

Industrial Facility Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

for:



Page Municipal Airport

238 North 10th Avenue
Page, Arizona 86040
(928) 645-4240

SWPPP Contact (s):

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Revisions

Date	Revision Summary	Revised by:

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SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Information

Name of Facility: [Page Municipal Airport](#)

Street: [238 North 10th Avenue](#)

City: [Page](#)

State: [Arizona](#)

ZIP Code: [86040](#)

County: [Coconino](#)

Previous Permit Tracking Number: [AZMSG-62783](#) (if covered under a previous permit)

A copy of the current (2024) MSGP permit is included in Attachment C.

Facility Latitude/Longitude (Required Format is Decimal Degrees)

Latitude:

Longitude:

1. [36.926100° N](#) (decimal degrees)

2. [-111.448300° W](#) (decimal degrees)

Parcel Number: [80110001M \(Coconino County\)](#)

Driving Directions: [From US Highway 89 North, continue north on Coppermine Road into the City of Page. At the intersection of S. Lake Powell Blvd and Coppermine Road, turn right onto S. Lake Powell Blvd. After 0.3 miles, turn right onto Sunrise Street. After 0.3 miles, turn left onto Sage Avenue and travel 0.7 miles north before arriving at the Page Municipal Airport.](#)

Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

☐ USGS topographic map (specify scale)

☐ ADEQ Web site

☐ GPS

☒ Other (please specify): [C&S Companies Airport Layout Drawing, Page, AZ, Sheet 3 of 23, 12/7/22](#)

Is the facility located in Indian Country?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, ADEQ cannot permit this facility. Please contact EPA as the permitting authority of the Reservation.

List total number of acres exposed to stormwater: [536 acres](#)

Discharge Information

Is stormwater discharged to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, provide the name of the city / county / university / military installation / VA hospital who owns the MS4:
[N/A](#)

List of Outfall(s)

Outfall Name	Latitude (Decimal Degrees)	Longitude (Decimal Degrees)	Receiving Water
Outfall #1	36.933799 N	-111.445741° W	Minor tributary of Lake Powell
Outfall #2	36.915101° N	-111.445160W	Minor tributary of Lake Powell

Receiving Waters

Will industrial stormwater discharge to an "Impaired Water"? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, a copy of the SWPPP must be submitted to ADEQ for review with the Notice of Intent (new permit coverage only, unless otherwise requested by ADEQ)

Name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable): [Lake Powell](#)

Pollutant(s) causing the impairment: [Mercury](#)

For pollutants identified, could those pollutants be present in the stormwater discharge? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, explain why: [This pollutant is not produced/stored at the facility and will not be present in discharges.](#)

For those pollutants identified, is there a completed TMDL? ☐ Yes ☒ No

TMDL information is available at ADEQ's website: <http://www.azdeg.gov>

Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "Outstanding Arizona Water (OAW)"?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, a copy of the SWPPP must be submitted to ADEQ for review with the NOI (new permit coverage only).

List the parameters that will be monitored for the OAW: _____

Is any part of the facility **within** 2.5 miles of an impaired water or OAW? ☒ Yes ☐ No

There is a potential for pollutants from the facility to reach Lake Powell which is an impaired water, a Traditionally Navigable Water, and a Water of the U.S. However, the tributaries that the outfalls discharge directly into are not considered Waters of the U.S. due to their ephemeral flow status. Regardless, the facility is within 2.5 miles of Lake Powell.

Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELG)

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to an Effluent Limitation Guideline? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, which ELG(s) apply (List Sector and Activity)? _____

Primary Industrial Activity

(refer to Appendix C of the MSGP)

Identify your Primary sector and subsector: [Non-mining sector, Sector S, Air Transportation Facilities](#)

Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code or 2-letter Activity Code: [4512-4581](#)

Of the total acres exposed to stormwater, how many acres are being used for the primary activity: [536 acres.](#)

1.2 CONTACT INFORMATION/RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Facility Operator:

Contact Name: [Kyle Christiansen](#)

Contact Telephone Number: [\(928\) 645-4240](#)

Contact Email Address: kchristiansen@pageaz.gov

Contact Fax Number: [\(928\) 645-4307](#)

Operator Business Name: [Page Municipal Airport](#)

Operator Mailing Address: [238 North 10th Avenue, Page, AZ 86040](#)

SWPPP Contact: [City of Page Municipal Airport](#)

SWPPP Contact Name: [Kyle Christiansen, City of Page Municipal Airport Director](#)

SWPPP Contact Telephone Number: [\(928\) 645-9302](#)

SWPPP Contact Email Address: kchristiansen@pageaz.gov

1.3 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Kyle Christiansen	Title: City of Page – Airport Director Responsibilities: Overseeing all aspects of the permit, including but not limited to overseeing the implementation, inspection and maintenance of the facility required control measures (structural and non-structural), overseeing/performing training, overseeing/performing inspections, overseeing/performing visual assessment of stormwater discharges, submitting Electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports, record keeping, implementation of corrective actions and submitting the appropriate documentation following a corrective action.
Chris Sloan	Title: City of Page – Airport Safety Officer Responsibilities: Implementation, inspection and maintenance of the facility control measures (structural and non-structural), visual assessment of stormwater

	discharges, inspections, and providing information to be incorporated into the Discharge Monitoring Reports.
Lore Davis-McCluskey	Title: City of Page – Airport Administrative Assistant Responsibilities: Support implementation of facility control measures and trainings.
Jeff Reed	Title: City of Page – Fire Department Chief Responsibilities: Support implementation of the facility control measures.
Dan Piper	Title: Classic Aviation (FBO) – General Manager & Site Safety Officer Responsibilities: Support implementation of Fixed Base Operator (FBO) facility control measures.
Mark Willians	Title: American Aviation, Inc. (FBO) – Director of Aviation Safety and Compliance and Site Safety Officer Responsibilities: Support implementation of FBO facility control measures.
Bri Brushey	Title: Million Air Lake Powell (FBO) – General Manager Responsibilities: Support implementation of FBO facility control measures.
Jason Sahl	Title: Million Air Lake Powell (FBO) – Site Safety Officer Responsibilities: Support implementation of FBO facility control measures.
Warren Schlesinger	Title: National Park Service (Tenant) – Site Safety Officer Responsibilities: Support implementation of facility control measures.

1.4 Activities at the Facility

The City of Page Municipal Airport is located on the east side of Page, Arizona on the rim of the mesa just south of Lake Powell. The facilities located at the City of Page Municipal Airport are serviced by the City of Page that provides municipal water, electrical power, storm drains, and sanitary sewer systems. Southwest Gas provides propane gas to the airport via an underground pipeline. Sanitary waste is collected in covered waste containers and hauled by Allied Waste Services to a transfer station in the Page Industrial Park for disposal.

The City of Page Municipal Airport facilities are located on 536 acres. Of those 536 acres, approximately 360 acres are fenced and dedicated to airport activities and the industrial activities necessary to operate the airport. The activities conducted at the City of Page Municipal Airport are generally described as follows:

Terminal Complex

The Terminal Complex consists of the Main Terminal and two (2) aircraft maintenance and storage hangars that were built between 1994 and 1997. Operators within the Main Terminal include AVIS Rental Car that operates a ticket counter and offices for commercial car rentals; and Contour Airlines, Antelope Air, Grand Canyon Scenic Airlines and Papillon Helicopters, and Westwind Air Service that operate ticket counters and administrative offices for commercial flights and air tours. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) also operates within the Main Terminal and maintains a storage room on the second floor for hazardous materials and other items confiscated at the security checkpoint. A public waiting area is located on the first floor of the Main Terminal. The City of Page maintains administrative office for airport management on the second floor of the Main Terminal.

American Aviation is one of the FBOs for the City of Page Municipal Airport. American Aviation currently

occupies the maintenance and storage hangar located directly to the west of the Main Terminal. American Aviation provides routine and emergency aircraft maintenance services for company and private aircraft including aircraft inspections, brake fluid replacement; motor oil changes; lubricant replacement; battery recharging/replacement; painting (including stripping, primer, and painting); welding, antifreeze replacement; and windshield washer fluid replacement. Aircraft maintenance is conducted inside the American Aviation hangar. Additionally, the American Aviation hangar has a paint booth that is currently used for office space and storage. As one of the FBOs for the airport, American Aviation has constructed a tank farm for aircraft fuel and provides fuel trucks for the distribution of fuel to commercial and private aircraft. The tank farm consists of two 12,000-gallon Above Ground Storage Tanks (ASTs) located southwest of Runway #15-33.

Classic Aviation is located at the west end of the Terminal Complex and is one of the FBOs for the City of Page Municipal Airport. Classic Aviation provides air tours, aircraft rescue, charter, and medical transport flights. Classic Aviation maintains a helicopter maintenance and storage hangar, a ticket counter, administrative offices, and pilot and crew quarters within the building. Classic Aviation provides routine and emergency aircraft maintenance services for company and private aircraft including aircraft inspections, brake fluid replacement; motor oil changes; lubricant replacement; battery recharging/replacement; painting (including stripping, primer, and painting); welding, anti-freeze replacement; and windshield washer fluid replacement. The majority of the aircraft maintenance is conducted inside the Classic Aviation hangar. As one of the FBOs for the airport, Classic Aviation maintains a tank farm for aircraft fuel and fuel trucks for the distribution of fuel to commercial and private aircraft. The tank farm consists of two 12,000-gallon ASTs located southwest of Runway #15-33.

National Park Service Hangar

While not owned by the City of Page, the National Park Service Hangar is included as part of this SWPPP. The National Park Service facility includes offices, a maintenance and storage hangar, an outside storage shed, and radio/electronic installation and repair operations.

Million Air Lake Powell

Million Air Lake Powell acquired Lake Powell Jet Center in 2022 and operates an FBO at the City of Page Municipal Airport. It is located on the site of the former Old Terminal Building, south of the National Park Service Hangar. Limited aircraft maintenance operations include private aircraft including aircraft inspections; motor oil changes; aircraft fueling; and lubricant replacement. The hangar area is used to house aircraft and other equipment, including the Airport's large on-site airport fire response vehicle. As one of the FBOs for the airport, Million Air Lake Powell has constructed and maintains a tank farm for aircraft fuel and fuel trucks for the distribution of fuel to commercial and private aircraft. The tank farm consists of two 10,000-gallon ASTs located southwest of Runway #15-33, between the American Aviation and Classic Aviation tank farms.

Fire Station

The City of Page maintains an unmanned fire station located south of the National Park Service Hangar and north of the fuel tank farm. A single fire truck and other firefighting retardant materials are stored within the fire station. The City of Page also maintains a large on-site airport fire response vehicle that is parked within the Million Air hangar. The main Fire Department is located one (1) mile from the airport on Coppermine Road and provides additional fire/emergency response services to the airport. The City of Page Fire Department consists of salaried and volunteer firefighters that are on call seven (7) days a week.

Above Ground Storage Tank Farm

The Classic Aviation FBO maintains two 12,000-gallon ASTs that contain Jet Fuel A and 100 Low Lead Aviation Gas (AV Gas 100 LL) located southwest of Runway #15-33. American Aviation, the second FBO, has constructed two 12,000-gallon ASTs that contain Jet Fuel A and AV Gas 100 LL, located south of the Electrical Storage Building. The Airport's third FBO, Million Air Lake Powell, has maintains two 10,000-gallon ASTs that contain Jet Fuel A and Av Gas 100 LL located between the American Aviation and Classic Aviation ASTs.

All tank farm ASTs are constructed on concrete pads within secondary containment, have interstitial linings, and have state-of-the-art emergency alarm systems all in accordance with ADEQ specifications.

FAA Terminal Very High Frequency Omnirange (TVOR) Station

The TVOR Station is located to the northeast of the intersection of the runways. The station provides navigational aid to aircraft utilizing instrument approaches to the airport. The FAA services the electrical instruments within the station.

Private Aircraft Storage/Hangars

The City of Page Municipal Airport maintains aircraft tie downs that are used by local and temporary aircraft parking. Aircraft are refueled by the airport FBOs at these locations. Privately owned hangars are located northwest and north of the Terminal Complex including conventional box hangars (50 feet by 50 feet or larger) and maintenance and storage hangars. As allowed by City of Page permit specifications, hangar tenants can perform routine maintenance and care of aircraft within the hangars.

Airport Drainage Systems

The City of Page conducted an extensive drainage study of the entire City of Page Municipal Airport in 1999. The results of that study are summarized below and include a description of drainage basins and stormwater pipe and drainage systems. The City of Page has constructed additional stormwater control structures including a retention/detention basin, unlined and lined control ditches, and subsurface stormwater pipes in order to contain on-site all surface water that may contact operational portions of the airport.

The City of Page has also conducted a Master Drainage Study for East Side Improvements in 2009. This study further investigates existing conditions on the east side of the airport property and summarizes drainage features necessary to manage drainage issues related to proposed future development on the east side of the airport.

Drainage Area Identification

A total of four (4) specific and distinct drainage areas have been identified at the City of Page Municipal Airport including the East, Central Basin, South and Northwest Airport Drainage Areas.

East Airport Drainage Area:

The East Airport Drainage Area is east of the runway and includes the entire north-south side of the airport. Drainage within this area is characterized by sheet flow and shallow surface flow. Surface flow also falls into rock channels carved into the rock face along the east rim above Antelope Valley. Surface flow in this area originates from the paved crosswind runway and undeveloped portions of the airport. The drainage area for East Airport was determined to be 195 acres. Runoff from this watershed is likely to be free of

pollutants as very little drainage area associated with airport activities is associated with this watershed.

Central Basin Airport Drainage Area:

The Central Basin Airport Drainage Area is defined as the contributing area consisting of the runway, taxiway, hangers, fueling stations and the buildings occupied by the fixed base operators. Runoff generated by the contributing area is conveyed as sheet flow; the majority of which is captured within the open space between the taxiway and runway. Runoff exceeding the available storage area between the runway and taxiway will be conveyed north and combine with runoff generated by the north end of the runway. The combined runoff is discharge into the existing natural arroyos north of the airport prior to entering a perennial tributary to Lake Powell. The contributing area for Central Basin was calculated to be 169 acres. While runoff from this watershed will be captured on-site, because the watershed consists of the bulk of the areas associated with airport activities, the risk of a pollutant exiting the facility is high. For this reason, Outfall #1 is located at the north end of Central Basin, directly downstream of the runway. This location will ensure that the sample captures the industrial constitutes of the airport runoff stormwater prior to being diluted by runoff generated by the undeveloped portions of the airport property. This outfall is also and is easily accessible, making it ideal for discharge sampling during a discharge event.

South Airport Drainage Area:

The South Airport Drainage Area consists of the area at the far south end of the airport. This 98-area watershed is disturbed put primarily undeveloped. Runoff that could potentially enter this watershed originates from the off-site residential areas directly east of west of the airport parking. Runoff from South Airport Drainage Area flows as sheet flow of site. Runoff from the off-site residential is conveyed through the airport project by an existing storm drain, though off-site runoff has entered the airport directly along the western boundary. To monitor airport runoff at areas that are associated with airport activities and account for pollutants that could be discharged directly onto the airport property from the off-site residential, an outfall (Outfall #2) which will be used as a location for stormwater sampling has been identified within South Airport Drainage Areal. This outfall is located inside the perimeter of the airport security fence and easily accessed via an existing unpaved perimeter road and is inside. This location also ensures that runoff from areas associated with airport activities is captured prior to being diluted by runoff from undeveloped areas of the airport property.

Northwest Airport Drainage Area:

The Northwest Airport Drainage Area, which encompasses 83 acres, contains private hangers, the airport terminal complex and the paved areas associated with airport parking and maneuvering, Runoff from this watershed is collected in various storm drains or conveyed in swales located between the areas of development. The runoff conveyed in the storm drains in discharge into a retention basin located north of the airport. Runoff also is discharged into Northwest Airport Drainage Area from the off-site residential watersheds west of the airport. This runoff is captured with a storm drain system or is discharged onto the airport property as sheet flow. Runoff in the storm drain is discharged directly into the on-site retention basin. Runoff the sheet flows onto the airport from the off-site watersheds is conveyed to the on-site retention basin as a result of the existing terrain. In addition, the constructed basin, a larger depression exists within Northwest Basin. This depression is substantial enough that runoff conveyed to this area is fully retained. Based on the presence of the constructed basin and the existing depression, the potential for runoff from Northwest Airport Drainage conveying a potential pollutant off-site is low and as such an outfall was not identified for this watershed.

Stormwater Piping and Valley Ditch Systems

Primarily three (3) stormwater piping and valley ditch systems route stormwater to discharge points at the perimeter and detention/retention basin at the airport.

The system that services the Southwest Airport Drainage Area collects surface water from offsite residential areas, roadways, and the paved airport parking lot. This stormdrain system collects water in catch basins located on public roadways and around the Main Terminal Complex. Stormwater pipes direct surface water underground from east of Classic Aviation to an outlet located to the northwest, adjacent to Runway #15-33. Water from this system is contained (dammed) by the crosswind runway and may discharge into the northwestern portion of the airport (North Airport Drainage Area) through a culvert and trenches near the western end of the crosswind runway.

The system that services the Central Basin Airport Drainage Area transports surface water within the airport through isolated, separate pipes located under the taxiways. The flow paths between pipes consist of mostly grass covered valley ditches. The pipe and ditch system direct stormwater to a discharge point (retention basin) located in the northwestern portion of the airport (North Airport Drainage Area).

The system of pipes and ditches located near the south end of the airport that services the East Airport Drainage Area collects water from the southern off-site residential and school areas and outlets onto the airport south of the existing runway (Outfall #2). With current topography at the City of Page Municipal Airport property, there are numerous, and in some cases, non-point, outfalls from the airport. To a large extent, incident precipitation on the airport is contained within the airport boundaries and percolates into subsurface soils. Discharge outfalls are discussed below.

Note: Previously, the City of Page Municipal Airport SWPPPs identified an outfall (previous Outfall #2) that was located on the extreme northwestern corner of airport property. The City of Page has constructed additional stormwater control structures including a retention basin located east of previous Outfall #2; unlined and lined trenches; and subsurface stormwater control pipe systems in the operational portion of the airport property to retain stormwater from operational areas. City of Page personnel have verified that no storm water from the operational areas of the airport discharge to the previous Outfall #2. The existing erosional channel (previous Outfall #2) that, historically, received surface water from the operational areas of the airport trends west of and parallel to the City of Page Municipal Airport property line.) Currently, Previous Outfall #2 receives only storm water discharge from upgradient residential and park areas located west of the airport.

Outfall #1

Outfall #1 is located on the eastern portion of the City of Page Municipal Airport property. Discharges to Outfall #1 originate from the paved crosswind runway and undeveloped portions of the airport (East Airport Drainage Area). Potential stormwater pollutants associated with Outfall #1 would most likely not contain at the current time contributions from airport operational activities. The crosswind runway is used by lightweight (up to 12,500 pounds) aircraft for taxiing and take-off only. This outfall is located at Latitude 36.933799° N, Longitude -111.4450807° W.

Outfall #1 discharges occur as sheet flow that eventually discharges to rock channels carved into the face rock along the east rim above Antelope Valley located to the east of the airport.

Potential Pollutants: Potential stormwater pollutants associated with Outfall #1 might include oil/greases/lubricants; windshield washer fluid; fuels; glycol compounds (antifreeze); lead/battery acids;

and suspended solids.

Outfall #2

Outfall #2 is located on the extreme southern portion of the City of Page Municipal Airport and storm water originates from off-site residential and school areas. Potential stormwater pollutants associated with Outfall #2 would not contain contributions from airport operational activities but rather contain pollutants associated with residential development located to the west of the airport. This outfall is located at Latitude 36.915101° N. Longitude -111.445160° W.

