IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. 1

EFFECTIVE DATES
MARCH 1, 2028 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, 2033

FOR

STORMWATER DISCHARGE
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

NPDES GENERAL PERMIT NO. 1
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PART I. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area

This National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit General Permit No. 1 (hereafter "GP #1," "this permit," or "this GP") covers all areas of the State of Iowa.

B. Eligibility

1. **Authorization.** Except for stormwater discharges identified under Part I.B.2., this permit may authorize all new and existing stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are composed entirely of stormwater or stormwater combined with the nonstormwater discharges listed in Part III.A of this GP.
2. **Limitations on Coverage**. The following types of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are NOT authorized by this permit:
   - **a.** discharges that are subject to an existing effluent guideline limitation for a discharge of stormwater or a discharge which is a combination of stormwater and industrial wastewater[1];
   - **b.** discharges that are covered by an existing NPDES individual permit for the stormwater discharge or which are issued an individual permit in accordance with Part I.C. of this GP. Stormwater discharge(s) covered by an existing individual NPDES permit may be authorized under this general permit after the existing individual permit is terminated;
   - **c.** stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for construction activities (covered under NPDES General Permit #2);
   - **d.** stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from asphalt plants, concrete batch plants, rock crushing plants, and construction sand and gravel facilities (covered under NPDES General Permit #3); except for facilities which are subject to requirements to report releases into the environment under Title III, Section 313 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) for chemicals which are classified as Section 313 water priority chemicals;
   - **e.** discharges that the Department has shown to be or may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard;
   - **f.** new or expanded discharges to Outstanding Iowa Waters or to Outstanding National Resource Waters; and
   - **g.** discharges from airports that began operations on or after October 1, 2012 and have 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures.
3. **Other Sources.** Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are authorized by this permit may be combined with other sources of stormwater that are not classified as associated with industrial activity pursuant to 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14).
4. **Exclusions.** The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity do NOT require an NPDES permit:
   - **a.** Discharges from agricultural and silvicultural activities including stormwater runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range lands, and forest lands, but not discharges from concentrated animal feeding operations as defined in 40 CFR §122.23, concentrated aquatic production facilities as defined in 40 CFR §122.24, discharges to aquaculture projects as defined in 40 CFR §122.25, and discharges from silvicultural point sources as defined in 40 CFR §122.27.
   - **b.** Discharges of stormwater runoff from mining operations or oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities, composed entirely of flows which are from conveyances or systems of conveyances used for collecting and conveying precipitation runoff and which are not contaminated by contact with, or do not come in contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproduct, or waste products located on the site of such operations.

[1] For the purpose of this permit, the following effluent guideline limitations address stormwater: cement manufacturing (40 CFR Part 411); feedlots (40 CFR Part 412); fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR Part 418); petroleum refining (40 CFR Part 419); phosphate manufacturing (40 CFR Part 422); steam electric (coal pile runoff) (40 CFR Part 423); coal mining (40 CFR Part 434); mineral mining and processing (40 CFR Part 436); ore mining and dressing (40 CFR Part 440); and asphalt emulsion (40 CFR Part 443).

C. Requiring an Individual NPDES Permit

1. Any person that cannot meet the requirements of this GP must apply for and be issued an individual NPDES permit in order to dispose of wastewater resulting from the activities listed in Part I.B.
2. Any person authorized to discharge under this GP may apply for an individual NPDES permit from the Department at any time.
3. The Department may require any person authorized to discharge under this GP to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit by notifying the permittee in writing that an individual NPDES permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, application information, a statement setting a deadline to submit the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit, coverage under this GP shall automatically terminate. The deadline shall be no longer than one year from the date of the written notification. If a person fails to submit a complete individual NPDES permit application by the deadline established by the Department under this paragraph, their coverage under this GP is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for the application submittal.
4. The application for an individual NPDES permit shall be made on forms provided by the Department, shall include all applicable fees, and shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with 567 IAC 60.3(2)"*a.*"
5. When an individual NPDES permit is issued for a discharge authorized under this GP, the applicability of this GP to that specific discharge, as described in the individual permit, is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit. A facility may have one or more stormwater discharges covered by an individual permit and other stormwater discharge(s) authorized under this GP. When an individual NPDES permit is denied for a discharge otherwise subject to this GP, the applicability of this GP to that specific discharge is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Department.

D. Authorization

1. A discharger of stormwater associated with industrial activity must submit a complete Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with Part II of this GP to be authorized to discharge under this GP.
2. Unless notified by the Department to the contrary, applicants who submit a complete NOI are authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity under the terms and conditions of this permit. Upon review of the NOI, the Department may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES permit.

PART II. NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) REQUIREMENTS

A. Deadlines for Notification

Facilities which begin discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity after October 1, 1992 are not allowed to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity until an authorization has been issued for the facility by the Department.

B. Failure to Notify

Owners (or operators when owners do not operate the facility) who fail to notify the Department of their intent to be covered by this permit and discharge pollutants to waters of the state without an NPDES permit are in violation of the CWA and the Code of Iowa.

C. NOI Contents

A complete NOI shall include all of the items described below.

1. A completed NOI signed in accordance with Part VI.G of this GP. The information in the NOI shall include all of the following:
   - **a.** Name, address, and location of the facility for which the NOI is submitted;
   - **b.** The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code that best represent the principal products or activities provided by the facility;
   - **c.** The operator's name, address, email address, telephone number, and status (federal, state, private, public or other entity);

d. The type of discharge (new or existing); whether or not the discharge is to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4); the date the discharge is to commence; the permit status of the discharge; and the name of the receiving water(s);

e. An indication of whether this facility has existing quantitative data describing the concentration of pollutants in the stormwater discharges. Existing data should not be included as part of the NOI; it should be retained as part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); and

f. A certification that the terms and conditions of this general permit will be met.

