless of whether the comprehensive SWPPP allocates the actual implementation of any of those responsibilities to another entity. That is, the failure of the entity allocated responsibility in the SWPPP to implement a stormwater requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.

VIII. MONITORING, RECORDING & GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Representative Sampling. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements established under Part I shall be collected from the effluent stream prior to discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

B. Monitoring Procedures. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under Utah Admin. Code R317-2-10 and 40 CFR Part 503, utilizing sufficiently sensitive test methods unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

C. Penalties for Tampering. The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this Permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

D. Compliance Schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any Compliance Schedule of this Permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

E. Additional Monitoring by Permittee. If Permittee monitors any parameter more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under Utah Admin. Code R317-2-10 and 40 CFR Part 503 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Only those parameters required by the Permit need to be reported.

F. Records Contents. Permittee shall include the following information in monitoring records:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. The results of such analyses.

G. Retention of Records. Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. A copy of this UPDES Permit must be maintained at the facility.

H. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.

1. Permittee shall orally report any noncompliance including transportation accidents, spills, and uncontrolled runoff from biosolids transfer or land application sites which may seriously endanger health or environment, as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time Permittee first became aware of circumstances. The report shall be made to DWQ, (801) 536-4300, or the Utah Department of Environmental Quality 24 hour DWQ Environmental Incident Line (801) 536-4123.

2. Permittee shall report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone (801) 536-4300 as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:

   a. Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;

   b. Any unanticipated bypass, which exceeds any effluent limitation in the Permit (See Part IX.G);

   c. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the Permit (See Part IX.H.); or

   d. Violation of a daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit; or,

3. Permittee shall also submit a written report within five days of the time that Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written report shall contain:

   a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

   b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

   c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;

   d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and,

   e. Steps taken, if any, to mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment and human health during the noncompliance period.

4. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis, in writing, if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by DWQ, (801) 536-4300.

5. Permittee shall submit reports to the addresses in Part I.E. or via email to the Director.

I. Other Noncompliance Reporting. Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours shall be reported at the time that monitoring reports for Part I.E. are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part X.H.3.

J. Inspection and Entry. Permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

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

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

4. Permittee shall make the necessary arrangements with the landowner or leaseholder to obtain permission or clearance, the Director, or authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing their responsibilities.

IX. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Duty to Comply. Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any Permit noncompliance is a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; Permit termination, revocation and reissuance or modification; or denial of a Permit renewal application.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions. The Act provides that any person who violates a Permit condition implementing provisions of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Except as provided at Part IX.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities and Part IX.H, Upset Conditions, nothing in this Permit shall be construed to relieve Permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. Duty to Mitigate. Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. Permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any land application in violation of this permit.

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance. Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

F. Removed Substances. Collected screening, grit, solids, sludge, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash shall not directly enter either the final effluent or waters of the state by any other direct route.

G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities.

1. Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations. Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to Permit Part IX.G.2 and Permit Part IX.G.3 of this section.

2. Prohibition of Bypass.

   a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

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

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

(3) Permittee submitted notices as required under Part IX.G.3.

b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Parts IX.G.2.a (1), (2) and (3).

3. Notice.

a. Anticipated bypass. Except as provided above in Parts IX.G.2. and below in section IX.G.3.b, if Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, at least ninety days before the date of bypass. The prior notice shall include the following unless otherwise waived by the Director:

(1) Evaluation of alternative to bypass, including cost-benefit analysis containing an assessment of anticipated resource damages:

(2) A specific bypass plan describing the work to be performed including scheduled dates and times. Permittee must notify the Director in advance of any changes to the bypass schedule;

(3) Description of specific measures to be taken to minimize environmental and public health impacts;

(4) A notification plan sufficient to alert all downstream users, the public and others reasonably expected to be impacted by the bypass;

(5) A water quality assessment plan to include sufficient monitoring of the receiving water before, during and following the bypass to enable evaluation of public health risks and environmental impacts; and,

(6) Any additional information requested by the Director.

b. Emergency Bypass. Where ninety days advance notice is not possible, Permittee must notify the Director, and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, as soon as it becomes aware of the need to bypass and provide to the Director the information in Part IX.G.3.a.(1) through (6) to the extent practicable.

c. Unanticipated bypass. Permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Director as required under Part VIII.H, Twenty Four Hour Reporting. Permittee shall also immediately notify the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the public and downstream users and shall implement measures to minimize impacts to public health and environment to the extent practicable.