In accordance with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality's AZPDES Industrial Stormwater MSGP 2024 requirements for visual assessment of discharge points (i.e., outfalls), discharge points may be grouped into substantially identical outfalls for visual assessment purposes for Section 11, Monitoring, of this SWPPP. A substantially identical outfall(s) is defined by the AZPDES Industrial Stormwater MSGP 2024 with the following criteria.

If the site has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical pollutants, the permittee may conduct visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the identical outfalls. If possible, visual assessments at substantially identical outfalls shall be performed on a rotating basis throughout the period of permit coverage. When invoking the substantially identical outfall provision, the permittee shall identify the identical outfalls in the monitoring record and retain those records with the SWPPP.

If a visual assessment collected at a substantially identical outfall demonstrates that control measures are not functioning as intended, the permittee shall assess and modify the control measures as appropriate at each substantially identical outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

The outfalls described above do not presently qualify for grouping based on differences in the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage areas of each outfall. Outfall #1 discharges are derived from activities that may, in the event of a release, contain pollutants from operational activities. Outfall #2 contains discharges from the adjacent residential area that pass through lined conduits beneath the airport property. There are no industrial activities conducted within the site that would be discharged to Outfall #2.

The City of Page Municipal Airport has historically incorporated general guidance documents and commensurate regulatory program requirements into the SWPPP to minimize confusion regarding airport operations and emergency response. Specific protocol that addresses certain elements of the SWPPP are more detailed and included as Attachments herein for reference.

1.5 SITE LOCATION MAP

The Page Municipal Airport general location map is included in Attachment A.

1.6 DETAILED SITE MAP

A copy of the site map for this facility is located in Attachment B.

SECTION 2: SUMMARY OF POLLUTANT SOURCES

2.1 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AND ASSOCIATED POLLUTANTS

Industrial Activity	Associated Potential Pollutants
<u>Non-mining sector, subsector S1, Air Transportation Facilities</u>	Oil Lubricants Heavy Metals Poly-chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) Hydraulic fluids/oils Petroleum Hydrocarbons Deicing Glycol Compounds Fuel Chlorinated Solvents Arsenic Organics Detergents Phosphorous Suspended Solids Brake/Transmission Fluid Acid/Alkaline Wastes Paint Pigments or additives such as lead

As a result of development and implementation of previous SWPPPs and the inclusion of this SWPPP in site operations, pollutants have been reduced or eliminated.

Inventory Of Materials And Processes Potentially Exposed To Stormwater

The City of Page has completed an inventory of chemicals used and processes conducted at the site that may include use of hazardous or regulated materials. The following activities use, store or transport hazardous or regulated materials on the site that may potentially be exposed to stormwater. The areas where these activities are conducted are illustrated on Attachment B - Site Map or described herein.

- Aircraft Washing
- Aircraft Fueling
- Routine Aircraft Maintenance
- Runway Maintenance
- Solid Waste Management
- Routine Vehicle Maintenance
- Preflight Fluid Sample Fuel Storage and Disposal
- Regulated or Hazardous Materials and Waste
- Open Drainage System and Surface Water

A description of the above, including the respective potential pollutants generated from each source, is provided below. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are provided in the Best Management Practices portion of the SWPPP.

Aircraft Washing

Aircraft washing consists of either wet or dry washing the body of the aircraft. Dry washing aircraft consists of spraying on a cleaner and then wiping down the aircraft with washable rags or disposable paper towels.

Wet washing an aircraft consists of washing down the aircraft with a water and detergent mixture, and then rinsing the aircraft at the aircraft washrack with water.

Several businesses located at the City of Page Municipal Airport wash aircraft, including: Classic Aviation, American Aviation, and the National Park Service. Aircraft washing is conducted in the airport's wash rack. The wash rack discharges directly into an oil/water separator and then to the City of Page sanitary sewer system.

Potential Pollutants: Potential stormwater pollutants associated with aircraft washing include: solvent cleaners/chlorinated solvents; glycol compounds; oil and lubricants; detergents; suspended solids; and accumulated particulate matter.

Aircraft Deicing

The City of Page Municipal Airport uses glycol-based deicing fluids for aircraft during the winter season. When practical, deicing of aircraft is completed on the washrack. Airlines store deicing fluids in leakproof totes currently located adjacent to the Main Terminal on an apron. The City of Page Municipal Airport does not exceed 1,000 departures per year and uses far less than 100,000 gallons of deicer and no more than 100 tons of urea on an average annual basis.

The City of Page Municipal Airport does not use deicing fluids on runways or taxiways.

Potential Pollutants: Potential stormwater pollutants associated with aircraft deicing include glycol-based fluids.

Aircraft Fueling

The FBOs provide fuel to commercial aircraft and privately owned aircraft at the City of Page Municipal Airport. All operators fuel their aircraft outdoors directly from FBO fuel trucks.

Potential Pollutants: Potential stormwater pollutants associated with aircraft fueling include fuels (Jet A/ 100 LL Av Gas); fuel additives; oil; lubricants; and heavy metals.

Routine Aircraft Maintenance

Although routine aircraft maintenance is conducted within the hangars, storage of aircraft awaiting maintenance may be temporarily parked outside on adjacent apron areas.

Potential Pollutants: Potential stormwater pollutants associated with routine aircraft maintenance include: accumulated particulate matter (ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, rubber, other); oil; lubricants; mercury (electrical controls); lead/battery acids; fuel additives; arsenic; hydraulic fluids; brake fluids; heavy metals; toluene; methyl ethyl ketone; and fuels.

Runway Maintenance

Runway maintenance includes runway sweeping, weed control, and crack repair.

Potential Pollutants: Potential stormwater pollutants associated with runway maintenance activities include: accumulated particulate matter (ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, rubber, other); glycol compounds (anti-freeze); oil; lubricants; mercury (electrical controls); lead/battery acids; fuel additives; arsenic; hydraulic fluids; brake fluids; heavy metals; and fuels.

Solid Waste Management

All operators participate in solid waste management at the City of Page Municipal Airport. The individual operators are responsible for the daily inspection of the Allied Waste Services' waste containers and the areas around them within their work areas. The Allied Waste Service waste containers are contained in covered, non-leaking containers (dumpsters) and do not present an exposure concern.

Routine Vehicle Maintenance

Even though all vehicle maintenance is conducted off-site or by contracted vendors who conduct maintenance activities within the hangars, vehicles may break down at an exterior location or be temporarily stored prior to maintenance in areas immediately adjacent to interior repair areas.

Potential Pollutants: Potential stormwater pollutants associated with vehicle preventive maintenance include windshield washer fluid; motor oil; fuel additives; antifreeze/coolant; transmission fluid; and power steering fluid.

Vehicle Refueling

Classic Aviation refuels the FBO fuel trucks from a mobile AST containing gasoline located west of the aircraft wash rack. All other vehicles are taken off-site for refueling.

Potential Pollutants: Potential stormwater pollutants associated with the vehicle refueling area include gasoline; Jet A fuel; 100 LL Av Gas; fuel additives; oil; lubricants; and heavy metals.

Regulated or Hazardous Materials and Waste - Waste Oil

Waste oil tanks are located on the City of Page Municipal Airport property and reportedly contain only waste motor oil. The majority of the storage containers are stored inside hangars; however, at one (1) location (National Park Service), an overpacked, secured used oil container is located outside of the hangar area.

2.2 SPILLS AND LEAKS

No significant spill/leaks of regulated materials (diesel, fuel, oil) have occurred within the past three (3) years. If a spill or leak of hazardous materials does occur that could impact stormwater, it will be documented in accordance with procedures identified in the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan (Attachment E). The airport's Spill Prevention Control and countermeasure Plan is included in Attachment F.

Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur

Location	Outfalls
Apron	Outfall #1
Fuel Farm	Outfall #1
Hangars	Outfall #1
Runway	Outfalls #1 and #2
Taxiways	Outfalls #1 and #2

Description of Past Spills/Leaks (None reported in last 3 years)

Date	Description	Outfalls

2.3 UNAUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES DOCUMENTATION

Instructions:

- Provide documentation for the following:
 - Your evaluation for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges at your site; and
 - Your elimination of any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges.

- Date of evaluation: The Facility Operator and SWPPP Contact perform non-stormwater discharge assessments on an on-going basis and as part of its visual assessment monitoring efforts. In addition, the Facility Operation and/or SWPPP Lead perform an annual inspection. The last inspection was performed on September 04, 2024.
- Description of the evaluation criteria used: The evaluation criteria used is based on the list of allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges presented in Section 1.1.3.1. Any non-stormwater discharge that is not listed in the permit is considered non-allowable and is eliminated upon discovery.

- List of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation: The outfalls for this Page Airport (Outfall 1 and Outfall 2) are listed in Page 9 of this document.
- Different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations: It should be recognized that to date, Page Airport has not had a non-allowable stormwater discharge exiting the property. This is due to the presence of numerous containment BMP's, runoff impoundment areas, and constructed retention/detention basins.

Occurrence of Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges – Not Applicable. Should a Non-allowable Stormwater Discharge be observed, it will be documented in this table.

Date	Description	Outfalls

- Action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an AZPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge:
Not Applicable. To date, the Page Airport has not had a non-allowable stormwater discharge. In the event one should be observed, action(s) taken will be recorded.

Control Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Non-Stormwater Discharges

The Page Municipal Airport evaluates the presence of non-stormwater discharges at the site on an ongoing basis. To date there has not been a non-allowable stormwater discharge exiting Page Airport. However, Page Airport does have measures in place to prevent them from occurring. This includes the majority of the runoff generated by contributing areas that are associated with the airport operations to existing impoundment areas and dedicated detention basins. Runoff that exits the basins and depressed impoundments would ultimately be discharged to Outfall #1.

In addition, the Page Airport SWPPP team inspects the site on an on-going basis, performs visual assessment and annual inspections. The visual assessments are conducted as prescribed in this document in accordance with Section 4.2 of the Permit. A complete site inspection and review of the SWPPP are conducted annually.

Aircraft Washing

Aircraft washing consists of either wet or dry washing of the body of the aircraft. Dry washing consists of spraying on a cleaner and then wiping down the aircraft with washable rags or disposable paper towels. Dry washing is usually conducted within the hangars. Wet washing consists of washing down the aircraft with a water and detergent mixture, and then rinsing the aircraft with water. Aircraft wet washing is restricted to the washrack area only. Operators wash aircraft at the washrack described below using phosphate free wash detergents listed in the site SPCC.

The City of Page maintains a washrack for aircraft washing activities that is located to the northwest of the Classic Aviation hangar. The washrack consists of a concrete pad that slopes to a drain in the north-central portion of the pad. Wash water is discharged to a sand/oil separator and then to the municipal sanitary sewer system. Approximately five (5) to seven (7) aircraft are washed at this location weekly. A drain cover is placed over the drain to prevent stormwater from entering the drain when the washrack is not in use. Stormwater that has collected in the drain covered washrack is pumped out and discharged to an onsite stormwater drain.

Aircraft Fueling

The City of Page Municipal Airport provides Jet Fuel A and 100 Low Lead Aviation gas to commercial operators and private clients. The ASTs that provide aircraft fuel for most of the operators at the City of Page Municipal Airport are operated by the FBOs. The FBOs fuel commercial aircraft and privately owned aircraft. Fueling by the FBOs is provided seven (7) days a week from 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. with after-hours call out service available. The FBOs fuel aircraft on the ramp and tie-down areas, as needed. Fuel for emergency services provided by FBOs is available upon request.

Classic Aviation has two (2) 12,000-gallon ASTs containing Jet Fuel A and 100 Low Lead Aviation Gas (AV Gas 100 LL), which are reportedly filled to 90% capacity of the AST. Both tanks are located on a concrete pad. Both ASTs have an interstitial lining and state-of-the-art alarm system in accordance with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) specifications. The fuel pump system is constructed on a concrete pad. The emergency shut off switch for the fuel pumps is located approximately 20 feet north of the ASTs, on a metal pole, approximately 5 feet above ground level.

Classic Aviation owns and operates four (4) fuel trucks including two (2) Jet A fuel trucks with 2,000-gallon capacities, and two (2) 100 LL Av Gas fuel trucks with 650-gallon and 1,000-gallon capacities. Spill containment equipment is located on each truck and includes shovels, fire extinguishers, absorbent and absorbent socks.

Classic Aviation maintains a 200-gallon mobile AST containing gasoline for the fueling of their Jet A and 100 LL Av Gas fuel trucks adjacent to the aircraft washrack. The mobile AST is situated above asphalt. The emergency shut off switch is located immediately adjacent to the fuel pump. The nozzle automatically shuts off during fueling when it is not inserted in the truck's gas tank or another container. Classic Aviation personnel take the mobile AST off-site to be refilled every two (2) months or as needed. The Classic Aviation FBO fuel trucks are fueled adjacent to the aircraft washrack.

American Aviation has two (2) 12,000-gallon ASTs containing Jet Fuel A and AV Gas 100 LL, immediately south of the Storage Building. ASTs are filled to 90% capacity. Both tanks are located on a concrete pad within secondary containment. Both ASTs have an interstitial lining and state-of-the-art alarm system in accordance with ADEQ specifications. The emergency shut off switch for the American Aviation fuel pumps is located approximately 20 feet north of the ASTs on the southeast corner of the Electrical Storage Building. American Aviation owns and operates three (3) fuel trucks including a 2,500-gallon Jet A fuel truck, a 485-gallon 100 LL Av Gas truck, and a 750-gallon 100 LL Av Gas truck.

Million Air Lake Powell has two (2) 10,000-gallon ASTs containing Jet Fuel A and AV Gas 100 LL between the American Aviation and Classic Aviation fuel farm ASTs. Both tanks are located on a concrete pad and have interstitial lining and state-of-the-art alarm system in accordance with ADEQ specifications. The emergency shut off switch for the fuel pumps is located on the west side of the tanks. Million Air also owns and operates two (2) fuel trucks including a 3,000-gallon Jet A fuel truck and a 750-gallon 100 LL Av

Gas trucks. Million Air maintains a fuel truck containing gasoline for the fueling of their Jet A and 100 LL Av Gas fuel trucks. All fueling trucks are stored on concrete adjacent to the Million Air terminal.

The City of Page on-site personnel and FBO personnel inspect the ASTs daily to check for the general condition of the ASTs and AST area. The City of Page Fire Department conducts quarterly inspections and the FAA conducts an annual inspection of the ASTs' equipment integrity and safety equipment.

Fuels that are spilled or leak during refueling activities are cleaned up by maintenance personnel using absorbents or rags that are subsequently collected in an open top 55-gallon drum and disposed as regulated waste. Should the spill be of a large quantity or beyond the capability of onsite personnel, the City of Page Fire Department is contacted and comes on-site to contain/control and clean-up the spill.

Aircraft Deicing and Anti-icing Procedures

Deicing/anti-icing activities are performed at the City of Page Municipal Airport by Contour Airlines. Refer to the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Response Plan included as part of this SWPPP.

American Aviation conducts a clean wing program that uses deicing agents. Deicing agents are stored within the American Aviation hangar. Several of the City of Page private hangar leaseholders do have fuel additives and deicing agents that were stored and used as needed.

Routine Aircraft Maintenance

Routine aircraft maintenance is conducted at the City of Page Municipal Airport by several businesses and is generally the responsibility of the FBOs. Routine aircraft maintenance is conducted inside hangars only. Routine aircraft maintenance includes, but is not limited to, aircraft inspections, brake fluid replacement; motor oil changes; lubricant replacement; battery recharging; limited painting (including stripping, primer, and painting); welding; anti-freeze replacement; and windshield washer fluid replacement.

Fluids that are spilled or leak during maintenance activities are cleaned up by maintenance personnel using absorbents or rags that are subsequently collected in an open top 55-gallon drum and disposed of as regulated waste. Aircraft awaiting maintenance may be stored temporarily either within hangar areas or outside on adjacent aprons.

Runway Maintenance

The City of Page Municipal Airport personnel inspect the runways daily to monitor for cracks, weeds, and debris. Debris collected from sweeping the runway is disposed of into municipal solid waste containers. Runway maintenance, including crack repair, is performed by the City of Page personnel, as needed.

Emergency Repair Aircraft Service

Emergency repair aircraft services are available to operators on-site and private aircraft by the FBOs on an as-needed basis. Emergency services activities include aircraft inspection and repair. Emergency repair services are conducted within the hangars with the exception of minor, nonfluid requiring services that can be conducted at exterior locations.

Hangar Maintenance

Operators at the City of Page Municipal Airport are responsible for custodial maintenance of their hangars. Custodial activities include the cleaning of hangar floors. Floors are swept by hangar personnel and debris is either put into the covered, leak proof municipal trash bins or swept out onto the apron area. The City of

Page provides street sweepers to clean apron areas. Additionally, American Aviation and Classic Aviation utilize a self-contained industrial sweeper/scrubber that washes the hangar floors and vacuums up the wastewater. The wastewater collected by the sweeper/scrubber is then discharged to the trench drains within the hangars, which lead to the oil/water separator, before being discharged to the sanitary sewer.

Terminal Maintenance

City of Page personnel conduct routine maintenance in the public access areas of the City of Page Municipal Airport terminal, including, but not limited to, vacuuming, dusting, cleaning windows, and cleaning the restrooms, including washing the floors. Wash water discharges to the sanitary sewer system. Maintenance and vehicle/aircraft washing are not associated with Main Terminal activities.

Private Aircraft Storage/Hangars

The City of Page Municipal Airport maintains aircraft tie-downs that are used by local and transient aircraft parking. Aircraft are refueled by the airport FBOs at these locations. Minor emergency maintenance (non-fluid replacement activities) is performed in this area. Aircraft washing is not performed in these tie-down areas. Minor spills at these locations may occur due to aircraft overtopping during refueling activities.

Privately owned hangars are located northwest and north of the Main Terminal Complex including conventional box hangars (50 feet by 50 feet or larger), and maintenance and storage hangars. As allowed by City of Page permit specifications, hangar tenants can perform routine maintenance and care of aircraft within the hangars. However, fueling of aircraft within the hangar or maintenance or repair that involves the release of flammable/combustible liquids or vapors within the hangar is prohibited by permit. Additionally, tenants cannot store any flammable or combustible liquids or solids or any explosive materials within the hangars or on the hangar space site. Periodic inspections by the Fire Department are stipulated in the City of Page permit.

Solid Waste Management

All operators participate in solid waste management at the City of Page Municipal Airport. Solid waste is temporarily stored in containers supplied by Allied Waste Services. Solid waste containers are covered, leakproof, and designed for waste storage. The Allied Waste Services waste containers are used to collect waste that will be picked up by Allied Waste Services for disposal. Individual operators conduct daily inspections of the Allied Waste Services waste containers and areas around them within their work areas.

Airport Vehicle Preventive Maintenance

The City of Page Municipal Airport operates a total of three (3) vehicles at the City of Page Municipal Airport facility including one (1) pickup truck, one (1) fire truck, and one (1) car. Reportedly, no maintenance takes place on the City of Page Municipal Airport property for City of Page vehicles. The City of Page Municipal Airport vehicles are taken to the City of Page Maintenance Garage for maintenance. Due to the number of privately-owned businesses at the City of Page Municipal Airport, each of the businesses have their own vehicles and are responsible for the maintenance and repair of the vehicles. The majority of businesses conduct vehicle maintenance and repairs off-site or contract such services to off-site vendors who may perform these services on-site and remove all waste offsite.

Airport Vehicle Refueling

Classic Aviation maintains a 200-gallon mobile AST containing gasoline for the fueling of their Jet A and 100 LL Av Gas fuel trucks adjacent to the aircraft washrack. Classic Aviation personnel take the mobile

AST off-site to be refilled every two months or as needed. The FBO field trucks are fueled adjacent to the aircraft washrack. The mobile AST is situated above asphalt. The emergency shut off switch is located immediately adjacent to the fuel pump. The nozzle automatically shuts off during fueling when it is not inserted in the truck's gas tank or another container. The City of Page and remaining individual operators refuel vehicles off-site as needed.