2. Fees. The applicable fees specified in 567 IAC 60.14(455B).

3. Public Notification. A demonstration that a public notice was published at least one day in the newspaper with the largest circulation in the area in which the facility is located or the activity will occur, in accordance with 567 IAC 60.6(1)*"c."*

D. Where to Submit

Facilities that discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity must submit the items described in Parts II.C., II.E., and II.F. of this GP to the Department online at https://programs.iowadnr.gov/stormwater. The Department may specify other means of electronic submittal as needed.

E. Renotification

Prior to the expiration of an authorization issued under this general permit, the permittee is required to resubmit a NOI (no additional public notice is required) to the Department for coverage under the new general permit. If a new general permit has not been reissued prior to the expiration of the current permit, the provisions and coverage of the current permit are extended until replaced by the adoption of a new general permit.

F. Notice of Discontinuation (NOD)

1. A notice to discontinue the activity covered by this NPDES general permit must be submitted to the Department within 30 days of the discontinuance of the discharge in accordance with Part II.D of this GP.

2. A NOD shall include the following information:

a. the name of the owner/operator to which the authorization was issued;

b. the general permit number and permit authorization number;

c. the date that discharge was or will be discontinued, and,

d. the following certification signed in accordance with Part VI.G. of this GP:
I certify under penalty of law that all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the identified facility that are authorized by this NPDES General Permit No. 1 have been eliminated. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Discontinuation, that I am no longer authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity by Iowa Department of Natural Resources General NPDES Permit No. 1. and that discharging pollutants in stormwater associated with industrial activity to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit.

PART III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS, MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, AND OTHER NON-NUMERIC LIMITATIONS

A. Prohibition on Nonstormwater Discharges

All discharges covered by this general permit shall be composed entirely of stormwater, except for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity that are combined with either:

1. Nonstormwater discharges from:

a. firefighting activities,

b. potable water sources, including waterline flushings,

c. foundation or footing drains where the water is not contaminated with process materials such as solvents,

d. springs,

e. riparian habitats, and

f. wetlands; or

2. Nonstormwater discharges of:

- **a.** fire hydrant flushing water,
- **b.** uncontaminated groundwater that is not from dewatering activities covered under NPDES General Permit No. 9,
- **c.** irrigation water,
- **d.** exterior building washdown water,
- **e.** pavement washwater where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used, and
- **f.** air conditioning condensate.

The nonstormwater discharges listed above, when combined with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, may be authorized by this permit provided the nonstormwater components of the discharge are included in the SWPPP in accordance with Part III.C.4.h. of this GP.

B. Reporting of Releases and Noncompliance

1. **Release in Excess of Reportable Quantities.** Where a leak, spill or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the department using the environmental spill phone number, 515-725-8694, as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge.
2. **Twenty-four Hour Reporting.** You shall report any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment, including, but not limited to, violations of maximum daily limits for any toxic pollutant (listed as toxic under 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act) or hazardous substance (as designated in 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to 311 of the Clean Water Act). Information shall be provided orally to the appropriate regional field office of the department within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances. A written submission that includes a description of noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance including exact dates and times; whether the noncompliance has been corrected or the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent a reoccurrence of the noncompliance must be provided to the appropriate field office within 5 days of the occurrence.
3. **SWPPP Modification.** The SWPPP described in Part III.C. of this permit must be modified within seven calendar days of the release or noncompliance to:
   - **a.** provide a description of and the circumstances leading to the release or noncompliance, and
   - **b.** identify and provide for the implementation of steps to reduce, eliminate, and prevent a reoccurrence of the release or noncompliance.
4. **Other Noncompliance.** You shall give advance notice to the appropriate regional field office of the department of any planned activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. Notice is required only when previous notice has not been given to any other section of the department.

C. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)

A SWPPP shall be developed for each facility covered by this permit. SWPPPs shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The SWPPP shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. The SWPPP shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which will be used to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Facilities must implement the provisions of the SWPPP required under this part as a condition of this permit.

1. **Deadlines for SWPPP Preparation and Compliance.**
   - **a.** The SWPPP shall be completed before a NOI is submitted to the Department and shall be updated as appropriate.
   - **b.** Full implementation of the SWPPP will be executed concurrently with operations at the facility, or in the case of a new facility, with the start of operations at the facility.
2. **Signature and SWPPP Review.**
   - **a.** The SWPPP shall be signed in accordance with Part VI.G. of this GP and shall be retained on site in accordance with Part V.E. of this GP.

b. Permittees shall make SWPPPs available within three hours of a request from the Department or from the municipal operator of an MS4 in the case of a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that discharges through an MS4 with an NPDES permit.

c. The Department may review the SWPPP at any time and may notify the permittee that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Part. After such notification, the permittee shall amend the SWPPP and shall submit to the Department a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided by the Department, the permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the necessary changes.

3. SWPPP Amendments. The permittee shall amend the SWPPP:

a. whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S., or

b. if the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

Amendments to the SWPPP may be reviewed by the Department in the same manner as Part III.C.2. above.