H. Upset Conditions.

1. Effect of an Upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based Permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part IX.H.2 are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that

noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is a final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. Conditions Necessary for a Demonstration of Upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, Permittee shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

   a. An upset occurred and that Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

   b. The facility was at the time being properly operated;

   c. Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part VIII.H, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting; and,

   d. Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IX.D, Duty to Mitigate.

3. Burden of Proof. In any enforcement proceeding, Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

I. Toxic Pollutants. Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

X. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Planned Changes. Permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible, but no later than 180 days prior to beginning construction, of any planned physical alteration or additions to the permitted Facility. Notice is required when:

1. The alteration or addition to the Facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in Utah Admin. Code R317-8-8(8.3);

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the Permit nor to notification requirements under Utah Admin. Code R317-8-4(4.1)(15). DWQ will evaluate whether the alteration or addition could potentially have a negative impact on water quality, and whether a Level II Antidegradation Study is required, consistent with Utah Admin. Code R317-2-3(3.1); or

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in Permittee's disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of Permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the Permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. Permittee shall give notice to the Director of any planned changes at least 30 days prior to their implementation.

B. Anticipated Noncompliance. Permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted Facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with Permit requirements.

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

D. Duty to Reapply. If Permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Permit after the expiration date of this permit, Permittee shall apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

E. Duty to Provide Information. Permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

F. Other Information. When Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a Permit application or any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

G. Signatory Requirements. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified.

1. All Permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director; and,

   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.

      (1) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:
         (a) The chief executive officer of the agency; or
         (b) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

2. All reports required by the Permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part X.G.2 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, Permittee must submit a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part X.G.2. to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

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

H. Penalties for Falsification of Reports. The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000.00 per violation, or by imprisonment, or both.

I. Availability of Reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under Utah Admin. Code R317-8-3(3.2), all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this Permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of Director. As required by the Act, Permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

J. Property Rights. The issuance of this Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

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

L. Transfers. This Permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

1. The current Permittee notifies the Director at least 20 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee's containing a specific date for transfer of Permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and,

3. The Director does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

M. State or Federal Laws. Nothing in this Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Utah Code § 19-5-117 and Section 510 of the CWA or any applicable Federal or State transportation regulations, such as but not limited to the Department of Transportation regulations.

N. Water Quality - Reopener Provision. This Permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations and compliance schedule, if necessary, if one or more of the following events occurs:

1. Water Quality Standards for the receiving water(s) to which Permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit.
2. A final wasteload allocation or equivalent water quality study is developed and approved by the State and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.

3. Revisions to the current CWA § 208 areawide treatment management plans or promulgations/revisions to TMDLs (40 CFR 130.7) approved by the EPA and adopted by DWQ which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this permit.

O. Toxicity Limitation - Reopener Provision. This Permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing, a WET limitation, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if toxicity is detected during the life of this permit.

XI. DEFINITIONS

A. "10-year, 24-hour precipitation event" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable reoccurrence interval of once in 10 years. This information is available in Weather Bureau Technical Paper No. 40, May 1961 and NOAA Atlas 2, 1973 for the 11 Western States, and may be obtained from the National Climatic Center of the Environmental Data Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

B. The "30-day (and monthly) average" is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period, or calendar month, whichever is applicable. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.

C. “Accessible Format” means in a manner that allows for the permittee, facility employees, the Director, authorized representatives, and other applicable individuals to easily obtain, review, modify, and sign documents or reports. Any documents or reports being maintained electronically shall be able to be accessed, emailed, or printed upon request.

D. "Act" means the "Utah Water Quality Act".

E. “Acute toxicity” occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either test species at any effluent concentration (lethal concentration or “LC_{50}”).