Airport Vehicle Washing

Classic Aviation and American Aviation wash the FBO fuel trucks within the aircraft washrack, approximately once a year. City of Page and remaining individual operators' vehicles are washed off-site. Rental car washing is described above.

SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

Stormwater control measures start with the implementation of Best Management Practices followed by routine training, site inspections, and documentation. BMPs are intended to provide long-term stormwater management control. BMPs refer to schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of United States waterways. BMPs include treatment requirements, recycling, reduction, reuse, operating procedures and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

3.1 MINIMIZE EXPOSURE

The City of Page Municipal Airport has implemented procedures to accomplish the following goals. Pollution reduction or elimination at the sources (rather than treatment or disposal) has proven to be the most effective approach to protecting the environment. The City of Page Municipal Airport policy is to minimize the adverse effects of stormwater runoff by using the following general approaches.

- Preventing stormwater from contacting pollutants is generally more effective than trying to remove the potential pollutants from stormwater.
- Using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in the site's stormwater discharge.
- Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to adversely impact the receiving waters quality, is necessary in order to design effective control measures that achieve permit limits.
- Minimizing impervious areas at the site and infiltrating runoff onsite to reduce and runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams where doing so does not result in adverse impacts to the quality of the receiving water.
- Attenuating flow using open vegetative swales and natural depressions to reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows.
- Using containment to intercept stormwater flows before they leave the site such as directing flows to non-discharging areas or installing runoff controls to encourage infiltration.
- Conserving and/or restoring of riparian buffers to help protect streams from stormwater flows before they leave the site to improve water quality.
- Using treatment interceptors, such as filters or separators, as appropriate in some instances to minimize discharge of pollutants.

The City of Page Municipal Airport utilizes internal, well maintained drainage control of operational areas of the airport through the use of berms, swales, and subsurface conduit systems.

3.2 **GOOD HOUSEKEEPING**

Proper housekeeping can improve the efficiency of stormwater management controls and reduce the costs of maintenance. For example, protected storage areas will be provided for drums that contain waste fuel accumulated from pre-flight inspection activities. Aircraft maintenance and repair will occur only within designated areas (hangars) where spills may be contained.

The City of Page Municipal Airport personnel are required to conduct daily site inspections that are necessary for commercial operations under FAA permit authority. Specific MSGP inspection requirements are described and included in Section 5.0 of this document.

The City of Page Municipal Airport has implemented good housekeeping measures for all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. Such measures include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals;
2. Keeping materials orderly and labeled;
3. Storing materials in appropriate containers;
4. Cleaning up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
5. Using drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
6. Keeping dumpster lids closed when not in use, where feasible;
7. Minimizing the potential for waste, garbage and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

These good housekeeping measures include the following specific measures:

Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The City of Page Municipal Airport minimizes the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). The City of Page Municipal Airport implements, as determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight constraints, the following activities that must be performed: Perform maintenance activities indoors; Maintain an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal; Prohibit the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; Use dry cleanup methods; and collect the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and properly dispose or treat and recycling.

Specifically, the City of Page Municipal Airport performs the following.

Vehicles

- Confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance to a paved, designated area.
- Inspect vehicles for leaks upon parking.
- Park vehicles and equipment under a roof, if possible.
- Installation of berms or dikes around the area where vehicles are awaiting maintenance, if possible.

Preventive Maintenance

- Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance.
- Inspect exterior locations of vehicle maintenance area daily for filled drip pans and other signs of leaks or spills.
- Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers at unsecured locations to avoid accidental spills.
- Empty and clean drip pans and containers to be used oil storage tanks as appropriate.

Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Cleaning Areas

Aircraft Cleaning

Several businesses located at the City of Page Municipal Airport wet wash aircraft at the City of Page operated washrack that drains to a sand/oil separator and then into the city sanitary sewer system. A drain plug will be kept in place over the entrance to the sand/oil separator when the washrack is not in use.

BMPs to reduce exposure of aircraft wet washing activities to stormwater include the following practices.

- Wet washing aircraft in the designated washrack only and drain plug is used when activities are not conducted.
- Aircraft washes will be accomplished using phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.
- Wash water drains only to wash-rack drain.
- Aircraft washrack and sand/oil separator system is maintained in good working conditions.
- Analysis of sediments in the sand/oil separator for disposal requirements.
- Use automatic shut-off valves on washing equipment.

The City of Page Municipal Airport wash-rack discharges to a sand/oil separator and then to the sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable city requirements.

Ground Vehicle Cleaning

Classic Aviation and American Aviation wash the FBO fuel trucks within the aircraft washrack, approximately once a year. City of Page and remaining individual operators' vehicles are washed off-site. Rental car washing is conducted on the airport property within the American Aviation hangar. Wash water from cleaning operation drains to the French drain system on the north. Routine maintenance activities are conducted off-site.

Equipment Cleaning Areas

Exterior equipment cleaning activities are not conducted at the City of Page Municipal Airport.

Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Storage Areas

Aircraft are temporarily parked at T hangars and aprons in designated areas. Maintenance is not performed on temporarily stored aircraft outside of hangars. As part of the FAA Airport Safety Inspection Checklist protocol, these areas are inspected daily for signs of spillage or leakage. Signs of poor housekeeping including oil spots, leaks, uncontained trash, and no use of drip pans on aircraft awaiting maintenance outside of hangars.

Ground vehicle storage at the Page Municipal Airport includes fueling trucks and support vehicles. Signs of poor housekeeping including oil spots, leaks, uncontained trash, and no use of drip pans on aircraft awaiting maintenance outside of hangars. The exterior storage of fuels is conducted within the fuel farm area and in leak-tight drums and discussed in the next section.

The airport implements the following general control measures to reduce stormwater contamination.

- Vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) are in good condition;
- The vessels (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A,” etc.) are plainly labeled;
- Storing materials indoors;
- Storing waste materials in a centralized location;
- Installing berms/dikes around exterior storage areas;
- Leaks/corrosion, secured covers, equipment failures of drums/containers and ancillary equipment for both new products and used products;
- Labeling drums including name of waste, waste type, and, if hazardous, date on which accumulation began; and
- Storage of flammable materials including paints and solvents in flammable storage cabinets.

Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas

The Page Municipal Airport minimizes the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel systems and fueling areas through implementation of the following control measures:

- Utilizing spill and overflow practices;
- Using only dry cleanup methods.

The exterior storage of fuel is conducted within the fuel farm area and in leak-tight drums. The fuel farm is constructed within a secondary containment berm. Drum storage is managed by the FBOs and inspected by the City of Page Fire Department on a quarterly basis. The City of Page on-site personnel and FBO personnel inspect the ASTs daily to check for the general condition of the ASTs and AST area.

Fuels that are spilled or leak during refueling activities are cleaned up by maintenance personnel using absorbents or rags that are subsequently collected in an open top 55-gallon drum and disposed as regulated waste. Should the spill be of a large quantity or beyond the capability of onsite personnel, the City of Page Fire Department is contacted and comes on-site to contain/control and clean-up the spill.

The FBO(s) fuel commercial aircraft and privately owned aircraft from tanks supported on service trucks. All operators fuel their aircraft outdoors. Best Management Practices to reduce the exposure of aircraft fueling activities to stormwater events include:

- Restriction of refueling to tie down areas and parking areas;
- Inspect the integrity of storage containers daily and perform preventive maintenance to preclude any failure of the truck-mounted fueling equipment on a as needed basis;
- Inspect operating, monitoring and gauging systems on the truck-mounted fuel pumps;
- Use spill and overflow protection while fueling aircraft or filling equipment/containers;
- Use DIY methods for the fueling area cleaning;

- Use proper fueling techniques including absorbent materials (pigs) as secondary containment during fueling operations;
- Provide high level alarm on fuel storage tanks; and
- Minimize/eliminate runoff/runoff onto fueling areas.

Open Drainage System and Surface Water

The Page Municipal Airport drainage system(s) and surface water controls are discussed in detail in Section 1.4.

Aircraft Deicing

The City of Page Municipal Airport does not conduct deicing of runways and taxiways. The minimum amount necessary for aircraft deicing is used, and the amount is predicated on local weather conditions. Deicing occurs on the aircraft wash rack or in areas that are directed to swales and, ultimately, to the retention basin located on the northwestern portion of the airport site.

Deicing typically occurs from November through March. Deicing fluid use does not exceed the 100,000-gallon threshold. The City of Page Municipal Airport does not exceed the 1,000 non-propeller aircraft departure threshold.

When deicing chemicals are used, the permittee shall maintain a record of the types (including the Safety Data Sheets [SDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates must be maintained. This includes all deicing chemicals, because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on protected surface waters. FBOs that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport for inclusion with the SWPPP.

Solid Waste Management

All operators participate in solid waste management at the City of Page Municipal Airport. If washed away in runoff, refuse and litter can become water pollutants. Refuse is temporarily stored in containers supplied by Allied Waste Services that are covered, leakproof, and designed for waste storage.

Exterior Oil/Water Separators

An oil/water separator is an underground structure used within a drainage system to collect and separate oil, gas, grease, and other floatable petroleum-based chemicals from stormwater runoff or sewer connections. Accumulated floatable materials are retained and periodically removed, thereby improving the quality of discharge. An oil/water separator is typically installed in conjunction with and immediately prior to its connection with a closed drainage system. Access to the structure is through one or more manholes at the ground surface.

Depending on the expected inflows into the separator, accumulated oil, gas, grease, or other floating materials should be removed from the structure on an annual or semiannual basis. A qualified licensed contractor should perform the removal. Disposal of accumulated materials must be performed in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

The oil/water separator located adjacent to the Classic Aviation hangar drains offsite to an enclosed City of Page sanitary sewer system. City of Page personnel are responsible for the inspection and maintenance of the oil/water separator that receives liquids from airport operations and for the inspection of the above-mentioned regulated or hazardous materials and waste at exterior locations.

3.3 MAINTENANCE

The Page Municipal Airport maintains control measures that are used to maintain compliance with this permit in effective operating conditions, as well as all industrial equipment and systems, in order to minimize pollutants in stormwater discharge. This includes measures such as the following:

- Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.
- Maintaining non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- Cleaning catch basins.

If control measures are discovered to be in need of repair or replacement, the Page Municipal Airport makes any necessary maintenance changes as soon as practicable. All reasonable steps are taken to minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair is completed. This includes cleaning any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged in subsequent storm events. Final repairs or replacement of stormwater controls are completed as soon as feasible but no later than 14 calendar days following discovery, or before the next measurable storm event, whichever is sooner.

If necessary changes cannot be implemented within the specified timeframe(s), the Page Municipal Airport documents within the SWPPP the reasons for the delay, a schedule for completing the necessary changes, date completed, and any back-up control measures in place to ensure compliance with permit requirements, should a runoff event occur while a control measure is offline (either in part or in whole).

Specific maintenance protocols are discussed below.

Stormwater Control System

Surface water drainage, collection areas, and discharge points will be maintained at least monthly or after major storms by the On-Site Coordinator or other Qualified Person and the following maintenance activities will be implemented.

- Spills, deterioration, erosion, and blockage of the stormwater control system will be cleared.
- Retention and detention basins for sidewall erosion, piping, and accumulation of debris that require removal will be cleared and maintained in good working order.
- Downstream erosion and grate blockage will be cleared and maintained in good working order.
- Maintenance and cleaning of stormwater conveyance systems/discharge points, particularly at pedestrian and vehicular crossing points.
- Leaking or broken storm pipes and associated ponding of water;

- Accumulated debris such as trash and vegetative matter are collected and disposed in appropriate waste containers; and
- Non-engineered deposits of sand, silt, and sediment are removed as needed.

All actions taken to implement these approaches must be documented and become part of this SWPPP.

Airport Operational Systems

Correctional maintenance will be completed and documented for the following airport operational systems.

- Oil spots, leaks, uncontained trash, use of drip pans on aircraft awaiting maintenance outside of hangars etc;
- Leaks/corrosion, secured covers, equipment failures of drums/containers and ancillary equipment for both new products and used products;
- Drum labeling including name of waste, waste type, and, if hazardous, date on which accumulation began;
- Storage of flammable materials including paints and solvents in flammable storage cabinets; and
- Spills in areas where hazardous or regulated materials are used, stored, or transported.

Fuel Pumps/Storage Tanks

Correctional maintenance will be completed for the fuel pumps and storage tanks where signs of corrosion, leaks, punctures, or equipment failure at above ground storage tanks have been documented during routine quarterly inspections.

The majority of the above ground storage tanks and those containers located within buildings contain used oil. Used oil is any oil that has been removed from equipment and, as a result of use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. Used oil includes spent automotive lubricating oils, transmission fluid, brake fluid, spent industrial oils (compressor, turbine, and bearing oil), hydraulic oils, metal working oils, and gear oil. Under the EPA guidelines, used oil is considered hazardous if it meets one or more of the following conditions:

- Waste oil ignites with a flashpoint below 100 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Waste oils are mixed with a listed hazardous waste or with a characteristic hazardous waste so that the whole mixture exhibits the characteristic.
- Waste oil exceeds any of the following concentrations: 50 parts per million (ppm) of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), 5 ppm of arsenic, 2 ppm of cadmium, 10 ppm of chromium, 100 ppm of lead, or 4,000 ppm of total halogens.

Several options are available for managing waste oil and may only be used if the waste oil has not been mixed with listed or hazardous waste. The City of Page's preferred option is off-site recycling of used waste oil. Recycling requires the maintenance of inventories, and shipping records that certify that the used oil was properly recycled. The off-site, contract recycler of waste oil must have an EPA permit for recycling activities.

With the exception of the Above Ground Storage Tanks for fuel, the National Park Services waste oils container, and fuel drums located at the American Aviation, Classic Aviation, and Million Air fuel farms, the

above ground storage tanks and containers currently in use at the City of Page Municipal Airport are located within buildings on concrete pads with secondary containment. With the exception of the National Park Services waste oils container and the fuel drums at the American Aviation, Classic Aviation, and Million Air tank farms, all areas with above ground storage tanks or containers are internally drained by a drain pipe connected to oil/water separators that discharge via a closed system to the City of Page sanitary sewer system, reducing the exposure of pollutants to stormwater.

Waste Storage Containers

Where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff.

Responsibilities

The On-site Environmental Coordinator at the City of Page Municipal Airport is responsible for SWPPP preventive maintenance for the facility and its operation on an ongoing basis to minimize the risk of pollutant release from the site.

Preventive maintenance is implemented to keep the stormwater discharge points in good working order and to reduce the occurrence of illicit discharges and spills to the stormwater discharge points.

Implementation of BMPs

BMPs must be implemented to prevent or minimize pollution of stormwater under the requirements of the Multi-Sector Permit. The following subsections provide a description of general BMPs selected for the facility including specific schedules and milestones as to when measures and controls will be implemented.

Aircraft Washing

Several businesses located at the City of Page Municipal Airport wet wash aircraft at the City of Page operated washrack that drains to a sand/oil separator and then into the city sanitary sewer system. A drain plug will be kept in place over the entrance to the sand/oil separator when the wash rack is not in use. BMPs to reduce the exposure of aircraft washing activities to stormwater include the following practices.

- Washing aircraft in the designated wash rack only and drain plug is used;
- Maintenance activities for aircraft are **not** conducted in wash rack area;
- Aircraft washes will be accomplished using phosphate-free biodegradable detergents;
- Wash water drains only to wash rack drain;
- Aircraft washrack and sand/oil separator system is maintained in good working condition;
- Servicing of the washrack and sand/oil separator system (conducted semiannually);
- Analysis of sediments in the sand/oil separator for disposal requirements (conducted semi-annually);
- Use automatic shut-off valves on washing equipment.

The City of Page Municipal Airport wash-rack discharges to a sand/oil separator and then to the sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable city requirements.

Aircraft Fueling

The FBO(s) fuel commercial aircraft and privately owned aircraft from tanks supported on service trucks. All operators fuel their aircraft outdoors. Best Management Practices to reduce the exposure of aircraft fueling activities to stormwater events include:

- Restriction of refueling to tie down areas and commuter parking area;
- Maintain good integrity of all fuel storage containers on service trucks;
- Inspect the integrity of storage containers daily and perform preventive maintenance to preclude any failure of the truck-mounted fueling equipment on a as needed basis;
- Inspect operating, monitoring and gauging systems on the truck-mounted fuel pumps;
- Use spill and overflow protection while fueling aircraft or filling equipment/containers;
- Use dry methods for the fueling area cleaning;
- Use proper fueling techniques including absorbent materials (pigs) as secondary containment during fueling operations;
- Provide high level alarm on fuel storage tanks; and
- Minimize/eliminate runoff/runoff onto fueling areas.

If large quantity leak/spills that exceed the capabilities of on-site spill containment equipment occur, protocol and procedures identified in the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan (separate documents).

Aircraft Deicing

Maintenance activities include valve replacement of, in the case of the failure of any portion of the deicing fluid container, the containers are removed from service.

Runway Maintenance

Runway maintenance includes runway sweeping/cleaning, and crack repair. Routine maintenance activities to reduce the exposure of runway maintenance activities to stormwater events include:

- Routine cleaning of pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease;
- Keep runway maintenance vehicles in good working order by conducting routine maintenance;
- Inspect runway maintenance vehicles prior to commencing work;
- Park vehicles indoors when not in use;
- Use drip pans under vehicles waiting for maintenance; and
- Confine the storage of leaky or leak prone vehicles awaiting maintenance to a paved, designated area.

Solid Waste Management

All operators participate in solid waste management at the City of Page Municipal Airport and are responsible for maintaining all components of solid waste collection and disposal activities to ensure that solid waste is not impacted by stormwater.

Routine Vehicle Maintenance

Best Management Practices are not necessary to reduce the exposure of vehicle maintenance areas to stormwater events since these activities are not allowed within the site.

In the event that emergency maintenance activities, the following protocol will be utilized.

Vehicles

- Confine the storage of leaky or leak prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance to a paved, designated area.
- Inspect vehicles for leaks upon parking.
- Park vehicles and equipment under a roof, if possible.
- Installation of berms or dikes around the area where vehicles are awaiting maintenance, if possible.

Preventive Maintenance

- Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance.
- Inspect exterior locations of vehicle maintenance area daily for filled drip pans and other signs of leaks or spills.
- Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers at unsecured locations to avoid accidental spills.
- Empty and clean drip pans and containers to used oil storage tanks as appropriate.

Waste Control

- In case of a spill or leak, the material will be contained, absorbents used, collected by dry methods, and properly disposed in accordance with protocol identified in Attachment E – Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan.
- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper, compatible container.
- Drain all fluids from all parts or components that will become scrap material or secondhand parts.
- Label and track recycling of waste materials, e.g., batteries, solvent, used oil; drain oil filters before disposal or recycling.
- Store and dispose of used batteries in accordance with Federal and State regulations.
- Prohibit non-stormwater discharges, e.g., dumping of used liquids down floor drains and washdown of maintenance areas.
- Routine cleaning of pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

Above Ground Storage Tanks/Containers (Solvents)

A spent solvent is no longer fit for use without being regenerated, reclaimed, or otherwise reprocessed. Spent solvents may be classified as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and are typically listed because of their ignitability or toxicity. The City of Page Municipal Airport personnel use solvents primarily for cleaning parts and for thinning paint.

The airport personnel will use environmentally safe, nonhazardous solvents and contracts with a licensed hazardous waste management firm for the recycling or treatment of spent hazardous solvents. Where feasible and cost-effective, airport personnel should recycle all spent solvents.