4. SWPPP Contents. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each SWPPP shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add pollutants to stormwater discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each SWPPP shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be pollutant sources. Each SWPPP shall include:

a.(1). A site map showing an outline of the drainage area of each stormwater outfall, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff, and each surface water body;

a.(2). A narrative description of:

a.(2).i. known significant materials that have been treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner that would allow exposure to stormwater during the three years prior to the discharge authorization date of this permit;

a.(2).ii. the method of on-site storage or disposal;

a.(2).iii. materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with stormwater runoff;

a.(2).iv. materials loading and access areas;

a.(2).v. the location and type of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff; and

a.(2).vi. any treatment the stormwater receives;

a.(3). A list of releases in excess of reportable quantities or reportable noncompliance (reported in accordance with Part III.B. of this GP) that occurred at the facility after the effective date of this permit;

a.(4). For each area of the facility that generates stormwater associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow and an estimate of the types of pollutants which are likely to be present in the stormwater discharges; and,

a.(5). A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in the stormwater discharges.

b. Stormwater Management Controls. Permittees shall develop a description of stormwater management controls appropriate to their facility and shall implement the controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a SWPPP shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of stormwater management controls shall address the following minimum components and shall include a schedule for implementing the controls.

b.(1). Responsible Person. The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the organization responsible for its development, implementation, maintenance, and revision.

b.(2). Risk Identification and Assessment/Material Inventory.

b.(2).i. The SWPPP shall assess the potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. The SWPPP shall include an inventory of the types of materials handled.

b.(2).ii. Permittees whose facilities are subject to reporting requirements under SARA Title III, Section 313 shall include in the SWPPP a description of releases to land or water of SARA Title III water priority chemicals that have occurred during the three years prior to their discharge authorization date.

b.(2).iii. Each of the following shall be evaluated for the reasonable potential for contributing pollutants to runoff:

- loading and unloading operations;
- outdoor storage activities;
- outdoor manufacturing or processing activities;
- dust or particulate generating processes; and
- on-site waste disposal practices.

Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemicals; quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; and history of releases or reportable noncompliance.

b.(3). Preventive Maintenance. The SWPPP shall describe a preventive maintenance program that involves the inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g. cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) and the inspection and testing of facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures that result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

b.(4). Good Housekeeping. The SWPPP shall contain a narrative of the practices that will be implemented to maintain a clean, orderly facility.

b.(5). Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the SWPPP. Where appropriate, material handling procedures and storage requirements should be considered in the SWPPP. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the SWPPP and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean-up shall be available to personnel.

b.(6). Stormwater Management. The SWPPP shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional stormwater management practices (practices other than those which control the source of pollutants). Based on the risk identification and assessment required in b.(2). of this paragraph, the SWPPP shall provide for the implementation and maintenance of stormwater management control measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate.

b.(7). Sediment and Erosion Prevention. The SWPPP shall identify areas that have a high potential for soil erosion due to topography, activities, or other factors and identify measures to limit erosion.

b.(8). Employee Training. Training programs shall inform personnel with any level of responsibility for compliance with this permit of the components and goals of the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training.

b.(9). Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. Incidents such as spills or other discharges, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of stormwater discharges, shall be included in the records. Inspection and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.

b.(10). Nonstormwater Discharges.

b.(10).i. The SWPPP shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of nonstormwater discharges. The certification shall include a description of the results of any test for the presence of nonstormwater discharges, the test method used, the test date, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed or sampled during the test. The certification shall be signed in accordance with Part VI.G of this GP.

b.(10).ii. This certification may not be feasible if the permittee does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other testing point on the ultimate conduit that receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the SWPPP shall indicate why the certification required by this paragraph was not feasible. A permittee that is unable to

provide the certification required by this paragraph must complete the requirements in Part V.A. of this GP.

c. Visual Inspection. Qualified personnel shall inspect designated equipment and facility areas at appropriate intervals specified in the SWPPP, but in no case less than once a year, except as provided below in c.(4). and (5) of this paragraph.

c.(1). Material handling areas and other potential sources of pollution identified in the SWPPP shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Structural stormwater management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

c.(2). Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources and the pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP shall be revised as appropriate within two weeks of the inspection. The revised pollution prevention measures shall be fully implemented within twelve weeks of the inspection.

c.(3). Inspections shall be documented in a report that contains a summary of the inspection, the names of personnel conducting the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, and actions taken in accordance with c.(2). of this paragraph. The inspection report shall be retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years and shall be signed in accordance with Part VI.G. of this GP.

c.(4). When annual site inspections are impractical because an employee is not stationed on site or does not routinely visit the site, inspections shall occur at least once every three years.

c.(5). When annual site inspections are impractical for inactive sites (sites where industrial activity is no longer conducted), site inspections shall occur at least once every five years. After a site becomes inactive, at least one site inspection shall occur within two years.

d. Special Requirements for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Through Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s). Facilities covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in a municipal stormwater management program developed under an NPDES permit issued to an MS4 that receives the facility's discharge.

e. Consistency with Other Plans. Stormwater management programs may incorporate by reference Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans drafted pursuant to section 311 of the CWA or Best Management Practices (BMP) Programs required by another NPDES permit. Such plans may be incorporated into the SWPPP by reference.

f. Additional Requirements for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity from Facilities Subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 Requirements. SWPPPs for facilities subject to reporting requirements under SARA Title III, Section 313 for chemicals which are classified as Section 313 water priority chemicals must include a discussion of the facility's conformance with the appropriate guidelines listed below.

f.(1). Containment, Drainage Control and/or Diversionary Structures. In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed, or otherwise handled, appropriate containment, drainage control, and/or diversionary structures shall be provided. At a minimum, one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent shall be used:

f.(1).i. curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers, or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for stormwater run-on to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or

f.(1).ii. roofs, covers, or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to stormwater and wind.

f.(2). Spill Contingency and Integrity Testing Plan. If the installation of structures or equipment for liquid chemical containment listed below in f.(3).i.(b). through (e). or f.(3).iii. of this paragraph is not economically achievable, the facility shall develop and implement a spill contingency and integrity testing plan that describes measures to ensure spills or other releases of toxic amounts of Section