F. "Anti-icing activities" are caused by a storm event or cold weather conditions that compel (for safety liability or regulatory reasons) commercial airline companies to apply deicing or anti-icing fluids to airplanes scheduled for regular commercial flights. A significant deicing activity is where the number of airplanes deiced or prepared for anti-icing, or the quantity of deicing/anti-icing fluid applied to the airplane(s) is enough to activate the deicing/anti-icing recovery system, the diversion system, or to cause a measurable impact to the storm water discharge. Activating the recovery system or diversion system is where pumps are started, valves are turned, treatment is initiated, ponds receive flow, etc.

G. “ARFF” means Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting; it is a training center at Salt Lake City International Airport to train fire fighters.

H. "Best Management Practices" ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

I. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

J. “Composite Samples” shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, as a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period. Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours nor more than 24 hours. Acceptable methods for preparation of composite samples are as follows:

1. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at time of sampling;

2. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to total flow(volume) since last sample. For the first sample, the flow rate at the time the sample was collected may be used;

3. Constant sample volume, time interval between samples proportional to flow (i.e., sample taken every "X" gallons of flow); and,

4. Continuous sample volume, with sample collection rate proportional to flow rate.

K. "Chronic toxicity" occurs when the IC_{25}< 100% effluent. The 100% effluent is the concentration of the effluent in the receiving water, at the end of the mixing zone expressed as per cent effluent.

L. "Control Measures" means any stormwater control or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

M. "CWA" means The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, by The Clean Water Act of 1987.

N. "Daily Maximum" ("Daily Max.") is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.

O. "Director" means Director of the Utah Division of Water Quality.

P. "Effective Operating Condition" means a stormwater control is kept in effective operating condition if it has been implemented and maintained in such a manner that it is working as designed to minimize pollutant discharges.

Q. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

R. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.

S. "IC_{25}" is the concentration of toxicant (given in % effluent) that would cause a 25% reduction in mean young per female, or a 25% reduction in overall growth for the test population.

T. An "instantaneous" measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.

U. "Land application unit" means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.

V. "Landfill" means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

W. "Minimize" means to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

X. "Municipal separate storm sewer system" (large or medium) means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:

1. located in an incorporated place with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census; or

2. located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties; or
3. owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (a) or (ii) and that are designated by the Director as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.

Y. "Point Source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharges. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agriculture storm water runoff.

Z. "Qualifying Deicing Event" is defined as discharge resulting from a precipitation event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude, and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1-inch rainfall) precipitation event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding Qualifying Deicing Event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility.

AA. "Qualified Person" means those who are knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, and who possess the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

BB. "Runoff coefficient" means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at a conveyance as runoff.

CC. "SWPPP" means Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

DD. "Section 313 water priority chemical" means a chemical or chemical category which:

1. are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of EPCRA (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986);

2. are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA, Section 313 reporting requirements, and

3. meet at least one of the following criteria:

    a. are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (Organic Priority Pollutants), Table III (Certain Metals, Cyanides, and Phenols) or Table IV (Certain Toxic Pollutants and Hazardous Substances);

b. are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or

c. are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic toxicity criteria.

EE. “Severe Property Damage,” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

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

GG. "Significant spills" includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

HH. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

II. “Storm Water Collection System” is inclusive of the piping, manholes, junctions, and pump stations that are used to convey storm water runoff not collected by the deicing pad collection system to Outfalls 001, 002, 003, 004, and 005.

JJ. "Storm water discharge associated with industrial activity” means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the UPDES program under Utah Admin. Code R317-8. For the categories of industries identified in this section, the term includes storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste materials, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste water as defined in 40 CFR 401; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas, including tank farms, for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities, including industrial facilities that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated, include those facilities designated under Utah Admin. Code R317-8-11(11.3)(1)(a)(6).

KK. Transportation facilities classified as SIC 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, and 5171 that have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under paragraphs (a)-(g) or (i)-(k) of this subsection are associated with industrial activity.

LL. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based Permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

MM. "Waste pile" means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

NN. "Weekly average" is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period, or calendar week, whichever is applicable. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week that begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self- monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains the Saturday.