The disposal of spent solvents on-site is against City of Page policy. Under environmental laws, the City of Page remains liable for any problems (i.e., impact to human health, soil, stormwater, or groundwater) caused by the improper disposal of solvents. City of Page Municipal Airport personnel are encouraged to procure and use, to the maximum extent possible, nonhazardous or less hazardous part cleaners rather than known hazardous solvents.

Pressurized Gas Canisters

Pressurized gas storage, handling and use areas are identified in the inventory of several tenants at the City of Page Municipal Airport. Impact and puncture of a pressurized, flammable gas-containing canister may cause deflagration or detonation of the canister. BMPs for the compressed gas bottle storage rack and use include:

- Employees operating equipment, including forklifts and carts, are trained regarding the location of the compressed gas storage areas or racks and may not operate mechanized equipment within 10 feet from the storage areas or racks.
- The compressed gas storage areas or racks are located away from normal forklift and personnel traffic areas.
- The compressed gas storage areas, rack and bottles are inspected by airport personnel after each delivery.
- Airport personnel are responsible for inspecting the compressed gas containers for possible punctures, evidence of rusting or other signs of impairment.

Exterior Oil/Water Separators

An oil/water separator is an underground structure used within a drainage system to collect and separate oil, gas, grease, and other floatable petroleum-based chemicals from stormwater runoff or sewer connections. Accumulated floatable materials are retained and periodically removed, thereby improving the quality of discharge. An oil/water separator is typically installed in conjunction with and immediately prior to its connection with a closed drainage system. Access to the structure is through one or more manholes at the ground surface.

Depending on the expected inflows into the separator, accumulated oil, gas, grease, or other floating materials should be removed from the structure on an annual or semiannual basis. The removal should be performed by a qualified licensed contractor. Disposal of accumulated materials must be performed in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. 8

The oil/water separator located adjacent to the Classic Aviation hangar drains offsite to an enclosed City of Page sanitary sewer system. City of Page personnel are responsible for the inspection and maintenance of the oil/water separator that receives liquids from airport operations and for the inspection of the above-mentioned regulated or hazardous materials and waste at exterior locations.

3.4 SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

If any of the following conditions occur resulting in or from a failure of a control measure, City of Page Municipal Airport will review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the facility's control measures and revise as necessary to ensure that the condition is eliminated using the procedures discussed below.

- An unauthorized discharge (e.g., discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another AZPDES permit) to a water of the U.S. or to a regulated MS4 occurs at the facility;
- A discharge violates a numeric effluent limitation guideline;
- City of Page Municipal Airport becomes aware, or Arizona Department of Environmental Quality determines, that the facility's discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standard(s) or an adopted waste load allocation (WLA); or

- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the requirements of Arizona Department of Environmental Quality's MSGP 2024 (Attachment C).

Within 30 days of a discovery of any condition cited above, the Page Municipal Airport will submit the form provided by the Department in electronic form to stormwatercompliance@azdeq.gov that includes the following information:

- The permittee shall take immediate actions to mitigate any condition(s) identified;
- Within 72 hours of discovery, the permittee shall document the discovery of that condition, including the following:
 1. Identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;
 2. Description of the problem/incident including material type and amount;
 3. Date/time the problem was identified;
 4. The location of the incident;
 5. The cause of the spill, leak, other release or sampling exceedance, if applicable;
 6. The outfall name(s)/ locations effected; and
 7. The affected protected surface water and whether the protected surface water is a special water.
- Within 14 calendar days of discovery (or before the next measurable storm event if possible, whichever is sooner) the permittee shall complete and document the following:
 1. A summary of corrective action taken or to be taken, including modifications to control measures, in order to minimize or prevent the reoccurrence of a discharge of a pollutant(s) or prevent further exceedance(s);
 2. Identify and describe SWPPP modification(s) that are required as a result of this discovery and/or corrective actions;
 3. Provide date corrective action initiated or will be initiated;
 4. Provide date corrective action completed or expected to be completed;
 5. Results of any analytical monitoring that prompted corrective action, including any subsequent sampling results, if available;
 6. Describe any accelerated monitoring or other permit contingency actions that will be required;
 7. If corrective actions cannot be implemented within the specified timeframe(s), the permittee shall document the reasons for the delay, provide an implementation schedule for completing the necessary changes, including any back-up practices in place to ensure compliance with applicable effluent limitations, should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line;
 8. If no corrective action is needed, describe the basis for that determination;
 9. Provide the date and the outcome of the last four (4) routine site inspections; and
 10. A signed and certified statement in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9 of the MSGP (included herein as Attachment C).

Any corrective actions documentation taken pursuant to this section shall be kept with the site's SWPPP.

Many elements required for other federal regulatory compliance programs are also contained within the SWPPP. Historically, the City of Page Municipal Airport has included the plans as appendices to ensure

consistency in inspections, maintenance, and response to those activities that complement each program to minimize redundancy and ensure that training and response measures are not in conflict. These plans include the following:

- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan.
- Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan.
- Drainage Study for City of Page Municipal Airport Master Plan Update (MCM Engineering in association with Stantec Consulting, Inc., December 1999).
- Final Report, City of Page Municipal Airport Master Drainage Study for East Side Improvements (Prestige Engineering Consultants, April 2009).
- Airport Master Plan for City of Page Municipal Airport (Z&H Engineering, Inc. and Coffman Associates, Inc., June 2009).
- FAA- Airport Rules and Regulations.
- City of Page Municipal Airport Certification Specifications.

These plans include procedures for the prevention of and/or response to spills and leaks of hazardous and controlled substances used at the facility. Training on these plans is given once annually which aids in reducing the potential for stormwater pollution resulting from facility activities. Copies of these plans are kept in the On-Site Environmental Coordinator's files.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan

The City of Page has a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan for the City of Page Municipal Airport. In general, the City of Page has adopted the methods outlined in the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan to control and contain spills of oil, detergents or other hazardous or regulated materials near or on the facility grounds prior to spillage. The SPCC identifies the practices used to prevent the occurrence of a spill and the countermeasures (spill contingency plan) should a spill breach the existing primary containment.

Preventive measures are used to operate, store, and load/unload regulated and hazardous chemicals and to conduct periodic inspections. The implementation of these procedures should assure the integrity of primary containment and minimize the need to utilize control measures and perform countermeasures.

The control measures and countermeasures are planned to provide sufficient containment capacities and to implement procedures to prevent a discharge of regulated chemicals from reaching navigable waters of the United States.

During the operational hours of the City of Page Municipal Airport, there shall be at least one person present who is trained in the SPCC plan procedures.

Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan

If a spill becomes an emergency, the City of Page has a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan (Attachment E) for the site. These plans address both routine and emergency spill responses. In general, the City of Page has adopted the responses outlined in the plans that include, at a minimum, the following.

- Fires
- A release of hydrocarbons, regulated, or hazardous materials

- An accumulation of hydrocarbon vapors or fuels resulting from dispenser pump failure, or spills from vehicle tanks and waste containers
- Filling or pumping errors or on-site fuel transport incidents
- Accidental releases from routine activities such as vehicle maintenance, chemical handling, or chemical transporting

The Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know (EPCRA) was signed into law October 17, 1986. The primary goals of EPCRA are to provide the public with access to information concerning hazardous chemicals present in the community and to use this information in order to adopt local emergency response plans in the event of a hazardous chemical release. EPCRA aims to achieve these goals through two mechanisms. First, EPCRA compels the establishment of state and local emergency planning bodies as well as the development and implementation of local emergency plans. Second, EPCRA requires certain facilities to provide detailed reports concerning the presence and health effects of specified chemicals and releases.

The City of Page does not currently file EPCRA Section 312 Tier II reports with Local Emergency Planning Committee members and the National Emergency Response Center for the City of Page Municipal Airport.

EPCRA Section 313 requires operators of certain facilities that manufacture (including import), process, or otherwise use listed toxic chemicals to report annually the releases of those chemicals to any environmental media. Listed toxic chemicals include more than 500 chemicals and chemical classes listed in 40 CFR 372. Currently, the City of Page Municipal Airport does not use listed toxic chemicals identified in 40 CFR 372.65. The threshold amount for the purposes of reporting under 40 CFR 372.30 for toxic chemicals used at a facility is 10,000 pounds of the chemical used for the applicable calendar year. However, annually, the On-Site Environmental Coordinator in coordination with the Manager of the City of Page Risk Management Program is responsible for updating the chemical inventory list included in the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (Attachment F) and comparing the chemical inventory to listed chemicals in 40 CFR 372.65. Should toxic chemicals listed in 40 CFR 372.65 be identified as used at the City of Page Municipal Airport, appropriate filing under EPCRA and changes to the SWPPP must be initiated by the City of Page to remain in compliance with federal and state regulations.

3.5 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The Page Municipal Airport minimizes on-site erosion and sedimentation in order to minimize pollutant discharges, including but not limited to measures such as the following:

- Stabilize exposed soil;
- Control and contain runoff and sediment using structural and/or nonstructural control measures;
- Place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary, to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants.

The Page Municipal Airport designs, installs, and implements appropriate control measures as described in the EPA's internet-based resources relating to Stormwater BMPs for erosion and sedimentation, and those measures that are described below.

Several areas with a potential for erosion are located at the Page Municipal Airport that include outfalls. The sediment and erosion control measures employed at the Page Municipal Airport consist of stormwater pipe and drain systems; detention and retention basins directing runoff away from runways and taxiways;

and vegetative covering, usually native vegetation, on erosion-prone areas. In general, the soils are well drained and support sheet flow that minimizes erosion. The remainder of the Page Municipal Airport is hardscaped with concrete, asphalt, or structures to prevent erosion.

Several areas with a potential for erosion are located at the City of Page Municipal Airport that include outfalls. The sediment and erosion control measures employed at the City of Page Municipal Airport consist of stormwater pipe and drain systems; detention and retention basins; and vegetative covering, usually grass, on erosion-prone areas. The remainder of the City of Page Municipal Airport is hardscaped with concrete, asphalt, or structures to prevent erosion. The City of Page detention and retention basins are connected by a lined ditch system located in the northwest portion of the airport property.

Lake Powell is located approximately 0.6-0.85 miles north of the City of Page Municipal Airport boundary. Lake Powell would be the receiving water for any off-site drainage from the airport. Surface water from the east and south of the runway would discharge to the east of the airport, towards Antelope Valley. Lake Powell is considered an Impaired Arizona Lake with respect to Mercury and the Colorado River is considered an Impaired Arizona River/Stream with respect to Selenium (ADEQ's mapped impaired streams and lakes [as of 2024] available at <https://azdeq.gov/pswl>).

There are no natural wetlands in the vicinity of the airport, largely due in part to the arid conditions of the Page area. However, there are some natural seeps and springs that originate on the airport mesa. Few flow or seep for more than several yards before they soak back into the soil or dry up.

The City of Page Municipal Airport is not located within or adjacent to a floodplain.

3.6 MANAGEMENT OF STORMWATER RUNOFF

As previously described, stormwater management controls at the facility are through an open drainage system. Surface water is directed to two (2) surface water outfalls located around the perimeter of the City of Page Municipal Airport and into an unlined retention pond located near the northern site boundary. Outfall #2 is located on the south portion of the airport property and receives primarily stormwater flow from non-operational portions of the site. Outfall #1 would receive runoff from areas associated with airport activities.

BMPs for these discharge points include the following:

- Storm drain outlets will be inspected after major storms and at a minimum of once per month.
- City of Page Municipal Airport personnel must check for material clogging and erosion down slope from the outlets. If slope erosion exists below the outlet, protection will be provided to eliminate or further control sedimentation.
- The retention basin located in the northwest portion of the airport property will be inspected and cleaned twice a year by City of Page Municipal Airport personnel or an outside contractor.
- Litter grates on the retention basin must be checked after every storm and once each month.

3.7 SALT STORAGE PILES OR PILES CONTAINING SALT

The City of Page Municipal Airport does not store salt at the site.

3.8 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

City of Page Municipal Airport personnel are trained annually to the appropriate levels of responsibility for the components and goals of the SWPPP; Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (Attachment F); and Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan (Attachment E). Employee training includes such topics as good housekeeping, materials management, and spill response procedures. Where appropriate, contractor personnel also must be trained in relevant aspects of these plans. Records of training are maintained at the City of Page Municipal Airport, in the City of Page personnel files, and are provided to the FBO representatives.

City of Page Municipal Airport personnel receive initial training for the SWPPP at the time of plan implementation. After initial SWPPP training, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team (SWPPT) receives refresher training once per year. Specific topics covered during the yearly refresher training are presented below.

- The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- Proper Material Handling to Prevent Stormwater Pollution
- BMPs for Preventing Pollution including:
 - spill prevention and response;
 - good housekeeping;
 - preventive maintenance;
 - material-specific BMPs (inventory of exposed materials); and
 - process-specific BMPs (exposed process activities).

Overall SWPPP Personnel Training

In addition to introducing of the goals of the SWPPP, specific topics to be covered during initial SWPPP training include the following.

- Identification of On-Site Environmental Coordinator and members of the SWPPT
- Good Housekeeping Practices
- Location of Stormwater Discharge Points
- Material Management
- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures
- Location of Emergency Response Equipment
- Reporting Procedures
- Processes that potentially could be exposed to stormwater

Initial training for new employees is provided during the employees' initiation at the City of Page Municipal Airport by the City of Page Municipal Airport Director. Refresher training is held annually or in the event of SWPPP revision.

Activity Specific Training

Training in BMPs and procedures for specific activities is provided by the City of Page Municipal Airport Director (SWPPT Member) to City of Page Municipal Airport personnel. Personnel receive initial training at the time of SWPPP initiation and refreshers are received annually or in the event of changes in systems or operations.

Hard copies and electronic files of records of the topics covered during training, identification of personnel who received training, and the dates of training will be kept within the On-Site Environmental Coordinator's SWPPP files with original records forwarded to City of Page Human Resources Department for inclusion in personnel files. Following Plan training, the employee will sign the City of Page Human Resources Training Documentation Form that will be provided during the training session for the Integrated Management Plan. The designated City of Page Plan training instructor will also sign and date the form.

The City of Page maintains a rigorous training program for the health and safety of all their employees. As part of this program, all employees are trained annually in Hazardous Substances Communications. Newly hired employees receive this training during orientation. All Spill Response Team members receive annual training in Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste handling and spill prevention/clean-up.

3.9 UNAUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

The reader is referred to Section 2.3 of this SWPPP template.

3.10 DUST GENERATION AND VEHICLE TRACKING OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS

The procedures for inspection and maintenance of the City of Page Municipal Airport are generally described in Sections 3.2 and 3.4. With the exception of non-routine construction activities, the City of Page Municipal Airport activities do not generate dust. Contractors performing construction activities at the City of Page Municipal Airport must submit an SWPPP to the airport for their respective activities. Industrial materials are not fabricated or shipped from the City of Page Municipal Airport.

SECTION 4: DESCRIPTION OF MONITORING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

This SWPPP includes a copy of the Page Municipal Airport's 2025 Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) as Attachment D. The SAP includes details such as:

- 1) Purpose and Objectives
- 2) Recordkeeping Requirements
- 3) Sampling Personnel
- 4) Sampling Requirements (including information about outfalls)
- 5) Analytical Methods and Laboratories
- 6) Laboratory Information
- 7) Sampling Procedures
- 8) Stormwater MSGP Sample Collection Form

SECTION 5: INSPECTIONS

For the four routine facility inspections to be performed at your facility, the names of the person(s), or the position(s) of the person(s), responsible for inspection are as follows:

- Kyle Christiansen, Airport Director
- Lore Davis-McClusky, Administrative Assistant
- Chris Slone, Safety Officer

5.1 ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTIONS

During normal site operating hours, the Page Municipal Airport conducts routine inspections and examines areas of the site covered by this permit, include the following;

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater with the potential to discharge;
- Areas that are identified as potential pollutant sources in the SWPPP;
- All stormwater control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit;
- Locations where spills and leaks from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers that can occur or has occurred in the past three years;
- Areas where tracking or blowing of sediment, trash, raw, final or waste materials is or has occurred from areas of no exposure to exposed areas, including locations where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Discharge points.

Routine Inspection Schedule

Routine inspections are conducted at least as prescribed in Section 4.1.2 of the permit.

Wet Season	Number of Inspections
June 1 – October 31	2
November 1 – May 31	2

At a minimum, routine site inspections are conducted at least monthly during the deicing season. If the site needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. Using only qualified personnel, conduct one (1) of the quarterly site inspections during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing because of weather, conduct the inspection during the season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

Routine Inspection Protocol

A qualified person or persons will conduct routine site inspections. A member of the SWPPT will conduct or participate in the routine site inspection. The Page Municipal Airport will conduct at least one (1) of the routine site inspections each calendar year while a stormwater event or discharge is occurring at one (1) or more outfalls, when practicable, to determine that the control measures are functioning correctly. If there is no measurable storm event(s) or discharge during a calendar year, the Page Municipal Airport shall document the inability to perform a routine inspection when a discharge event occurs. In this case, the Page Municipal Airport will still complete four (4) routine quarterly inspections per calendar year.

Routine Inspection Documentation

The ADEQ Stormwater MSGP Routine Inspection Form (Attachment G - Forms) will be utilized by the Page Municipal Airport and will document the findings of each routine site inspection performed and maintain this documentation with the SWPPP. At a minimum, the documentation for each routine site inspection include:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- Weather information;
- All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the site, including:
 - A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
 - Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site;
 - Any evidence of, or the potential for, previously unidentified pollutants entering the drainage system;
 - Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or to the protected surface water;
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
- Any failed control measures that need replacement;
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements;
- Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection;
- Any incidents of noncompliance; and
- Signature of person conducting the inspection.

Any corrective action required as a result of a routine site inspection must be performed consistent with Part 3 of the MSGP permit (Attachment C).

Stormwater records will be maintained in the On-Site Environmental Coordinator's files. Records to be kept include:

- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and Revision
- Notice of Intent
- Site Inspections
- Training Records
- Deicing Inventory Records
- Preventive Maintenance Records
- Spill and Leak Records
- All Other Records Associated with Stormwater

Inspection reports will be documented on the ADEQ Site Inspection forms. All stormwater-related records will be maintained at the City of Page Municipal Airport for three (3) years from the date that the site's coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

Specific inspection requirements and schedules include both Federal Aviation Administration requirements and those discussed above in Section 3 are presented below.

Stormwater Control System

Surface water drainage, collection areas, and discharge points will be inspected for the following.

- Indications of spills, deterioration, erosion, and blockage.
- Retention and detention basins for sidewall erosion, piping, and accumulation of debris that require removal.
- Downstream erosion and grate blockage.

Airport Operational Systems/General Housekeeping

Inspections by the On-Site Environmental Coordinator or other Qualified Person(s) are conducted to ensure adequate functioning of airport operational systems including fuel pumps; fuel storage tanks; and waste storage containers. Failure of any of the aforementioned items could cause contamination of stormwater with sediment or significant materials stored on-site.

Inspections are required both during storm events and during dry weather. Inspections during dry periods allow facilities to identify and address any problems prior to a storm event, thereby minimizing the chance for stormwater contamination. Inspections during significant storm events ensure that measures are functioning as originally intended and provide an opportunity for facilities to observe what materials and/or activities are exposed to stormwater.

General housekeeping inspections include all exterior operational activities at the airport daily. The On-Site Coordinator or other Qualified Person(s) inspections are to include:

1. Signs of poor housekeeping including oil spots, leaks, uncontained trash, use of drip pans on aircraft awaiting maintenance outside of hangars, etc.
2. Leaks/corrosion, secured covers, equipment failures of drums/containers and ancillary equipment for both new products and used products;
3. Drum labeling including name of waste, waste type, and, if hazardous, date on which accumulation began;
4. Storage of flammable materials including paints and solvents in flammable storage cabinets; and
5. Spills in areas where hazardous or regulated materials are used, stored, or transported.