313 water priority chemicals do not occur. A spill contingency and integrity testing plan shall comply with the following minimum requirements.

f.(2).i. The plan must include a detailed description that demonstrates the requirements of f.(3).i.(b). through (e). or f.(3).iii. of this paragraph are not economically achievable.

f.(2).ii. The plan must include:

f.(2).ii.(a). a description of response plans, personnel needs, and methods of mechanical containment;

f.(2).ii.(b). steps to be taken for removal of spilled Section 313 water priority chemicals;

f.(2).ii.(c). details concerning access to and availability of sorbents and other equipment; and

f.(2).ii.(d). other information as required by the Department.

f.(2).iii. The testing component of the plan must provide for integrity testing of storage tanks at least once every five years and integrity and leak testing of valves and piping at least once per year.

f.(2).iv. The plan must contain a written and actual commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to comply with f.(2).ii. and iii. of this paragraph and to expeditiously control and remove quantities of Section 313 water priority chemicals that may result in a toxic discharge.

f.(3). Other Section 313 Water Priority Chemical Guidelines. The SWPPP shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following applicable guidelines:

f.(3).i. Liquid Storage Areas Where Stormwater Comes into Contact with Equipment or a Tank, Container, or Other Vessels.

f.(3).i.(a). No tank or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the chemical stored and the conditions of storage, such as pressure and temperature, etc.

f.(3).i.(b). Secondary containment, sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single container or tank in a drainage system where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, shall be provided.

f.(3).i.(c). If the secondary containment area and its upstream drainage system are subject to precipitation, an allowance for drainage from a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event shall be provided over and above the volume necessary to contain the largest single tank or container.

f.(3).i.(d). Either a secondary containment system shall be sufficiently impervious to contain spilled Section 313 water priority chemicals until they can be removed or treated, or the SWPPP must include the following spill contingency provisions, at a minimum: a description of response plans, personnel needs, and methods of mechanical containment; steps to be taken for removal of spilled Section 313 water priority chemicals; and access to and availability of sorbents and other equipment.

f.(3).i.(e). The facility's treatment system may be used to provide secondary containment, provided it has sufficient excess holding capacity always available to hold the contents of the largest container in the drainage area plus an allowance for drainage from a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event.

f.(3).ii. Material Storage Areas for Chemicals Other Than Liquids. Material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids (which are subject to runoff, leaching, or wind) shall incorporate drainage or other control features that will minimize the discharge of these chemicals.

f.(3).iii. Truck and Rail Car Loading and Unloading Areas for Liquid Chemicals.

f.(3).iii.(a). Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of these chemicals.

f.(3).iii.(b). Drip pans shall be placed at locations where spillage may occur, such as hose connections, hose reels, and filler nozzles. Drip pans shall always be used when making and breaking hose connections. A drip pan system shall be installed within the rails of railways to collect spillage from tank cars.

f.(3).iii.(c). Truck loading/unloading docks shall have overhangs or door skirts that enclose the trailer end.

f.(3).iv. Chemical Transfer, Process, and Handling Areas.

f.(3).iv.(a). Equipment for processing and materials handling shall be designed and operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with the substances handled.

f.(3).iv.(b). Drainage from process and materials handling areas shall be designed as described above in f.(3).i., ii., and iii. of this paragraph.

f.(3).iv.(c). Additional protection (such as covers or guards to prevent wind impacts, spraying, or releases from pressure relief vents) shall be provided in process and materials handling areas as appropriate to prevent discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals.

f.(3).iv.(d). Visual inspections or leak tests shall be provided for overhead piping conveying Section 313 water priority chemicals without secondary containment.

f.(3).v. Discharges from Areas Covered by f.(3).i., ii., iii. or iv. of this Paragraph.

f.(3).v.(a). Drainage from areas covered by f.(3).i. ii., iii. or iv. of this paragraph shall be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent the discharge of a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Containment areas may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated.

f.(3).v.(b). Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used to drain containment areas shall, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-and-closed design.

f.(3).v.(c). If the facility drainage is not engineered as described above, the final discharge of all in-facility storm sewers should be equipped in a manner equivalent to a diversion system that could return the spilled material to the facility in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 water priority chemicals.

f.(3).v.(d). Records detailing the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas shall be kept with the SWPPP.

f.(3).vi. Site Runoff from Areas Not Covered by f.(3).i., ii., iii., or iv. of this Paragraph. Other areas of the facility (those not addressed above in f.(3).i., ii., iii., or iv. of this paragraph), from which either runoff or a spill that may contain Section 313 water priority chemicals could cause a discharge, shall incorporate the necessary drainage or other control features to prevent the discharge of spilled or improperly disposed material and to ensure the mitigation of pollutants in runoff or leachate.

f.(3).vii. Preventive Maintenance and Housekeeping. All areas of the facility shall be inspected at specific intervals for leaks or conditions that could lead to either discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals or direct contact of stormwater with raw materials, intermediate materials, waste materials, or products.

f.(3).vii.(a). Facility piping, pumps, storage tanks and bins, pressure vessels, process and material handling equipment, and material bulk storage areas shall be

examined for any conditions or failures which could cause a discharge. Inspections shall include examination for leaks, wind impacts, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other forms of deterioration or noncontainment.

f.(3).vii.(b). Inspection intervals shall be specified in the SWPPP and shall be based on design and operational experience. Different areas may require different inspection intervals.

f.(3).vii.(c). Where a leak or other condition is discovered which may result in significant releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals to the drainage system, corrective action shall be immediately taken or the unit or process shut down until corrective action can be taken.

f.(3).vii.(d). When a leak or noncontainment of a Section 313 water priority chemical has occurred, contaminated soil, debris, or other material must be promptly removed and disposed in accordance with Federal and State requirements and as described in the SWPPP.