Fuel Pumps/Storage Tanks

Fuel pump/storage tank inspections are completed on all exterior fueling activities at the airport. The On-Site Coordinator or other Qualified Person(s) inspections are to include signs of corrosion, leaks, punctures, or equipment failure at above ground storage tanks. If large quantity leak/spills that exceed the capabilities of on-site spill containment equipment occur, protocol and procedures identified in the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan included as Attachment E.

Waste Storage Containers

Waste storage container inspections include inspections of all exterior waste container sites at the airport. The On-Site Coordinator or other Qualified Person(s) inspections are to include unauthorized waste disposal in trash containers. Unauthorized wastes that cannot be disposed to the trash containers include regulated, flammable, or hazardous liquids/wastes, oily waste (used absorbents included), unpunctured aerosol cans, and partial full paint cans.

Runway Inspections

Inspections for runway maintenance are documented on Runway 15- North; Runway 33- South; Runway 07 - 25 (E-W); and Apron/Ramp South - Pavement Conditions: Page Airport Daily Inspection Checklist.

These inspections are required by the Federal Aviation Administration and are not conducted as a substitute for the quarterly inspections for this SWPPP.

Open Drainage System and Surface Water

- Surface water is directed to two (2) surface water discharge points located around the perimeter of the City of Page Municipal Airport. The two (2) outfall locations are located at the north and south areas of the airport property. Storm drain outlets will be inspected after major storms. City of Page Municipal Airport personnel must check for material clogging and erosion down slope from the outlets. If slope erosion exists below the outlet, protection will be provided to eliminate or further control sedimentation.
- The retention basin located in the northwest portion of the airport property will be inspected and cleaned two (2) times per year by City of Page Municipal Airport personnel or an outside contractor.
- Litter grates on the retention basin must be checked after every storm and once each month.

4.1 VISUAL ASSESSMENTS

Periodic visual assessment of stormwater generated at the site is required by ADEQ's AZPDES 2024 MSGP guidelines. Regular stormwater inspections and visual assessments provide qualitative information on whether there are unaddressed potential pollutant sources at the airport site, and whether existing control measures are effective or need to be reevaluated. Stormwater sampling provides quantitative (i.e., numeric) data to determine pollutant concentrations in runoff and, in turn, the degree to which the control measures are effectively minimizing contact between stormwater and pollutant sources, and the success of the stormwater control approach in meeting applicable discharge requirements or effluent limits.

A qualified person or persons will conduct visual assessments. A member of the SWPPT will conduct or participate in the visual assessments.

Visual Assessment Procedures

The City of Page Municipal Airport will conduct visual assessments in accordance with the optional Alternative Stormwater Visual Assessment Requirements which consist of the following actions:

- Visual assessment will be conducted two (2) times per wet season (wet seasons are from June 1 through October 31, and November 1 through May 31) for a total of four (4) assessments per year at each of the main outfall(s).
- This SWPPP includes a detailed process for identifying pollutant sources. The prevention team will trace a pollutant discovered in a visual assessment sample from a main outfall back to a particular FBO, tenant, or source.
- The process includes, at a minimum, the following:
 - a. Identification of personnel (by name and/or title) involved in visual assessment monitoring;
 - b. Actions to be taken to identify pollutant source(s);
 - c. Timeframes for actions to identify pollutants source(s), notifying tenant(s), and correcting control measure deficiencies; and
 - d. Documentation of actions and outcome.

- For the first two (2) years of the permit (and thereafter if requested by ADEQ), the airport authority shall submit documentation of visual assessment activities to the Department no later than June 30 of each year.
- The documentation includes the information specified below and found in the MSGP.
- If information becomes available to the Department that demonstrates this optional alternative approach is ineffective at evaluating control measures, the Department may withdraw the alternative approach either in whole or on a site-by-site basis.

Visual Assessments

Under this SWPPP, stormwater discharges from the Page Municipal Airport are required to be visually assessed for evidence of potential pollution that include two (2) times per wet season for a total of four (4) per year for the duration of the permit. In accordance with ADEQ's AZPDES Industrial Stormwater MSGP 2024, Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges, requirements for visual assessment of discharge points, the On-Site Environmental Coordinator will implement procedures for visual assessments. Visual observations of outfall areas to date have not identified evidence of pollutant discharge in soil or non-stormwater discharge through the outfalls.

Visual Assessment Procedures

In accordance with the Visual Assessment Procedures of the MSGP, the Page Municipal Airport uses the following protocol for visual assessments of stormwater runoff at the outfalls. Two (2) times per wet season for a total of four (4) per year for the permit term the Page Municipal Airport will collect a stormwater sample from each outfall and conduct a visual assessment of the sample. The samples will be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of stormwater discharge. The visual assessment will be made:

- Of a sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container and examined in a well-lit area;
- The samples will be collected within the first thirty (30) minutes of a storm event, or as soon as practical. If the sample is not collected within the first 30 minutes, the Page Municipal Airport will document the reason for the delay in sampling.
- In the case of snowmelt, samples will be obtained during a period of measurable discharge from the site; and
- On discharges that occur at least seventy-two (72) hours from a previous discharge

The Page Municipal Airport will inspect the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| • Color | • Odor |
| • Clarity | • Floating solids |
| • Settled solids | • Suspended solids |
| • Foam | • Oil sheen and |
| • Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution. | |

Visual Assessment Documentation

The Page Municipal Airport will document the results of the visual assessments and maintain the documentation with the SWPPP in accordance with the MSGP on the ADEQ Routine Inspection Form documented in Attachment G - Forms. At a minimum, the documentation of the visual assessments will include:

- Sample location(s);

- Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment time and date for each sample;
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing the visual assessment, and their signatures;
- Nature of the discharge (runoff or snowmelt);
- Results of the observations;
- Probable sources of any stormwater contamination;
- If applicable, explain why it was not possible to obtain the sample within the first 30 minutes; and
- Signature of person conducting the visual assessment.

Exceptions to Visual Assessments of Stormwater Discharge

Absence of Discharge: If no storm event results in a discharge from the site or outfall(s) during a wet season, the permittee is excused from visual assessment for the site or outfall(s) for that season provided the permittee documents the absence of discharge in the visual assessment documentation record and retains that record with the SWPPP.

Adverse Weather Conditions: Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling unsafe. When adverse conditions prevent the collection of either visual assessment sample in a given wet season, the permittee shall document the adverse weather conditions in the monitoring record and retain those records with the SWPPP.

The visual assessment findings need not be submitted to the ADEQ unless specifically requested by the agency.

SECTION 6: SECTOR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The sector specific requirements that are specific to air transportation facilities are included in previous sections. These include: the development of this comprehensive SWPPP; coordination with co-permittees; good housekeeping measures, and visual assessments. These topics have been addressed in the previous sections.

No analytical monitoring is required for Page Municipal Airport Per Section 8.S.7. of the MSGP permit (Attachment C). Analytical monitoring is not required for the following reasons:


The City of Page Municipal Airport does not exceed 1,000 departures per year and uses far less than 100,000 gallons of deicer and no more than 100 tons of urea on an average annual basis.

SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION

I certify, under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated 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.

City of Page – Airport Director

Name: Kyle Christiansen Title: Facility Operator

Signature:  Date: _____

City of Page – Fire Department Chief

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Classic Aviation

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

American Aviation FBO, Inc.

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Million Air Lake Powell

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

National Park Service

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

8.1 *POLICY*

The primary methods of formal communication between SWPPP responsible personnel are documents that inform or direct activities affecting the major elements of this SWPPP. The SWPPP and included documents will be controlled utilizing procedures outlined below. The SWPPP requires updating in the event that a practice or activity is modified or deleted from facility operations; a finding is made during an annual comprehensive compliance evaluation inspection; or a release of reportable quantities of hazardous substances or oil has occurred.

8.2 *RESPONSIBILITY*

Document Control

The On-Site Coordinator is primarily responsible for the control of all controlled documents and will:

- Forward controlled SWPPP to assigned individuals.
- Annually review and update the SWPPP as needed.
- Notify all holders of controlled documents of changes to the SWPPP by electronically.
- distributing the Revision Acknowledgment Form.
- Forward revisions of controlled documents to assigned individuals.
- Maintain the Document Control & Revision Log of all controlled documents distribution indicating document title, number, revision number, assigned date, and the name of the individual the SWPPP is assigned to. Also included within this log will be the revisions to figures and tables.
- An electronic controlled copy will be submitted to and maintained on file with the City Clerk.

Uncontrolled Copies

Uncontrolled copies of controlled SWPPP will be distributed only if marked "UNCONTROLLED FOR INFORMATION ONLY".

Obsolete Documents

Obsolete documents will be isolated from use or destroyed.

Controlled Document

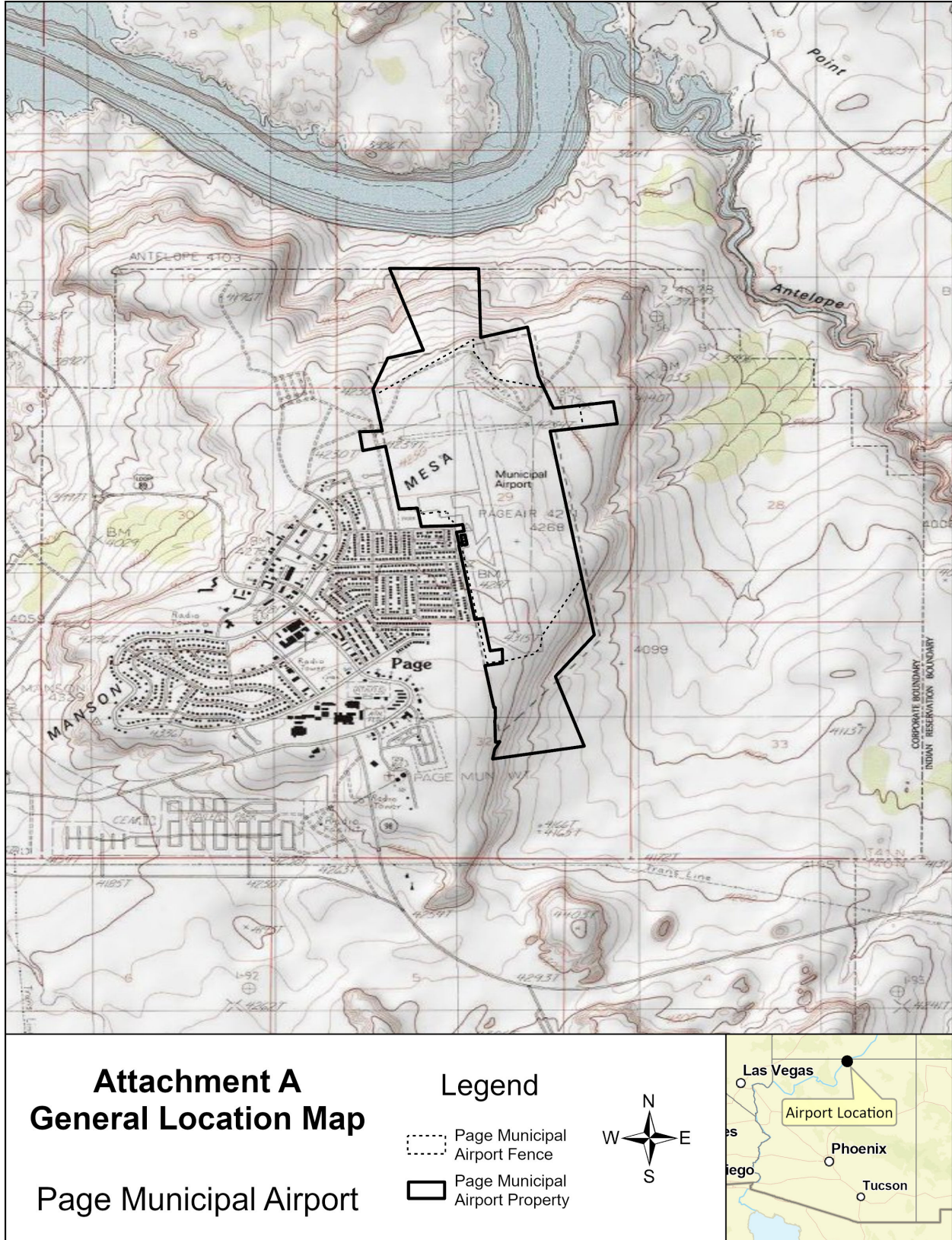
Controlled documents will include the SWPPP text at large and all figures and tables therein.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Text

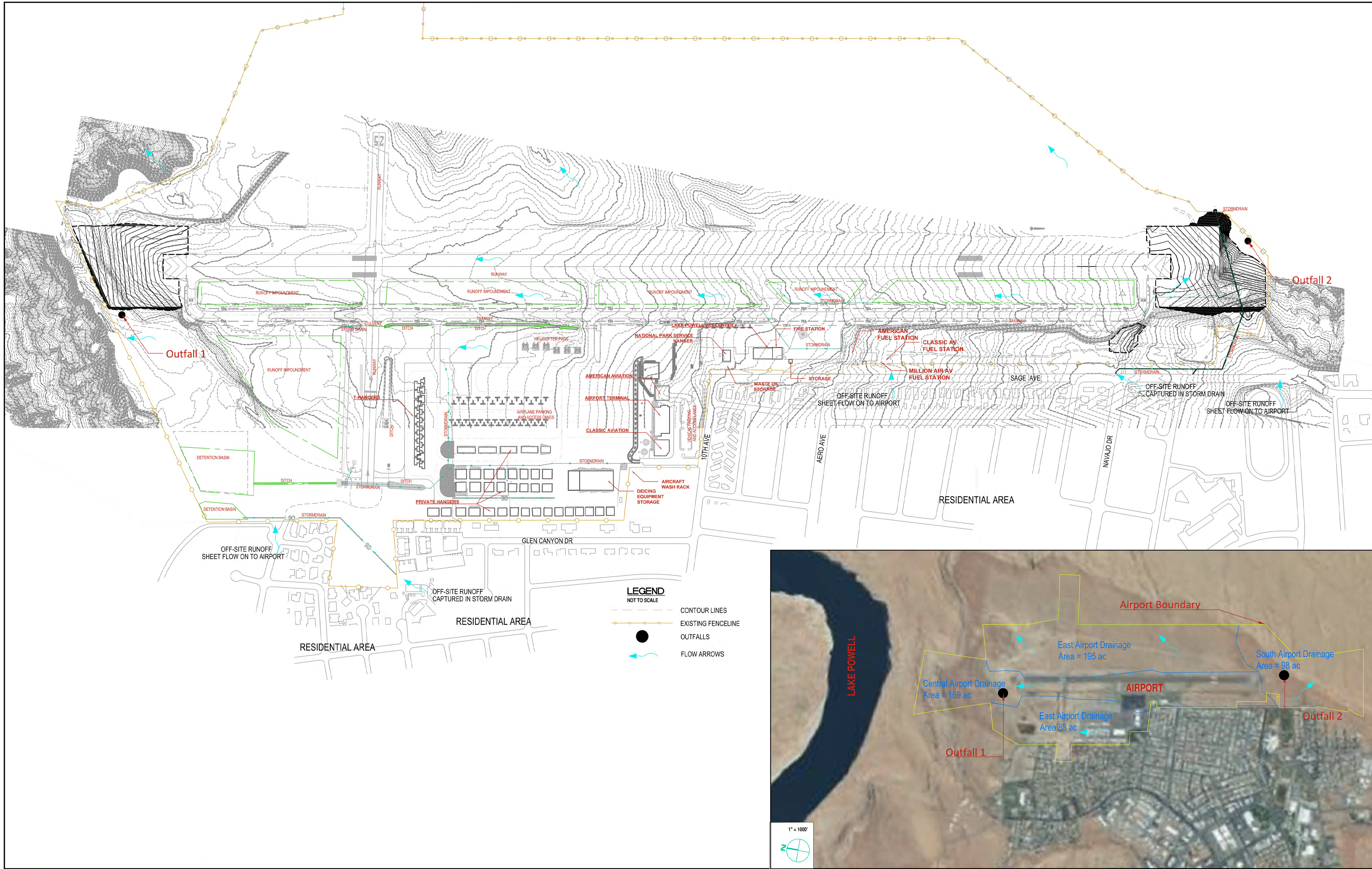
Each copy of an SWPPP will be a controlled copy unless otherwise noted. Each controlled copy will be stamped "CONTROLLED COPY NUMBER" will be dated with the date of origination or revision and assigned a revision number (i.e., REV 2 for the original and REV 2....n for subsequent revisions).

SWPPP ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – General Location Map



Attachment B – Detailed Site Map



Attachment C – Copy of the MSGP

Permit No. AZMSG2024-001



**STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY DIVISION
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007**

**ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
TO PROTECTED SURFACE WATERS**

This permit provides authorization to discharge under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) program, in compliance with the provisions of the Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.), Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, the Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.), Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9 and Chapter 11, Article 1, and the Clean Water Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*).

This general permit specifically authorizes stormwater discharges associated with categories i, ii, iv through ix and xi under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) (non-mining industrial activities) in Arizona to Protected Surface Waters, pursuant to federal conditions in 40 CFR 122.26 (WOTUS) and state conditions in A.R.S. Title 49 Chapter 2, Article 3.1 *et seq.* (non-WOTUS). State requirements for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters are adopted pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-255.04 and are enforceable solely by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). All discharges authorized by this general permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

This general permit is effective on January 16, 2025.

This general permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, January 15, 2030.

Signed on 1/13/2025

DocuSigned by:
Josephine Maressa
A5AF6048FAC8426...

Josephine Maressa, Deputy Director
Water Quality Division
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

**AZPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES**

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Appendices

Appendix A.	Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms (for the purposes of this permit)
Appendix B.	Standard Permit Conditions
Appendix C.	Facilities and Activities Covered
Appendix D.	Calculating Hardness in Protected Surface Waters Receiving Stormwater Discharges for Hardness-Dependent Metals

1.0 Coverage Under this Permit**1.1 Permit Eligibility**

To be eligible for authorization under this permit, the site must discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity (as defined in Arizona Administrative Code, R18-9-A902(B)(8)(a)) to waters on the protected surface water list, which includes waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) and non-WOTUS protected surface waters, either directly or by means of a conveyance. The requirements applicable to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters are adopted pursuant to state law only, and enforceable solely by ADEQ. EPA, not ADEQ, is the permitting authority for those discharges in Indian Country.¹

Industrial stormwater discharge associated with mining activities must seek coverage under a separate permit.

If a site is not eligible for authorization under this permit because stormwater is not discharged to a protected surface water, the operator may elect to apply for a No Discharge Certification through the electronic permitting process in myDEQ, if available.

1.1.1 Industrial Activities and Facilities Covered

This general permit authorizes stormwater discharges or allowable non-stormwater discharges, associated with “industrial activities” as defined in Appendix A, provided the site’s primary industrial activity is included in Appendix C, Table C-1, or otherwise designated by the director in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-A902(B)(8)(d).

This permit does not authorize industrial stormwater discharges from sites on any Indian Country lands in Arizona. U.S. EPA Region IX is the permitting authority for Indian Country lands in Arizona.

1.1.2 Allowable Stormwater Discharges

The following discharges are eligible for coverage under this permit:

1. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activities and co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A, except for any stormwater discharges specifically prohibited in Part 8;
2. Discharges designated by ADEQ as needing a stormwater permit as provided in Sector AD;
3. Discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain AZPDES permit authorization but are commingled with discharges that are authorized under this permit; and
4. Discharges subject to any of the national stormwater specific effluent limitations guidelines listed in Table 2.2.

1.1.3 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges for all Sectors of Industrial Activity

Part 1.1.3.1 identifies the non-stormwater discharges allowed under this permit provided appropriate control measures are designed, implemented, and maintained to reduce the discharge of pollutants, including erosion and sedimentation, and do not cause or contribute to the instream exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard.