f.(3)viii. Facility Security. Facilities shall have security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could cause a discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Security systems described in the SWPPP shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.

f.(3)ix. Training.

f.(3).ix.(a). Facility employees and contractor personnel using the facility shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility. Employee training shall be conducted at intervals specified in the SWPPP, but not less than once per year, in matters of pollution control laws and regulations noted in the SWPPP, and in the particular operation and design features of the facility that are designed to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Contractor or temporary personnel shall also be informed of these facility operation and design features.

f.(3).ix.(b). The SWPPP shall designate a person accountable for spill prevention at the facility who will set up the necessary spill emergency procedures and reporting requirements so that spills and emergency releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals can be isolated and contained before their discharge can occur.

g. Salt Storage. Salt storage piles that are used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation.

h. Nonstormwater Discharges. Discharges of nonstormwater listed in Part III.A. of this GP that are combined with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall describe and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the nonstormwater component(s) of the discharge. Discharges from firefighting activities are exempt from this requirement.

5. All SWPPPs received by the Department from a permittee are considered public records under Section 308(b) of the CWA and Iowa Code chapter 22. However, a permittee may claim any portion of a SWPPP as confidential in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 22 and 561 IAC 2.5.

6. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

D. Requirements for Airports

1. Airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures are prohibited from discharging stormwater containing urea (diaminomethanal).

2. All airports with 1,000 annual non-propeller aircraft departures or more must either:

a. certify annually that airfield deicing products using urea are not used, or

b. collect a grab sample once each month of the undiluted stormwater runoff from the areas where deicing products using urea have been used and meet a maximum daily limit of 14.7 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of ammonia as nitrogen.

3. Annual certifications shall be kept with the SWPPP.

4. Sampling, if necessary, shall be conducted each month from September through May.

PART IV. NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Coal Pile Runoff. Any stormwater composed in part or in whole of coal pile runoff shall not exceed a maximum concentration at any time of 50.0 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of total suspended solids. The pH of these discharges shall be within the range of 6.5-9.0. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff which is associated with a 10 year, 24 hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the limitations of this part.

PART V. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Failure to Certify

Any permittee that is unable to provide the certification required under Part III.C.4.(b).(10). of this GP (nonstormwater discharges) within 180 days of their discharge authorization date must prepare a written Failure to Certify description that includes all of the following:

1. the methods or procedures used in any test or evaluation for the presence of nonstormwater discharges;

2. the test results or other relevant observations;

3. potential sources of nonstormwater discharges to the storm sewer; and

4. why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible.

The Failure to Certify description must be signed in accordance with Part VI.G of this GP, kept on-site, and made available to the Department upon request.

B. Monitoring Requirements

The following monitoring requirements are delineated for specific facilities whose discharges fall under the definition of stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity.

1. SARA Title III, Section 313 Facilities

Facilities subject to release reporting requirements under SARA Title III, Section 313 for chemicals classified as Section 313 water priority chemicals are subject to the following monitoring requirements for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that come into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel used for storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical, or that is located at a truck or rail car loading or unloading area where a Section 313 water priority chemical is handled.

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- oil and grease (mg/l);
- five day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) (mg/l);
- chemical oxygen demand (COD) (mg/l);
- total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/l);
- total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) (mg/l);
- total phosphorus (mg/l);
- pH;
- any SARA Section 313 water priority chemical for which the facility is subject to reporting requirements under SARA Section 313;
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;
- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and,
- an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

2. Primary Metal Industries

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities classified as SIC 33 (Primary Metal Industry) are subject to the following monitoring requirements:

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- oil and grease (mg/l);
- five day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) (mg/l);
- chemical oxygen demand (COD) (mg/l);
- total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/l);
- total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) (mg/l);
- nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen (mg/l);
- total phosphorus (P) (mg/l);
- pH;
- total lead (Pb) (mg/l);
- total cadmium (Cd) (mg/l);
- total copper (Cu) (mg/l);
- total arsenic (As) (mg/l);
- total chromium (Cr) (mg/l);
- any pollutant limited in an effluent guideline to which the facility is subject;
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;
- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event;
- an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet); and
- an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g. low (under 40%), medium (40% to 65%) or high (above 65%)).

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

3. Land Disposal Units/Incinerators

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from any active or inactive landfill, land application site, or open dump that received any industrial wastes and that have not installed a stabilized final cover (except facilities that only receive construction debris), and from incinerators that burn hazardous waste and operate under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) are subject to the following monitoring requirements:

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- ammonia nitrogen (mg/l);
- bicarbonate (mg/l);
- calcium (Ca) (mg/l);
- chloride (mg/l);
- total iron (Fe) (mg/l);
- magnesium (Mg) (total) (mg/l);
- magnesium (Mg) (dissolved) (mg/l) ;
- nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen (mg/l);
- potassium (K) (mg/l);
- sodium (Na) (mg/l);
- sulfate (mg/l);
- chemical oxygen demand (COD) (mg/l);
- total dissolved solids (TDS) (mg/l);
- total organic carbon (TOC) (mg/l);
- oil and grease (mg/l);

- pH;
- total arsenic (As) (mg/l);
- total barium (Ba) (mg/l);
- total cadmium (Cd) (mg/l);
- total chromium (Cr) (mg/l);
- total cyanide (mg/l);
- total lead (Pb) (mg/l);
- total mercury (Hg) (mg/l);
- total selenium (Se) (mg/l);
- total silver (Ag) (mg/l);
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;
- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and,
- an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

4. Wood Treatment (Chlorophenolic/Creosote Formulations)

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from areas that are used for wood treatment, wood surface application, or storage of treated or surface protected wood at any wood preserving or wood surface facilities that currently use chlorophenolic formulations and/or creosote formulation are subject to the following monitoring requirements:

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- oil and grease (mg/l);
- pH;
- five day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) (mg/l);
- chemical oxygen demand (COD) (mg/l);
- total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/l);
- total phosphorus (P) (mg/l);
- total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) (mg/l);
- nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen (mg/l);
- pentachlorophenol (mg/l);
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;
- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event;
- an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet); and
- an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g. low (under 40%), medium (40% to 65%) or high (above 65%)).