¹ The State of Arizona, Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division, does not have permitting authority for Indian Country (definition in Part VII.B. of this permit). Authorization for MSGP discharges in Indian Country must be obtained through US EPA Region IX or other appropriate authority.

Allowable non-stormwater discharges can be mixed with a discharge authorized by a different AZPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require AZPDES permit authorization.

1.1.3.1 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges for all Sectors of Industrial Activity

When conducted in accordance with Part 1.1.3, the following non-stormwater discharge activities or sources are allowed:

1. Emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
2. Fire-fighting system testing and maintenance, including hydrant flushings;
3. Installation and maintenance of potable water supply systems, including disinfection and water line flushing activities, discharges resulting from pressure releases or overflows, and discharges from wells approved by ADEQ for drinking water use;
4. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, evaporative coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
5. Irrigation drainage and irrigation line flushing;
6. Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
7. Pavement wash waters where no detergents or cleaning agents are used, and measures are first taken to remove/pickup solids and liquids, and properly disposed;
8. Routine external building washdown / power wash water that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning agents (e.g., those containing bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols);
9. Water used to control dust, provided effluent or other wastewaters are not used;
10. Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;
11. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents;
12. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the site, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains);
13. Hydrostatic testing of new pipes, tanks or vessels using potable water, surface water, or uncontaminated groundwater;
14. Discharges of water associated with drilling, rehabilitation and maintenance of potable or non-potable water wells and piezometers, or water supply or water quality evaluations including:
 - a. Discharges from any borehole not fully developed;
 - b. Well purging;
 - c. Well/aquifer pump tests not associated with groundwater remediation activities;

d. Backflushing of injection wells; and

15. Non-stormwater discharges subject to an effluent limitation guideline listed in Table 2.2 (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS).

1.1.4 Limitations on Coverage

1.1.4.1 Stormwater Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater

Stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-stormwater (other than the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3) are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.1.4.2 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity disturbing one acre or more, or that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one acre or more, are not eligible for coverage under this permit (unless in conjunction with mining activities specified in the Arizona Mining MSGP Sectors G and J). Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that require coverage shall obtain authorization under Arizona's Stormwater Construction General Permit.

1.1.4.3 Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by Another Permit

Unless the permittee receives written notification from ADEQ specifically allowing these discharges to be covered under this permit, the following are not eligible for coverage under this general permit:

1. Stormwater or non-stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are currently covered under an individual AZPDES permit or an alternative AZPDES general permit and has established numeric water quality-based limitations developed for the stormwater component of the discharge; or
2. Discharges for which any AZPDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by ADEQ (this does not apply to the routine reissuance of permits every five years).

1.1.4.4 Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

For stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines (ELG) under 40 CFR, Subchapter N only those discharges identified in Table 2.2 are eligible for coverage under this permit. ELG does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters. See A.R.S 49-255.04(B)(2).

1.1.4.5 New Dischargers and New Sources Based on Surface Water Quality Standards (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

A new discharger or a new source (as defined in Appendix A) is ineligible for coverage under this permit if ADEQ determines that the discharge will cause or contribute to an exceedance of a surface water quality standard. In such case, ADEQ may notify the applicant that an individual permit is necessary per Part 1.4, or alternatively ADEQ may authorize coverage under this permit when the applicant implements additional control measures, so that discharges from the site will meet the surface water quality standards. This section does not apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters. See A.R.S 49-255.04(B)(1).

1.1.4.6 New Dischargers and New Sources to Impaired Waters

(Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

A new discharger or a new source to an impaired water (as defined in Appendix A) is not automatically eligible for coverage under this permit. This section does not apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

1. To receive authorization under this permit, the applicant shall make one of the following demonstrations and retain such documentation with the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP):
 - a. That the site will employ measures to prevent all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the protected surface water is impaired; or
 - b. That the discharge from the site has no potential to contain the pollutants causing impairment; or
 - c. That the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard. The applicant shall demonstrate with data or other technical documentation that either:
 - i. For discharges to waters without an approved or established TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the protected surface water is impaired will meet the applicable surface water quality standards, at the point of discharge to the protected surface water; or
 - ii. For discharges to waters with an approved or established TMDL, that the discharges are consistent with the provision in the TMDL, including established TMDL and implementation plans.

Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-11-109(D)(2), if a protected surface water is impaired for suspended solids, an operator seeking authorization to discharge under this permit may satisfy the requirement of Part 1.1.4.6(1)(c)(i) either by discharging only within the first 48 hours after a local storm event, or by demonstrating that any discharge after that time satisfies the requirements of Part 1.1.4.6(1)(c)(i) or (ii).

2. The applicant shall submit:
 - a. The Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with Part 1.3.1;
 - b. An electronic copy of the SWPPP for ADEQ review. The SWPPP shall describe how the permittee will:
 - i. Monitor for pollutants of concern in the discharge in accordance with Part 6.2.3; and
 - ii. Provide the necessary information or documentation related to the demonstration selected in Part 1.1.4.6(1).
3. If the proposed discharge is to a tributary within 2.5 miles upstream of a water or portion thereof classified as impaired and /or not-attaining, the applicant shall submit a copy of the SWPPP electronically with the NOI. Note: a SWPPP does not have to be submitted if the discharge is to a non-WOTUS impaired or not-attaining water.
4. Within 30 calendar days of receipt of information required in Part 1.1.4.6 (2), ADEQ will notify the applicant in writing that:
 - a. It is acceptable to proceed under the general permit and the permit authorization has been issued; or
 - b. The SWPPP is incomplete or otherwise deficient and must be revised. The applicant shall submit the revised electronic SWPPP to ADEQ for review that addresses the deficiencies as identified in the ADEQ notification; or
 - c. It is not eligible for coverage under this permit and must apply for an individual permit under Part 1.4.

1.1.4.7 New or Expanded Discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters

(Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

This section does not apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters. See A.R.S 49-221(A)(1).

1. No new or expanded discharges or a new source directly to a water or portion thereof classified as an Outstanding Arizona Water (OAW) (see A.A.C. R18-11-112) are authorized under this permit.
2. New or expanded discharges to tributaries upstream of a water or portion thereof classified as an OAW are not automatically eligible for coverage under this permit. To receive authorization for a new or expanded discharge to a tributary upstream of a water or portion thereof classified as an OAW, the applicant shall submit:
 - a. The NOI in accordance with Part 1.3.1;
 - b. An electronic copy of the SWPPP for ADEQ review that demonstrates the discharge will not degrade existing water quality in the downstream OAW and retain documentation supporting this demonstration onsite with the SWPPP. Information relevant to this demonstration may include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following:
 - i. The distance between the discharge and the water or portion thereof that is the OAW;
 - ii. The estimated size (volume) and duration of the discharge;
 - iii. The expected frequency of the discharge;
 - iv. The expected chemical characteristics of the discharge;
 - v. The known or expected quality of the water or portion thereof that is the OAW during storm events.
3. If the proposed discharge is to a tributary within 2.5 miles of a water upstream or portion thereof classified as an OAW, the applicant shall submit an electronic copy of the SWPPP that includes a sampling and analysis plan to collect data appropriate to verify the demonstration in subsection b, above.
4. Within 30 calendar days of receipt of information required in Part 1.1.4.7 (2), ADEQ will notify the applicant in writing that:
 - a. It is acceptable to proceed under the general permit and the permit authorization has been issued; or
 - b. The SWPPP is incomplete or otherwise deficient and must be revised. The applicant shall submit the revised SWPPP to ADEQ for review that addresses the deficiencies as identified in the notification; or
 - c. It is not eligible for coverage under this permit and must apply for an individual permit under Part 1.4.

1.2 Permit Compliance

Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1. Non-compliance with requirements of this permit that apply to discharges to WOTUS constitute a violation of the CWA.

Requirements of this permit that regulate discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters were not adopted pursuant to the CWA and do not constitute effluent standards or limitations under 33 U.S.C. § 1365. Non-compliance with requirements of this permit that apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters is enforceable solely by ADEQ pursuant to A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4.

1.3 Authorization Under this Permit

1.3.1 Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

1. Before obtaining authorization under this permit, the applicant shall:
 - a. Meet the eligibility requirements in Part 1.1;
 - b. Select and design control measures in accordance with Part 2.2 (such control measure shall be installed and implemented prior to discharge);
 - c. Develop or update a SWPPP according to the requirements in Part 5 of this permit. An applicant seeking authorization, for a new discharge to an impaired water that is a WOTUS or to a tributary within 2.5 miles upstream of an impaired water (see Part 1.1.4.6) that is a WOTUS or for a new or expanded discharge to a tributary within 2.5 miles upstream of an Outstanding Arizona Water that is a WOTUS (see Part 1.1.4.7) is required to submit a copy of the SWPPP electronically to the Department for review. The corresponding review fee (A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 14, Article 1) must also be submitted electronically using myDEQ at the time the SWPPP is submitted. Note: a SWPPP does not have to be submitted for a new discharger or new source if the discharge is to a non-WOTUS impaired or not-attaining water; and
 - d. Submit to the Department a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI).
 - e. If the site will discharge to a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the applicant must provide:
 - The name of the MS4 operator; and
 - The protected surface water that receives the discharge.

2. If ADEQ notifies the applicant that a new or modified NOI is inaccurate, a new NOI will have to be submitted along with the initial application fee(s).

3. Submitting the Notice of Intent (NOI):

The NOI must be submitted electronically using ADEQ's on-line permitting portal myDEQ, by the deadline applicable to your site, listed in Table 1-2.

4. Authorization to Discharge Timeframes

- a. Routine Authorizations

Unless otherwise notified, the applicant is authorized to discharge stormwater from an eligible site when the Notice of Intent is submitted through the on-line permitting system, myDEQ, and the NOI Certificate is issued to the applicant. The NOI Certificate is issued immediately after the submission of a complete and accurate NOI and the receipt of the applicant's payment. The NOI Certificate will include a unique authorization number (LTF number) and the effective date of permit coverage issued to the applicant.

- b. Authorizations to Discharge for New Dischargers to Impaired Waters and New or Expanded Discharges to Tributaries of OAWs. (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS). Unless otherwise notified, an applicant subject to Part 1.1.4.6 or 1.1.4.7 is authorized to discharge stormwater from an eligible site upon receipt of the Notice of Intent Certificate or 30 calendar days after a complete and accurate SWPPP is received by the Department, whichever is earlier. When the SWPPP is approved by ADEQ, the applicant will receive the Notice of Intent Certificate.
- c. NOIs Requiring Additional Evaluation (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS). Authorization to discharge will not occur for up to 30 calendar days in the event that a SWPPP review is required. The permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from an eligible site upon receipt of the Notice of Intent Certificate or 30 calendar days after a complete and accurate SWPPP is received by the

Department, whichever is earlier. When requesting a voluntary SWPPP review, coverage is granted when ADEQ deems the SWPPP complete and accurate. When the SWPPP is approved by ADEQ, the applicant will receive the Notice of Intent Certificate.

d. Requirement to Obtain Alternate Coverage.

ADEQ may require the operator to submit an application for an individual AZPDES permit, as detailed in Part 1.4. In these instances, ADEQ will notify the operator in writing of the request for submission of an individual AZPDES permit application.

5. The time frames for discharge authorization are presented in Table 1-2, below.

Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines		
Category	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Status ^{1,2}
<u>Existing Dischargers</u> – authorized for coverage under the 2019 MSGP.	<p>Submit NOI between January 16, 2025 and April 16, 2025, unless ADEQ notifies the applicant that the deadline was extended.</p> <p>The SWPPP must be updated to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting your NOI.</p>	<p>The discharge authorization (Notice of Intent Certificate) is issued immediately after the submission of a complete and accurate NOI, and the receipt of the applicant's NOI fee in myDEQ (Part 1.3.1(3)(a)), unless ADEQ notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied.</p> <p>If the NOI is not submitted by the deadline, the existing coverage under the 2019 MSGP will be automatically terminated by ADEQ.</p>
<u>Other Eligible Dischargers</u> – in operation prior to the effective date of this permit, but did not obtain coverage under the 2019 MSGP or another AZPDES permit and are not operating consistent with the No Exposure Certificate Conditional Exclusion.	<p>Submit NOI as soon as possible, but no later than 60 calendar days from the permit's effective date, unless the deadline was extended.</p> <p>The SWPPP must be prepared to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting your NOI.</p>	<p>The discharge authorization (Notice of Intent Certificate) is issued immediately after the submission of a complete and accurate NOI, and the receipt of the applicant's NOI fee in myDEQ (Part 1.3.1(3)(a)), unless ADEQ notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied.</p>

Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines		
Category	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Status ^{1,2}
<u>New Dischargers</u> – will commence discharging after the effective date of this permit.	<p>Submit NOI as soon as possible, and at least 30 calendar days before discharge is anticipated.</p> <p>The SWPPP must be prepared to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting your NOI.</p>	The discharge authorization (Notice of Intent Certificate) is issued immediately after the submission of a complete and accurate NOI, and the receipt of the applicant's NOI fee in myDEQ (Part 1.3.1(3)(a)), unless ADEQ notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied.
<u>Change of ownership</u> and/or operation to a new owner or operator, whose discharge is authorized under this permit.	<p>Permitted owner or operator shall submit a NOT to ADEQ within 30 calendar days after the new owner or operator assumes responsibility for the site.</p> <p>New owner /operator shall submit a NOI to ADEQ 30 calendar days before taking over operational control or initiating activities at the site.</p> <p>The new owner/ operator shall develop the SWPPP to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting the NOI.</p>	The discharge authorization (Notice of Intent Certificate) is issued immediately after the submission of a complete and accurate NOI, and the receipt of the applicant's NOI fee for the new owner/ operator in myDEQ (Part 1.3.1(3)(a)), unless ADEQ notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied.
<u>Change in site location</u> to a new site location, whose discharge is authorized by this permit, including a change in geographic coordinates.	<p>Owner /operator of the new site location, shall submit a NOI to ADEQ 30 calendar days before changing site locations.</p> <p>Owner/ operator shall develop the SWPPP to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting the NOI.</p> <p>Permitted owner or operator shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) to ADEQ within 30 calendar days after the site location changes.</p>	The discharge authorization (Notice of Intent Certificate) is issued immediately after the submission of a complete and accurate NOI, and the receipt of the applicant's NOI fee for the new site location in myDEQ (Part 1.3.1(3)(a)), unless ADEQ notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied.

Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines		
Category	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Status ^{1,2}
Change in site name to a different site name whose discharge is authorized by this permit.	Owner/operator of the site location with a new name, shall submit a NOI to ADEQ 30 calendar days before changing site name. Owner/operator shall develop the SWPPP to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting the NOI. Permitted owner or operator shall submit a NOT to ADEQ within 30 calendar days after the site name changes.	The discharge authorization (Notice of Intent Certificate) is issued immediately after the submission of a complete and accurate NOI, and the receipt of the applicant's NOI fee for the new site name in myDEQ (Part 1.3.1(3)(a)), unless ADEQ notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied.
Changes to the NOI³ (revised or modified NOI)	Submit a revised NOI to ADEQ within 30 calendar days of the change to NOI information. ³ The permittee shall update the SWPPP to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting the revised NOI.	The discharge authorization (Notice of Intent Certificate) is issued immediately after the submission of a complete and accurate NOI, and the receipt of the applicant's NOI fee, if required, in myDEQ (Part 1.3.1(3)(a)), unless ADEQ notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied.

¹ If the NOI submission deadline is missed, any and all continued discharges from the industrial activities will be unauthorized under the CWA until they are covered by this or a different AZPDES permit. ADEQ may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges.

² Discharges are not authorized if the NOI is inaccurate (incorrect facility name, facility address, or facility latitude/longitude. The facility latitude/longitude shall represent the central location of the facility.) or if you are ineligible for permit coverage. If an existing NOI is deemed inaccurate, submittal of a new NOI and a new fee is required.

³ The permittee is required to submit a revised (modified) NOI for the following changes to their previous application: site contact, change in discharge location to MS4, sector, subsector, co-located facilities, acreage exposed to industrial stormwater, primary industrial activity acreage exposed to stormwater, co-located industrial activities acreage exposed to stormwater, SWPPP contact, outfall name, outfall location, number of outfalls, outfalls that are inactivated, protected surface water, protected surface water type, sampling type, and claiming inactive and unstaffed site status (or reverting back to active and staffed). There is no fee for modifying or revising a NOI, unless an outfall to a special water is added, which would trigger the SWPPP review fee.

1.3.2 Continuation of Coverage for Existing Permittees after this Permit Expires

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-C903(A) and remain in force and effect. Discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:

- The operator submits a timely, complete, and accurate NOI requesting authorization to discharge under a renewal or revision of this permit and ADEQ issues an Authorization to Discharge; or
- The operator submits a Notice of Termination (NOT); or
- ADEQ denies coverage under this general permit or denies or issues coverage under

- an individual permit or other alternative permit for the site's discharges; or
- A formal permit decision is made by ADEQ not to reissue this general permit, at which time ADEQ will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

1.4 Coverage under Alternative Permits

1.4.1 ADEQ Requiring Coverage under an Alternative AZPDES Permit

For discharges to a WOTUS: ADEQ may require an operator to obtain authorization to discharge under either an individual AZPDES permit or an alternative AZPDES general permit in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-C902(A).

For discharges to a non-WOTUS: Discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, ADEQ may require an operator to obtain authorization under an Individual AZPDES Permit if the requirements in A.R.S. § 49-255.04(C) are met.

If ADEQ requires the site to apply for an alternative permit, the Agency will notify the operator in writing that a permit application or NOI is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision. If ADEQ requires an operator to apply for an individual permit, any applications shall be submitted within 120 calendar days, unless ADEQ provides an extended deadline. In addition, a discharger already authorized under this permit, will be notified of a deadline to file a permit application. Coverage under this permit will terminate immediately if the operator fails to submit an individual AZPDES permit application by the specified deadline. ADEQ may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

1.4.2 Permittee Requesting Coverage under an Alternative Permit

An applicant may elect to forego coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. In such a case, the applicant must submit an individual permit application in accordance with the requirements of A.A.C. R18-9-B901(B)(2) to the Department and include reasons supporting the request. If the application is for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, the applicant does not need to submit the information required by 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.26(c)(1)(i)(E)(1) & 122.26(c)(1)(i)(G).

The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or authorization of coverage under an alternative general permit if the Department finds that the reasons are adequate to support the request.

When an individual AZPDES permit is issued to the applicant or the applicant is authorized to discharge under an alternative AZPDES general permit, the authorization to discharge under the MSGP is terminated on the effective date of the alternate permit.

1.5 Terminating Permit Coverage

1.5.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT)

To terminate permit coverage, the permittee shall submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT). The site's authorization to discharge under this permit terminates immediately once a NOT Summary is received from the Department. Any reporting requirements shall be submitted at the time of termination.

1.5.2 How to Submit the NOT

The permittee must submit the NOT electronically using a valid myDEQ account.

1.5.3 When to Submit a NOT

The permittee shall submit a NOT within 30 calendar days after:

- A new owner or operator assumes ownership or has taken over responsibility for the site.
- The owner or operator changes the geographic location of the site.
- The owner or operator of a site changes the name of the facility.

The permittee may submit a NOT after one or more the following conditions have occurred:

- The permittee has ceased operations at the site, there are not or will no longer be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the site, and the site has implemented necessary sediment and erosion control measures; or
- The site meets the requirements for a No Exposure Certification and has obtained NEC coverage; or
- The permittee obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an AZPDES permit; or
- There are no longer discharges of stormwater to a protected surface water, either directly or by way of conveyance (storm sewer, street, ditch, etc).