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

5. Wood Treatment (Arsenic or Chromium Preservatives)

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from areas that are used for wood treatment or storage of treated wood at any wood preserving facilities that currently use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium are subject to the following monitoring requirements:

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- oil and grease (mg/l);
- pH;
- five day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) (mg/l);
- chemical oxygen demand (COD) (mg/l);
- total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/l);

- total phosphorus (P) (mg/l);
- total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) (mg/l);
- nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen (mg/l);
- total arsenic (As) (mg/l);
- total chromium (Cr) (mg/l);
- total copper (Cu) (mg/l);
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;
- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event;
- an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet); and
- an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g. low (under 40%), medium (40% to 65%) or high(above 65%)).

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

6. Coal Pile Runoff

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from coal pile runoff are subject to the following monitoring requirements:

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- oil and grease (mg/l);
- pH;
- total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/l);
- total copper (Cu) (mg/l);
- total nickel (Ni) (mg/l);
- total zinc (Zn) (mg/l);
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;
- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event;
- an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet); and
- an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g. low (under 40%), medium (40% to 65%) or high (above 65%)).

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

7. Large Airports

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from runways and areas used for aircraft deicing at airports with over 50,000 flight operations per year are subject to the following monitoring requirements during a deicing event:

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- oil and grease (mg/l);
- five day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) (mg/l);
- chemical oxygen demand (COD) (mg/l);
- total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/l);
- total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) (mg/l);
- total phosphorus (P) (mg/l);
- pH;
- ethylene glycol (mg/l);
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;
- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and

- an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) during a deicing event except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

8. Airports

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from areas at airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures on which urea (diaminomethanal) has been used in the current deicing season are subject to the following monitoring requirements, in addition to any other applicable monitoring requirements:

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- ammonia as nitrogen (mg/l);
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;
- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and
- an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least monthly (1 time per month) from September through May, inclusive, except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

9. Animal Handling/Meat Packing

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from animal handling areas, manure management or storage areas, and production waste management or storage areas that are exposed to precipitation at meat packing facilities, poultry packing facilities, facilities that manufacture animal and marine fats and oils, and facilities that manufacture dog and cat food from meat are subject to the following monitoring requirements:

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- oil and grease (mg/l);
- five day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) (mg/l);
- chemical oxygen demand (COD) (mg/l);
- total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/l);
- total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) (mg/l);
- total phosphorus (P) (mg/l);
- pH;
- fecal coliform (counts per 200 ml);
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;
- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and
- an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

10. Battery Reclaimers

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that reclaim lead acid batteries are subject to the following monitoring requirements:

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- oil and grease (mg/l);
- five day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) (mg/l);
- chemical oxygen demand (COD) (mg/l);
- total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/l);
- total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) (mg/l);
- total phosphorus (P) (mg/l);
- pH;
- lead (Pb) (mg/l);
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;

- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and
- an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

11. Coal-fired Steam Electric Facilities

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from coal handling sites other than coal piles at coal-fired steam electric power generating facilities are subject to the following monitoring requirements:

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- oil and grease (mg/l);
- total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/l);
- copper (Cu) (mg/l);
- nickel (Ni) (mg/l);
- zinc (Zn) (mg/l);
- pH;
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;
- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and
- an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

12. Additional Facilities

The monitoring requirements in this paragraph are applicable to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from:

- facilities classified as SIC 30 (Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products) or SIC 28 (Chemicals and Allied Products) whose stormwater comes in contact with storage piles for solid chemicals used as raw materials that are exposed to precipitation;
- automobile junkyards with over 250 units;
- publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) with a service population of over 100,000 whose stormwater comes into contact with sludge storage and handling areas;
- sludge incinerators or digesters at a POTW with a service population of over 100,000;
- lime manufacturing facilities whose stormwater comes into contact with lime storage piles that are exposed to precipitation;
- oil handling sites at oil fired steam electric power generating facilities;
- facilities that manufacture asphalt paving mixtures and blocks;
- cement manufacturing facilities;
- cement kilns;
- ready-mixed concrete facilities; or
- ship building and repairing facilities.

a. Parameters. The following parameters shall be measured:

- oil and grease (mg/l);
- five day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) (mg/l);
- chemical oxygen demand (COD) (mg/l);
- total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/l);
- total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) (mg/l);
- total phosphorus (mg/l);
- pH;
- any pollutant limited in an effluent guideline to which the facility is subject;
- the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff;

- the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and
- an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

b. Monitoring Frequency. Sampling shall be conducted at least annually (1 time per year) except as provided by Parts V.B.13. or V.B.14. of this GP.

13. Sample Type

a. For discharges from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours (estimated by dividing the volume of the detention pond by the discharge rate), a minimum of one grab sample may be taken. For all other discharges, data shall be reported for both a grab sample and a composite sample.

b. All samples shall be collected from a discharge resulting from a storm 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) storm event.

c. Grab samples shall be taken during the first hour of the discharge. Composite samples shall either be flow-weighted or time-weighted.

d. Composite samples may be taken with a continuous sampler or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots taken in each hour of discharge for the entire discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge, with each aliquot being separated by a minimum of fifteen minutes.

e. Only grab samples may be collected for pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, fecal coliform, fecal streptococcus, and oil and grease.