The permittee is responsible for meeting the terms and conditions of this permit (including annual fee(s)) until the site's authorization to discharge is terminated.

1.6 Conditional Exclusion for a No Exposure Certification (NEC)

Facilities that otherwise would be regulated under this general permit are exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit coverage if there is no exposure of industrial materials or activities from precipitation or runoff. The demonstration of "no exposure" can only be made on a site-wide basis, and is not for individual outfalls.

1.6.1 Qualifications for a No Exposure Certification

To qualify for a No Exposure Certification, the operator must provide certification that the site:

- a) Has a storm resistant shelter to protect industrial materials and activities from exposure to rain, snow, snow melt, and runoff; and
- b) Demonstrate and certify that the following materials or activities are or will not be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation:
 - Areas that are using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed to stormwater;
 - Materials or residuals on the ground or in stormwater inlets from spills/leaks;
 - Materials or products from past industrial activity;
 - Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles);
 - Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities;
 - Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, e.g., new cars, where exposure to stormwater does not result in the discharge of pollutants);

- Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers;
- Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger;
- Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers, e.g., dumpsters);
- Application or disposal of process wastewater (unless otherwise permitted); and
- Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks/vents not otherwise regulated (e.g., under an air quality control permit) and evident in the stormwater outflow.

1.6.2 No Exposure Certification Additional Considerations

A storm resistant shelter is not required for the following industrial materials and activities under the No Exposure Certification:

- Drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers that are tightly sealed, provided those containers are not deteriorated and do not leak ("Sealed" means banded or otherwise secured and without operational taps or valves);
- Adequately maintained vehicles used in material handling; and
- Final products that are designed for outdoor use, provided the final products have not deteriorated or are a source of pollutants (mobilized in stormwater or wind).

1.6.3 How to Submit the NEC

The operator of a site must apply for the NEC electronically using a valid myDEQ account by following the Notice of Intent process. If eligible, the applicant will be given the option to pursue permit coverage by submitting a NOI, or a NEC.

1.6.4 When to Submit an NEC

If the permittee for the site is covered by this permit and becomes eligible for a "no exposure" exclusion from permitting under 40 CFR 122.26(g), the operator may file a No Exposure Certification (NEC) at any time. The site is no longer required to have permit coverage upon a complete and accurate No Exposure Certification to ADEQ. Once the No Exposure Certificate is received, the permittee shall complete a Notice of Termination (NOT) for the original permit coverage. If at any time the site can no longer satisfy the conditions of no exposure, renewed permit coverage is required and the operator shall submit a new NOI.

The operator of a site covered by an NEC shall allow ADEQ and/or the representatives of a regulated MS4 (where there is a stormwater discharge to the MS4) to inspect the site.

ADEQ retains the authority to deny this exclusion (and require authorization under an individual permit) if it determines that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard in the protected surface water.

1.6.5 NEC Timeframes

The NEC is nontransferable and shall be renewed with ADEQ every five years from the date the NEC is issued.

2.0 Effluent Limits and Control Measures

2.1 Water Quality-Based Standards

2.1.1 Water Quality Standards

The permittee shall control discharge from the site as necessary to not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard in the protected surface water. If at any time the permittee becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that the site's discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard in the protected surface water, the permittee shall take corrective action as required in Part 3.1, document and report the corrective actions as required in Part 3.2.

ADEQ may impose additional water quality-based requirements on a site-specific basis, or require the operator to obtain coverage under an individual permit in accordance with Part 1.4., if information in the Notice of Intent (NOI), required reports, or from other sources indicates the discharges are not controlled as necessary to not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard in the protected surface water.

2.1.1.1 Discharges to Water Quality Not-Attaining and Impaired Waters

- a. **Existing Discharges to an Impaired Water with an Approved TMDL (Not-Attaining Water).** If the discharge is to an impaired water with an approved TMDL, or is otherwise referenced in an approved TMDL, the Department may require, as a condition of authorization, additional limits, controls, or analytical monitoring necessary to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and any available wasteload allocation (WLA). Alternatively, ADEQ will advise the permittee if coverage under an individual permit is necessary in accordance with Part 1.4.
- b. **Existing Discharges to an Impaired Water without an Approved TMDL (Impaired Water).** If the discharge is to an impaired water without an approved TMDL, the permittee shall comply with Part 2.1.1., and the monitoring requirements of Part 6.2.3. This subsection applies to discharges to impaired waters as well as to situations where ADEQ determines that the site's discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet surface water quality standards in an impaired downstream water segment, even if the discharge is to a protected surface water that is not specifically identified on a Section 303(d) list.
- c. **New Dischargers or New Sources to an Impaired Water and or Not-Attaining Water.** (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS) If the permittee's authorization to discharge under this permit relied on Part 1.1.4.6 for a new discharger or a new source to an impaired and or not-attaining water that is a WOTUS, the permittee shall implement and maintain any control measures or conditions on the site that enabled it to become eligible under Part 1.1.4.6. The permittee shall modify such measures or conditions as necessary in accordance with any Part 3 corrective actions. In addition, the permittee shall comply with Part 2.1.1 and the analytical monitoring requirements of Part 6.2.3.

2.2 Control Measures and Effluent Limits

The requirement to implement control measures in accordance with Part 2.2.1 applies to all sites that discharge to a WOTUS. Part 8 contains additional control measures imposed on a sector-specific basis for discharges to a WOTUS. Consistent with Part 2.2.1 for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, a permittee may elect to implement control measures in Part 2.2.1.2.1-2.2.1.2.10, and sector-specific control measures in Part 8 as applicable, or as an alternative, conduct analytical monitoring in accordance with Part 6 and Part 8 (sector-specific monitoring).

2.2.1 Control Measures

The permittee shall select, design, install, and implement control measures in order to meet the requirements in Part 2.1 and Part 2.2.1.

The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. The permittee may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications, however the justification for the deviation shall be maintained and documented in the site SWPPP.

If the site's control measures are not effective, the permittee shall modify and/or add additional control measures to meet the requirements of this permit. Regulated stormwater discharges from the site include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

At a minimum, the permittee shall consider all of the control measures listed below for implementation at the site and select those that the permittee determines are appropriate given the nature of the site and site conditions to meet the requirements set forth in Part 2.1 and Part 2.2.1.1. The control measures listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of necessary control measures. In preparing the SWPPP in accordance with the requirements in Part 5 of this permit, the permittee shall explain the basis for the selection of the control measures to be utilized at the site.

2.2.1.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations

The permittee shall assess the type and quantity of pollutants likely to discharge in stormwater or allowable non-stormwater from the site when designing and implementing control measures. The permittee shall consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

- Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with pollutants is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
- Using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in the site's stormwater discharge;
- Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact the protected surface water(s) quality, is necessary in order to design effective control measures that achieve permit limits;
- Minimizing impervious areas at the site and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid groundwater contamination;
- Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- Using containment to intercept stormwater flows before they leave the site, such as directing flows to non-discharging areas (pits) or installing runoff containment;

- Conserving and/or restoring of riparian buffers help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
- Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.
- Implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures can help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as extreme/heavy precipitation and flood events. If the facility may be exposed to or has previously experienced such major storm events, control measures that may be considered include, but are not limited to:
 - Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force;
 - Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) level or securing with non-corrosive device;
 - When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures);
 - Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level;
 - Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage;
 - Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground; and
 - Conduct staff training for implementing emergency procedures at regular intervals, at minimum once per year.

2.2.1.2 Technology-Based Effluent Limits, Best Management Practices, and State-Specific Requirements

- A. A permittee discharging to a WOTUS shall comply with the following non-numeric effluent limits (except where otherwise specified in Part 8) as well as any sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits in Part 8.
- B. A permittee discharging to non-WOTUS protected surface waters shall either; (1) choose to implement either non-numeric best management practices (BMP) in Section 2.2.1.2.1-2.2.1.2.10 and Part 8 sector specific requirements, to presumptively meet SWQS or (2) conduct routine analytical monitoring per Section 6.0 and Part 8 (sector specific) to demonstrate that discharges do not exceed SWQS. Numeric effluent limitation guidelines do not apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters. Permittees discharging to non-WOTUS protected surface waters are subject to state requirements only per A.R.S. §49-255.04(C), enforceable solely by ADEQ.

2.2.1.2.1 Minimize Exposure

The permittee shall minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff in order to minimize pollutant discharges by implementing measures, such as the following:

- Locating industrial material and activities inside or protecting with storm resistant shelter (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended);
- Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- Locating materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks or spills

- are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharging off-site;
- Using spill/overflow protection;
- Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g. absorbents);
- Covering fueling area(s) or minimize stormwater run-on/runoff to fueling area(s);
- Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors, or if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
- Draining fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time;
- Performing all vehicle and /or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
- Ensuring that all washwater not meeting the requirements in Part 1.1.3.1. (7) and (8), drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).

2.2.1.2.2 Good Housekeeping

The permittee shall implement good housekeeping measures for all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. Such measures may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals;
- Keeping materials orderly and labeled;
- Storing materials in appropriate containers;
- Cleaning up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- Using drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
- Keep dumpster lids closed when not in use, where feasible. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment) when needed.
- Minimize the potential for waste, garbage and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

2.2.1.2.3 Maintenance

The permittee shall maintain all control measures that are used to achieve effluent limits in this permit in effective operating conditions, as well as all industrial equipment and systems, in order to minimize pollutants in stormwater discharge. This includes measures such as the following:

- Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.
- Maintaining non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- Inspecting baghouses and removing any accumulated dust at the exterior base of the baghouse.
- Cleaning catch basins.

If control measures are in need of repair or replacement, the permittee shall make any necessary maintenance changes as soon as practicable. All

reasonable steps shall be taken to minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair is completed. This shall include cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged in subsequent storm events. Final repairs or replacement of stormwater controls should be completed as soon as feasible but no later than 14 calendar days following discovery, or before the next measurable storm event, whichever is sooner.

If necessary changes cannot be implemented within the specified timeframe(s), the permittee shall document within the SWPPP the reasons for the delay, a schedule for completing the necessary changes, date completed, and any back-up control measures in place to ensure compliance with permit requirements, should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line (either in part or in whole).

2.2.1.2.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee shall minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for timely and effective clean-up of spills if, or when they occur in order to minimize pollutant discharges. The permittee shall implement spill prevention and response measures, such as:

- Plainly labeling containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides,” etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas;
- Develop procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases;
- Keep spill kits on-site and located near areas where spills may occur or a rapid response can be made; and
- Implement procedures for notification of appropriate site personnel and emergency response. As soon as the permittee has knowledge of a leak, spill, or other release occurs that contains 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, the permittee shall notify ADEQ Emergency Response at (602) 771-2330 or, toll free, at (800) 234-5677. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

2.2.1.2.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

The permittee shall minimize on-site erosion and sedimentation in order to minimize pollutant discharges, including but not limited to measures such as the following:

- Stabilize exposed soil;
- Control and contain runoff and sediment using structural and/or non-structural control measures;
- Place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary, to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants.

In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, permittees are encouraged to consult EPA's internet-based resources relating to Stormwater BMPs for erosion and sedimentation.

If the permittee uses polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of the controls, the permittee must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose in the SWPPP.

2.2.1.2.6 Management of Stormwater Runoff

The permittee shall minimize the discharge of pollutants from the site by implementing control measures, including but not limited to measures such as the following:

- Divert clean stormwater around industrial materials and activities;
- Infiltrate, reuse, contain and reduce impacted runoff, or
- Treat and/or recycle stormwater runoff collected.

In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, permittees are encouraged to consult EPA's internet-based resources relating to stormwater runoff management and green stormwater infrastructure.

2.2.1.2.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

The permittee shall reduce stormwater runoff to minimize the discharge of pollutants from salt storage piles or piles containing salt by implementing control measures including, but not limited to measures, such as the following:

- 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.
- Implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the salt storage pile.

Salt storage piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from the piles is not discharged off-site or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another AZPDES permit.

2.2.1.2.8 Employee Training

The permittee shall train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the site's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team. Training must cover both the specific control measures and the monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements described in this permit. For larger sites with multiple co-permittees, employee training is required for those industrial areas and stormwater controls measures for which the co-permittee is responsible for maintaining. Training shall be conducted at least annually.

The permittee must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements, for the following:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of control measures (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and

- materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges;
- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 3;
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 4 and 6.

Personnel must be trained in the following areas, if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP;
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions as required by Part 3.

2.2.1.2.9 Non-Stormwater Discharges

The permittee shall evaluate the presence of non-stormwater discharges at the site. Any non-stormwater discharges from the site not specifically authorized in Part 1.1.3 or covered by another AZPDES permit, shall be eliminated.

The discharge of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, is not authorized by this permit. These wastewaters must be covered under a separate AZPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or disposed of otherwise in accordance with applicable law.

2.2.1.2.10 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

The permittee shall minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

2.2.2. Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

Table 2.2 below identifies specific regulated activities with effluent limitations guidelines and the locations of effluent limitations guidelines in this permit. Discharges from such regulated activities to a WOTUS must meet the specified effluent limitations guidelines. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these regulated activities, independent of commingling with any other discharges allowed under this permit. ELG does not apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

Table 2.2 Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines			
Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	MSGP Sector	Effluent Limit
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	A	See Part 8.A.7
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	C	See Part 8.C.4

Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	D	See Part 8.D.4
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	E	See Part 8.E.5
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	K	See Part 8.K.6
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	L	See Part 8.L.10
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	O	See Part 8.O.8
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller departures	Part 449	S	Part 8.S.8

3.0 Corrective Action

3.1 Corrective Action Triggers

3.1.1 Conditions Requiring Corrective Action

The following conditions require corrective action:

- An unauthorized discharge (e.g., non-stormwater discharge not authorized by this or another AZPDES permit to a protected surface water or to a regulated MS4.);
- The permittee becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that a discharge authorized by this permit from the site causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable surface water quality standard(s) in the protected surface water (Part 2.1.1);
- The permittee becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that a discharge authorized by this permit from the site to water listed as not-attaining exceeds an adopted wasteload allocation (WLA) for the pollutant(s) causing the impairment (Part 2.1.1.1);
- The permittee becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that a discharge authorized by this permit from the site to an Outstanding Arizona Water (OAW) is degrading the existing water quality in the OAW (Part 2.1.1.2). NOTE: this condition does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters; or
- A discharge authorized by this permit from the site violates a numeric effluent limitation guideline in Table 2.2 and in Part 8 sector- specific requirements. NOTE: this condition does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

The permittee shall review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of a site's control measures and revise as necessary to ensure compliance with this permit.

A routine analytical monitoring exceedance (i.e., above an action level) is not considered a permit violation and does not require a corrective action, if the permittee evaluates and revises the controls measures as necessary (Part 6.2.1) and submits the necessary reporting (Part 7.2).

3.1.2 Substantially Identical Outfalls

If an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls requires corrective action, all related substantially identical outfalls shall be assessed for corrective action.

3.2 Corrective Action Deadlines, Documentation and Reporting

Following a discovery of any condition in Part 3.1.1, the permittee shall submit a Corrective Action Report Form. The form should be submitted as soon as practicable and must be submitted within 30 calendar days following the discovery of any condition in Part 3.1.1. The permittee shall submit the form provided by the Department in electronic form to stormwatercompliance@azdeq.gov that includes the following information:

1. The permittee shall take immediate actions to mitigate any condition(s) identified in part 3.1.1;
2. Within 72 hours of discovery, the permittee shall document the discovery of that condition, including the following:
 - a. Identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;
 - b. Description of the problem/incident including material type and amount;
 - c. Date/time the problem was identified;
 - d. The location of the incident;
 - e. The cause of the spill, leak, other release or sampling exceedance, if applicable;
 - f. The outfall name(s)/ locations affected; and

- g. The affected protected surface water and whether the protected surface water is a special water (as defined in Appendix A).
3. Within 14 calendar days of discovery (or before the next measurable storm event if possible, whichever is sooner) the permittee shall complete and document the following:
- a. A summary of corrective action taken or to be taken, including modifications to control measures, in order to minimize or prevent the reoccurrence of a discharge of a pollutant(s) or prevent further exceedance(s);
 - b. Identify and describe SWPPP modification(s) that are required as a result of this discovery and/or corrective actions;
 - c. Provide date corrective action initiated or will be initiated;
 - d. Provide date corrective action completed or expected to be completed;
 - e. Results of any analytical monitoring that prompted corrective action, including any subsequent sampling results, if available;
 - f. Describe any accelerated monitoring (see part 6.4) or other permit contingency actions that will be required;
 - g. If corrective actions cannot be implemented within the specified timeframe(s), the permittee shall document the reasons for the delay, provide an implementation schedule for completing the necessary changes, including any back-up practices in place to ensure compliance with applicable effluent limitations, should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line;
 - h. If no corrective action is needed, describe the basis for that determination;
 - i. Provide the date and the outcome of the last four (4) routine site inspections; and
 - j. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.

Any corrective actions documentation taken pursuant to this section, shall be kept with the site's SWPPP.

4.0 Inspections

Additional sector-specific inspection requirements may be required pursuant to Part 8 of this permit. If a conflict exists between the two, the requirements of Part 8 shall prevail.

4.1 Routine Site Inspections

During normal site operating hours, the permittee must conduct routine inspections and examine areas of the site covered by this permit, including the following:

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater with the potential to discharge;
- Areas that are identified as potential pollutant sources in the SWPPP;
- All stormwater control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit;
- Locations where spills and leaks from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers that can occur or has occurred in the past three years;
- Areas where tracking or blowing of sediment, trash, raw, final or waste materials is or has occurred from areas of no exposure to exposed areas, including locations where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Discharge points.

Routine inspections shall be conducted at least once each calendar quarter beginning with the first full calendar quarter after the site becomes covered under this permit (see Part 1.3.1(2) and Table 1-2). The permittee shall specify the inspection schedules in the SWPPP.

A qualified person or persons (see definition in Appendix A) shall conduct routine site inspections. A member of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team shall conduct or participate in the routine site inspection.

The permittee shall conduct at least one of the routine site inspections each calendar year while a stormwater event or discharge is occurring at one or more outfalls, when practicable, to determine that the control measures are functioning correctly. If there is no measurable storm event(s) or discharge during a calendar year, the permittee shall document the inability to perform a routine inspection when a discharge is occurring. In this case, the permittee must still complete four routine quarterly inspections per calendar year.

4.1.1 Routine Site Inspection Documentation

The permittee shall document the findings of each routine site inspection performed and maintain this documentation with the SWPPP. Inspection findings do not need to be submitted to ADEQ, unless specifically requested. At a minimum, the documentation for each routine site inspection must include:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- Weather information;
- All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the site, including:
 - A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;

- Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site;
- Any evidence of, or the potential for, previously unidentified pollutants entering the drainage system;
- Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or to the protected surface water;
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
- Any failed control measures that need replacement;
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements;
- Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection;
- Any incidents of noncompliance; and
- Signature of person conducting the inspection.

Any corrective action required as a result of a routine site inspection must be performed consistent with Part 3 of this permit.

4.1.2 Exceptions to Routine Site Inspections

Inactive and Unstaffed Sites: The requirement to conduct routine site inspections on a quarterly basis does not apply to a site that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. Such a site is only required to conduct one routine site inspection each calendar year. To invoke this exception, the permittee shall do the following:

- Maintain a statement in the SWPPP indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.
- If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the site becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and the permittee shall immediately resume routine quarterly inspections.
- Within 30 calendar days of becoming inactive and unstaffed or reverting back to an active and staffed site, the permittee must modify the NOI in myDEQ to update the status of the site.