14. Sampling Waiver

When a permittee is unable to collect samples due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee must explain, in writing, why samples could not be collected, and include available documentation of the event. The written explanation must be retained in accordance with Part V.D. of this GP. Adverse climatic conditions which may prohibit sample collection include weather that creates dangerous conditions for personnel (e.g., local flooding, high winds, tornadoes, electrical storms) or otherwise makes the collection of a sample impracticable (e.g., drought or extended frozen conditions).

15. Representative Discharge

When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of features and activities within the areas drained by the outfalls, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one of these outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s). For each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g. low (under 40%), medium (40% to 65%), or high (above 65%)) shall be provided.

C. Noncompliance Reporting

Permittees that are not required to monitor must report all incidents of noncompliance to the Department at least annually.

D. Reporting

1. Permittees subject to the monitoring requirements of Part IV of this GP are required to submit signed copies of discharge monitoring results within 30 days after the sampling occurred. Results shall be submitted to stormwater@dnr.iowa.gov and to the appropriate local Department field office.

2. Except as provided above in D.1. of this paragraph, permittees are not required to submit monitoring results. However, permittees must retain monitoring results and submit results to the Department upon request, in accordance with Part V.E. of this GP.

3. Facilities with at least one stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity through an MS4 must submit signed copies of discharge monitoring results to the operator of the MS4 upon request.

E. Record Retention

1. Permittees shall retain a copy of the SWPPP, records of all monitoring information, copies of all reports required by this permit, and all records used to complete the NOI for a period of at least three years from the date of the document.
2. Permittees must submit monitoring results to the Department upon request.

F. Addresses

All written correspondence to the Department shall be emailed to stormwater@dnr.iowa.gov.

PART VI. STANDARD CONDITIONS

A. Administrative Rules - Rules of the Department that govern the operation of a facility in connection with this permit are published in Part 567 of the Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) in Chapters 60-65, 67 and 121. Reference to the term "rule" in this permit means the designated provision of Part 567 of the IAC. Reference to the term "CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations.

B. Duty to Comply - The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Iowa Code and the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action; for termination of coverage under this general permit; or for denial of a request for coverage under a reissued general permit. Coverage under this general permit does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to comply with all local, state and federal laws, ordinances, regulations or other legal requirements.

1. **Toxic Pollutants.** The 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 these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
2. **Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.** Section 309 of the CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a permit condition implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402. Any person who violates any condition of this permit is subject to a civil penalty and other appropriate sanctions as provided by section 309 of the CWA.

C. Continuation of the Expired General Permit - This permit expires on February 28, 2033. The conditions of an expired general permit will remain in effect until the effective date of the reissued GP. If a permittee continues the covered activity beyond the expiration date of this GP and the department will not reissue or renew the GP, the discharge must be permitted with an individual NPDES permit in accordance with 567 IAC 60.3(2).

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense - It shall not be a defense for a 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. *{567 IAC 60.7(7)"l," 40 CFR §122.41(c)}*

E. Duty to Mitigate - The 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. *{60.7(7)"k," 40 CFR §122.41(d)}*

F. Duty to Provide Information - The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request copies of records required to be kept by this permit. If the permittee becomes aware that they failed to submit any relevant facts, or submitted incorrect information in an NOI or in any other report to the Department, they shall promptly submit such facts or information. *{567 IAC 60.6(1), 567 IAC 63.9(6), 40 CFR §122.41(h) and (l)}*

G. Signatory Requirements - All NOIs, NODs, SWPPPs, reports, certifications, or information either submitted to the Department or the operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system, or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed and certified in accordance with 60.3(2)*"d"* and 40 CFR §122.22.

H. Property Rights - The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges. *{40 CFR §122.41(g)}*

I. Severability - The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision or application of any provision to any circumstance of this permit is found to be invalid by this Department or a court of law, the application of any provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected by such finding.

J. Transfers - This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Department. The Department may require the operator to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit as stated in Part I.C. of this GP.

K. Proper Operation and Maintenance - The 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 the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of SWPPPs. Adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures shall be provided to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. *{567 IAC 60.7(7)"I," 40 CFR §122.41(e)}*

L. Monitoring and Records of Operation -

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Analyses must be performed by a laboratory certified in Iowa to perform such analyses in conformance with 567 IAC Chapter 83.
2. The 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 the reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI for the duration of this permit or three years after the measurement, whichever is later.
3. Records of monitoring information shall include all of the following:
   a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
   b. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
   c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
   d. The time(s) analyses were initiated;
   e. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
   f. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and
   g. The results of the analyses, including but not limited to bench sheets, instrument readout, or electronic records used to determine the results.
4. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures specified in 567 IAC Chapter 63 unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
5. 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 2 years, or both.

{567 IAC 63.2(2) and 40 CFR §122.41(j)(2) and (5)}

M. Inspection of Premises, Records, Equipment, Methods, and Discharges - The permittee shall allow the Department or an authorized representative of EPA, the State, or, in the case of a facility which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer, an authorized representative of the municipal operator of the separate storm sewer receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

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

2. Provide 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 or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, to assure compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA.
{567 IAC 60.7(7)"f," 40 CFR §122.41(i)}

N. Permit Actions - Coverage under this permit may be suspended or revoked for cause, including but not limited to those specified in 567 IAC 60.3(6)*"c"* and 60.6(3). The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit discontinuance, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. *{567 IAC 60.3(6), 60.6(3), 60.7(7)"e" and "j," and 40 CFR § 122.62(a)(6)}*

O. Failure to Submit Fees - Authorization to discharge under this permit may be revoked if the required permit fees are not submitted by the due date specified in the notification that such fees are due. *{567 IAC 60.14(1)}*

PART VII. REOPENER CLAUSE

If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity covered by this permit, the permittee may be required to obtain an individual permit in accordance with Part I.C. of this GP.

PART VIII. DEFINITIONS

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

"Bypass" means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility or collection system. A bypass does not include internal operational waste stream diversions that are part of the design of the treatment facility, maintenance diversions where redundancy is provided, diversions of wastewater from one point in a collection system to another point in a collection system, or wastewater backups into buildings that are caused in the building lateral or private sewer line.

"Coal pile runoff" means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

"CWA" or **"Clean Water Act"** means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

"Dedicated portable asphalt plant" means a portable asphalt facility that is located on or contiguous to a construction site and that provides asphalt only to the construction site that the facility is located on or adjacent to.

"Dedicated portable concrete plant" means a portable concrete facility that is located on or contiguous to a construction site and that provides concrete only to the construction site that the facility is located on or adjacent to.

"Dedicated sand or gravel operation" means an operation that produces sand and/or gravel for a single construction project.

"Department" means the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

"Discharge authorization date" refers to October 1, 1992 for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity with requirements to apply on or before October 1, 1992. For all other stormwater discharges, the discharge

authorization date will be the date that the discharge will begin or the date in which all the requirements of Part II.C. of this permit have been met, whichever is later.

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

"Hazardous substance" means any substance or mixture of substances that presents a danger to the public health or safety and includes, but in not limited to, a substance that is toxic, corrosive, or flammable, or that is an irritant or that generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means. "Hazardous substance" may include any hazardous waste identified or listed by the administrator of the United State Environmental Protection Agency under the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, or any toxic pollutant listed under section 307 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous substance designated under section 311 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous material designated by the secretary of transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. *{Iowa Code 455B.381(5)}*

"IAC" means the Iowa Administrative Code.

"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.

"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.

"Large and Medium municipal separate storm sewer system" 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 (i) or (ii) and that are designated by the Department as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.

"Municipality" means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law.

"NOD" means Notice of Discontinuation (see Part II.F. of this GP.)

"NOI" means Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit (see Part II of this GP.)

"Outstanding Iowa Waters" means those waters which constitute an outstanding state resource such as waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance. These waters are identified in Appendix B of the Iowa Antidegradation Implementation Procedure manual.

"Outstanding National Resource Waters" means those waters which constitute an outstanding national resource such as waters of national and state parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance. These waters are identified in Appendix B of the Iowa Antidegradation Implementation Procedure manual.

"Qualified personnel" means those individuals capable enough and knowledgeable enough to perform the required functions adequately well to ensure compliance with the relevant permit conditions and requirements of the Iowa Administrative Code.

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

"SARA" means the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.

"Section 313 water priority chemical" means a chemical or chemical categories which are:

1. Listed at 40 CFR §372.65 pursuant to SARA Title III, Section 313 ;
2. Present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 reporting requirements; and
3. Meet at least one of the following criteria:
   a. are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (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 water quality criteria.

"Severe Property Damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to 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.

"SIC" means Standard Industrial Classification code.

"Stormwater" means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

"Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial facility. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 CFR Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this definition, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial facility yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at 40 CFR Part 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 stormwater.

For the purposes of this definition, material handling activities include the 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 facility lands separate from the facility's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally, State, or municipally owned or operated) that meet the description of the facilities listed in these paragraphs (i) to (xi) of this definition) include those facilities designated under 40 CFR §122.26(a)(1)(v). The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of this definition:

(i) Facilities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under paragraph (xi) of this definition);

(ii) Facilities classified within SIC 24, Industry Group 241 that are rock crushing, gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities operated in connection with silvicultural activities defined in 40 CFR §§122.27(b)(2)-(3) and Industry Groups 242 through 249; 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373; (not included are all other types of silviculture facilities);

(iii) Facilities classified as SICs 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR §434.11(1) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);

(iv) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA);

(v) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this definition) including those that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA;

(vi) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including, but limited to, those classified as SICs 5015 and 5093;

(vii) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;

(viii) Transportation facilities classified as SICs 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-4225), 43, 44, 45 and 5171 which 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 (i) to (vii) or (ix) to (xi) of this definition are associated with industrial activity;

(ix) Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farmlands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA;

(x) Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation, except operations that result in the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area. Construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one acre or more;

(xi) Facilities under SICs 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, and 4221-4225.

"**Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from asphalt plants, concrete batch plants and rock crushing plants**" means stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in manufacturing asphalt paving mixtures and which are classified under SIC 2951, primarily engaged in manufacturing portland cement concrete delivered to a purchaser in a plastic and unhardened state and which is classified under SIC 3273 and those facilities which are classified under SICs 1422 or 1423 which are primarily engaged in the crushing, grinding or pulverizing of limestone or granite.

"Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity for construction activities" means stormwater discharges from activities that fall under subparagraph (x) in the definition of stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity.

"SWPPP" means stormwater pollution prevention plan.

"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 may be obtained from the National Climatic Center of the Environmental Data Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

"Time-weighted composite" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a constant time interval.

"Uncontaminated groundwater" means water that:

1. is located in soil or rock strata,
2. is from an area with no known or expected groundwater contamination, and
3. can reasonably be expected to meet the water quality standards in 567 IAC Chapter 61 Table 1.

"Uncontrolled sanitary landfill" means a landfill or open dump, whether in operation or closed, that does not meet the requirements for runon or runoff controls established pursuant to subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

"Water(s) of the State" means any stream, lake, pond, marsh, watercourse, waterway, well, spring, reservoir, aquifer, irrigation system, drainage system and any other body or accumulation of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private which are contained within, flow through or border upon the State of Iowa or any portion thereof.