For permittees with inactive and unstaffed facilities that are unable to meet the “no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater” standard, the frequency of inspections is reduced to two routine inspections each calendar year. These two inspections shall be conducted in the opposing wet seasons and at least three months apart. Compliance with any additional sector-specific conditions in Part 8 is still required. Wet seasons, for the purposes of routine site inspections at inactive or unstaffed sites, are defined as follows:

- Summer wet season: June 1 – October 31
- Winter wet season: November 1 – May 31

4.2 Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

The permittee, during normal site operating hours, shall perform two visual assessments during the summer wet season and two visual assessments during the winter wet season when the site is discharging.

Wet seasons, for the purposes of visual assessments, are defined as follows:

- Summer wet season: June 1 – October 31

- Winter wet season: November 1 – May 31

The term 'wet season' applies statewide and includes areas of the state where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods. In areas where freezing conditions exist, the four visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff occurs.

Visual assessment requirements in this permit begin immediately after authorization to discharge is received by the permittee unless authorization is received 90 calendar days or more after a wet season has begun, in which case visual assessments shall commence with the start of the next wet season.

4.2.1 Visual Assessment Procedures

Twice per wet season for the permit term, the permittee shall collect a stormwater sample from each outfall (except as noted in Part 4.2.3) and conduct a visual assessment of that sample. The visual assessment samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures, but must be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. The visual assessment shall be made:

- Of a sample in a clean, colorless glass, or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;
- On samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and the permittee shall document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples shall be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from the site; and
- On discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 calendar days) from a previous discharge.

The permittee shall visually inspect the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color;
- Odor;
- Clarity;
- Floating solids;
- Settled solids;
- Suspended solids;
- Foam;
- Oil sheen; and
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

4.2.2 Visual Assessment Documentation

The permittee shall document the results of the visual assessments and maintain this documentation with the SWPPP. The visual assessment findings need not be submitted to ADEQ, unless specifically requested by the Department. At a minimum, the documentation of the visual assessment shall include, but not be limited to:

- Sample location(s);
- Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures;

- Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);
- Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;
- Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination; and
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes; and
- Signature of person conducting the visual assessments.

4.2.3 Exceptions to Visual Assessments of Stormwater Discharges

4.2.3.1 Absence of Discharge: If no storm event results in a discharge from the site or outfall(s) during a wet season, the permittee is excused from visual assessment for the site or outfall(s) for that season provided the permittee documents the absence of discharge in the visual assessment documentation record and retains that record with the SWPPP.

4.2.3.2 Adverse Weather Conditions: Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling unsafe. When adverse conditions prevent the collection of either visual assessment sample in a given wet season, the permittee shall document the adverse weather conditions in the monitoring record and retain those records with the SWPPP.

4.2.3.3 Substantially Identical Outfalls: If the site has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical pollutants, the permittee may conduct visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the identical outfalls. If possible, visual assessments at substantially identical outfalls shall be performed on a rotating basis throughout the period of permit coverage. When invoking the substantially identical outfall provision, the permittee shall identify the identical outfalls in the monitoring record and retain those records with the SWPPP.

If a visual assessment collected at a substantially identical outfall demonstrates that control measures are not functioning as intended, the permittee shall assess and modify the control measures as appropriate at each substantially identical outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

4.2.3.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites: The requirement for a routine visual assessment does not apply at a site that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, the permittee shall do the following:

- Maintain a statement in the SWPPP indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.
- If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the site becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and the permittee shall immediately resume visual assessments.
- Within 30 calendar days of becoming inactive and unstaffed or reverting back to an active and staffed site, the permittee must modify the NOI to update the status of the site.

Except as provided by Part 8, permittees with inactive and unstaffed facilities that include documentation with the SWPPP that they are unable to meet the “no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater” standard shall conduct at least one visual assessment each calendar year.

5.0 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that meets the requirements of Parts 5 and 8 of this permit shall be prepared by qualified personnel prior to submitting a NOI.

5.1 Contents of the Site's SWPPP

5.1.1 SWPPP Content

The SWPPP, at a minimum, shall contain and identify the following requirements:

- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team by name, title, or role;
- A site description, including a discussion of industrial activities that occur at the site;
- A generalized location map (e.g. a USGS quadrangle map) with all protected surface water(s) receiving stormwater discharges from the facility identified;
- A detailed site map (see Part 5.1.2);
- Summary of pollutant sources;
- List of significant spills and leaks of pollutants that occurred in the past three years;
- Document the occurrence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges;
- A description of control measures that will be used to ensure compliance with the requirements in Part 2.1 and Part 2.2.1;
- The schedule, practices and procedures for the following: good housekeeping, control measure maintenance / repair measures, spill prevention/ response, erosion/ sediment controls, and type and frequency of employee training;
- The schedule and documentation procedures utilized for site inspections and visual assessment monitoring;
- A description of stormwater monitoring and sampling procedures, including outfall identification and describe any exemptions to monitoring (such as inactive/ unstaffed site and/or rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations);
- A Sampling and Analysis Plan (see Part 6.1.5), if required, including previous sampling results for the previous permit term; and
- Signature requirements (see Part 5.2)

If the SWPPP refers to procedures in other site documents, such as other environmental permits, a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan or an Environmental Management System (EMS), copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with the SWPPP if they are incorporated to satisfy SWPPP requirements.

5.1.2 Site Map Requirements

Provide a legible site map (or maps) completed to scale, that identifies the following:

- Boundaries of the property;
- Designation of area(s) associated with industrial activities;
- Identification of adjacent properties;
- Directions of stormwater flow for areas of the site that generate stormwater discharges with a reasonable potential to contain pollutants (e.g. topographic map or arrows as necessary to depict stormwater flow direction);
- Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
- Locations of major structural stormwater control measures;
- Locations of protected surface waters receiving the site's discharges and any special waters clearly labeled within 2.5 miles of the site (can be identified on a generalized site map);
- Locations where the site's stormwater discharges to a regulated MS4 (where applicable);
- Locations where significant spills or leaks have occurred in the past three years;

- Locations of outfalls with a unique identification code for each feature;
- An approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
- Identification of which outfalls are considered sampling points;
- Identification of which outfalls are being treated as substantially identical outfalls;
- Locations of outfalls that are inactive or no longer used as outfalls, if practicable;
- Identification of all outfalls that include allowable non-stormwater discharges under Part 1.1.3;
- Location of on-site drywell(s) and their registration number(s);
- Sources of run-on to the site from adjacent property that may contain pollutants;
- Locations of the following activities and features that are exposed to stormwater with the potential to discharge pollutants, including but not limited to:
 - fueling stations;
 - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - liquid storage tanks;
 - processing/storage areas;
 - transfer areas for bulk materials, and;
 - access roads/rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the site.

5.2 Signature Requirements

The permittee shall sign and date the SWPPP in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9. If the SWPPP covers more than one site or activity, each permittee must certify the SWPPP in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.

5.3 Required SWPPP Modifications

The permittee shall keep an up to date SWPPP. The permittee shall modify the SWPPP whenever necessary to address the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part 3.1. Changes to the SWPPP to reflect corrective actions shall be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Part 3.2.

5.4 SWPPP Availability

The permittee shall retain a copy of the current SWPPP at the site, and it shall be made immediately available to ADEQ, EPA (only if the SWPPP covers a discharge to a WOTUS), or another Federal, State, or local agency having stormwater program authority, or to the operator of a regulated MS4 receiving discharges from the site, at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request.

Inactive and Unstaffed Sites: Permittees with facilities that meet the requirements for inactive and unstaffed are not required to maintain the SWPPP on-site. However, the SWPPP must be locally available (i.e., in Arizona) and must be on-site when conducting the inspections required by Part 4. For the purpose of a regulatory inspection, the SWPPP shall be made available to ADEQ, EPA (only if the SWPPP covers a discharge to a WOTUS), or other Federal, State, or local authority having stormwater program authority, within 48 hours of request.

5.5 SWPPP Submittal

As part of the permitting process, or upon written notification from ADEQ, the permittee shall submit a complete and up-to-date copy of the SWPPP to the Department in response to the following criteria:

- The site is located within 2.5 miles of a special water (Note: during the SWPPP review ADEQ will evaluate relevant site conditions such as location (upgradient/downgradient) of

special waters, the potential for pollutant to be present in the discharge, and whether analytical monitoring will be required). NOTE: A SWPPP does not need to be submitted for discharges to a non-WOTUS protected surface water that is identified as an impaired, not-attaining, and or OAW;

- ADEQ has determined stormwater discharges are (or have the potential to) causing or contributing to the exceedance of a surface water quality standard;
- As the result of an inspection conducted by ADEQ or U.S. EPA;
- To demonstrate compliance with permit conditions;
- A complaint about the site or discharge activity was submitted to ADEQ; and
- The SWPPP has been requested as part of a public records request.

All SWPPPs submitted to ADEQ shall be done so electronically using the online myDEQ portal.

Anytime a SWPPP is submitted to ADEQ for review, the applicable review fee must be included (A.A.C. R18-14-109).

Permittees who submitted their SWPPP under the previous permit are not required to automatically re-submit their SWPPP as part of the NOI process to obtain coverage under this permit.

5.6 Additional SWPPP Documentation Requirements

The permittee shall keep the following maintenance, corrective action, inspections, visual assessment results, monitoring, employee training and certification records complete and up-to-date filed with the site's SWPPP. The additional SWPPP documentation requirements are intended to demonstrate the site's compliance with conditions of this permit:

- A copy of the electronic NOI Summary and NOI Authorization Certificate, including any other correspondence from the Department that is related to this permit coverage;
- A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable). A copy of the permit does not need to be included if permittee has to submit a SWPPP to ADEQ for review;
- Documentation of maintenance and repairs of structural control measures, including the dates of regular maintenance, date of discovery of control measures in need of repair/replacement, the date(s) that the structural control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended repair schedules (see Part 2.2.1.2.3). If records of maintenance is extensive, an electronic record shall be made readily available upon request;
- Corrective action documentation (see Part 3.2);
- All inspection reports: the Routine Site Inspection Reports (see Part 4.1), and the Visual Assessment Reports (see Part 4.2);
- Description of any deviations from the regular schedule for visual assessments and/or analytical monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather) (see Part 4.2.3);
- Monitoring results (can be a copy of the electronic DMR), including any exemptions to monitoring;
- Records of employee training, including date training received (see Part 2.2.1.2.9). If records of employee training are extensive, an electronic record shall be made readily available upon request;
- Documentation of any AIM Exceptions (see Part 6.3.6);
- Maintain a statement in the SWPPP indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed. The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.
- Facilities, including those with co-permittees, may retain copies of records and documentation required by this permit electronically or at locations other than with the SWPPP, however, the records must be accessible and the SWPPP shall clearly identify where the information is kept.

6.0 Analytical Monitoring Program

In addition to visual assessments required in Part 4.2, permittees subject to analytical monitoring shall analyze stormwater samples, in accordance with Part 6 and any sector-specific requirements in Part 8 for discharges to a WOTUS.

Consistent with Part 2.2.1.2 for dischargers to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, a permittee may either (1) elect to implement the measures defined in Parts 2.2.1.2.1- 2.2.1.2.10, including SWPPP requirements and Part 8 (sector specific measures) or; (2) conduct the analytical monitoring required by Part 6 and Part 8 (sector specific monitoring).

For discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, the permittee may elect to analyze for the dissolved fraction when conducting metals sampling in Part 8 if there is a SWQS in the non-WOTUS protected surface water for that parameter that is expressed as dissolved. The metals that are subject to the dissolved fraction and may have a SWQS in a non-WOTUS protected surface water include: cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc. Otherwise monitoring shall be for total metals.

6.1 Analytical Monitoring Procedures

6.1.1 Analytical Monitoring Types

This permit specifies five separate types of analytical monitoring. Depending on the industrial activity, discharge activity, site location, type of protected surface water, or potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a surface water quality standard in the protected surface water, any or all of the monitoring requirements may be applicable:

- Routine analytical;
- Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) (does not apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface water);
- Impaired Water (includes Not-attaining);
- Outstanding Arizona Water (does not apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface water); and/or
- Other monitoring prescribed by ADEQ.

If analytical monitoring of discharges from the site is required, a summary of the monitoring requirements consistent with this permit (frequency, analytical parameters, etc.) will be included with the authorization certificate issued through myDEQ, or in a separate written notification from ADEQ.

6.1.2 When to Collect Samples

Monitoring requirements in this permit begin within 90 calendar days of receiving the authorization to discharge. Unless otherwise specified by ADEQ, analytical monitoring shall be conducted one time per wet season (two times per year) for the duration of permit coverage for all types of monitoring (see Part 6.1.1), except Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) monitoring. ELG monitoring shall be conducted once per year.

Sampling must occur when there is sufficient stormwater discharge to allow for the collection of a representative sample using sampling methods described in Part 6.1.3. Wet seasons are as follows:

Winter Wet Season: November 1 – May 31
 Summer Wet Season: June 1 – October 31

The term 'wet season' includes areas of the state where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods. In areas where freezing conditions exist, the required monitoring and sample collection may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff, either as melting snow or rain mixed with melting snow, occurs.

Monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in a discharge from the site that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 calendar days), or the permittee can document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at the site.

6.1.3 How to Collect Samples

Samples collected for the purpose of this permit shall be either discrete (grab) samples or flow-weighted composite samples. Samples may be collected using an automatic sampler, manually by qualified personnel, a continuous sample (for flow-weighted composite samples only), or by using a passive sampler (if appropriate).

Whenever possible, grab samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a stormwater discharge. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a stormwater discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable. Documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.

Flow-weighted composite samples for a stormwater discharge may be taken with a continuous sampler or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots (sample portions) 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 period of fifteen minutes. For flow-weighted samples, only one analysis of the composite of aliquots is required. Flow-weighted sampling protocol is adapted from 40 CFR 122.21 (individual permit application requirements for industrial stormwater permits).

Note – analysis of the following parameters must be from discrete (not composite) samples: pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform.

The NOI certificate will specify for each applicable action level which fraction (total or dissolved) is required. For metals analysis where the action level is in the dissolved fraction, the permittee has the option to have the sample analyzed for total or dissolved for routine analytical monitoring requirements.

6.1.4 Where to Sample

Samples shall be collected from each outfall where industrial stormwater discharges from the permitted site occur. This may be a discrete pipe, ditch, channel, overland (sheet) flow, or other location(s) so long as the stormwater is representative of the discharge of industrial activities conducted at the site.

In the event there are two or more outfalls that are composed of the same, or substantially similar, stormwater discharge characteristics (substantially identical outfalls), the number of sampling locations can be reduced. The permittee may monitor the discharge at one outfall and report the sampling results for the other substantially identical outfalls. Substantially identical outfalls are based on:

- Similarities of general industrial activities and control measures;
- Exposed material that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater; and
- Similar runoff coefficient of their drainage area.

The SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for the substantially identical outfall determination. The substantially identical outfall provision cannot be applied to outfalls with numeric effluent limit guidelines or outfalls that discharge to Outstanding Arizona Waters.

If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable.

6.1.5 Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP)

Any permittee subject to monitoring shall develop a written SAP covering all analytical monitoring required by this permit. The SAP shall be included with the site's SWPPP. The SAP shall include the following:

- Sample Collection, Preservation, Tracking, and Handling Information;
- Calibration and Maintenance of Monitoring Equipment; and
- Analytical Methods and Laboratories.

Other than parameters required to be sampled at the time of sample collection (e.g., field parameters), all samples shall be analyzed by a laboratory that is licensed by the Arizona Department of Health Service (ADHS) Office of Laboratory Licensure and Certification. The samples shall be analyzed using analytical methods with a limit of quantitation (LOQ) that is at or below the prescribed permit limits. All laboratory analyses shall be conducted according to test procedures specified in 40 CFR 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this general permit.

For those discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, if the parameter includes an analysis solely for total metals, the permittee can substitute the dissolved fraction for that parameter.

6.2 Required Monitoring

When more than one type of monitoring for the same parameter at the same outfall applies, a single sample may be used to satisfy both monitoring requirements. All required monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Appendix B, Subsection 11.D.

6.2.1 Routine Analytical Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor stormwater discharges for all routine analytical monitoring parameters specified for the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. Routine analytical monitoring requirements for specific sectors are described in Part 8 and the parameters for monitoring will be included on the final permit authorization certificate.

Routine analytical monitoring data is primarily for the site to use in order to determine the overall effectiveness of the control measures and to assist the permittee in determining when additional corrective action(s), if necessary, may be needed to comply with the effluent limitations in Part 2.

Action levels for each parameter will be included on the Discharge Monitoring Report form. The action levels are based on the lowest applicable acute surface water quality standards for the protected surface water (with the exception of TSS that is typically set at an action level that is sector specific). If no acute standard exists, the lowest chronic standard will apply.

Some routine analytical monitoring action levels for certain metals are dependent on water hardness (See Appendix D). For any sectors required to conduct routine analytical monitoring for a hardness dependent metal (see Section 8.0), the hardness of the protected surface water (if stormwater is discharged to a perennial or intermittent water) or the hardness of the stormwater discharge (if the stormwater discharge is to an ephemeral wash) shall be analyzed in order to calculate the routine analytical monitoring action levels. The formulas used to calculate the action level for a specific metal using a hardness value, are located in individual tables at the end of A.A.C. R18-11, Appendix A, Table 2 through Table 9. The action level for that specific metal, will be the lowest formula driven (from Tables 2 through 9) acute designated use that applies to that protected surface water. If no acute standard exists, the lowest chronic standard will apply.

For discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, the permittee may elect to analyze for the dissolved fraction when conducting metals sampling in Part 8 if there is a SWQS in the non-WOTUS protected surface water for that parameter that is expressed as dissolved. The metals that are subject to the dissolved fraction and may have a SWQS in a non-WOTUS protected surface water include: cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc. Otherwise monitoring shall be for total metals.

Data Exceeding an Action Level for a Routine Analytical Monitoring Sampling Event

If a sample result is above an action level for routine analytical monitoring, the permittee must follow the Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) process in Part 6.3.

6.2.2 Effluent Limitation Guidelines Monitoring (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) are national limits established in federal rule (see 40 CFR 425 et seq.). Industrial activities that are subject to ELG monitoring are specified in Part 8 of this permit. Exceedance of an ELG constitutes a violation of this permit, requires compliance monitoring (Part 6.4) and corrective action pursuant to permit Part 3.0. Analytical monitoring for ELGs is required one time per calendar year (one sample per wet season does not apply to ELG monitoring). ELG monitoring does not apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface water.

The substantially identical outfall and the inactive and unstaffed monitoring exemptions does not apply to ELG monitoring.

6.2.3 Impaired and Not-Attaining Waters Monitoring

For an industrial stormwater discharge from the site to a water listed as impaired and/or not-attaining (or to an upstream tributary within 2.5 miles), analytical monitoring may be required for the pollutant of concern (parameter(s) for which the protected surface water is impaired), under this permit to ensure protection of the protected surface water and attainment of designated use(s). If monitoring is required, the type, frequency, and analytical parameters will be included in the final permit authorization certificate.

If the protected surface water is impaired for suspended solids, turbidity or sediment/sedimentation and the discharge occurs for more than 48 hours after the storm event, the permittee shall monitor for suspended sediment concentration (SSC). If the pollutant for which the protected surface water is impaired is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, the permittee shall monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant. No monitoring is required when a protected surface water's biological communities are impaired but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment, or when a protected surface water's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or temperature.

The discharge of a pollutant above an adopted Waste Load Allocation (WLA) or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for a not-attaining water, requires corrective action pursuant to permit Part 3.0.

6.2.4 Outstanding Arizona Water Monitoring (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

In the event any industrial stormwater discharged from the site is within 2.5 miles (upstream tributary) of a water that is listed as an Outstanding Arizona Water, analytical monitoring will be required under this permit to ensure protection of the protected surface water and attainment of designated use(s). OAW monitoring does not apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

The parameters to be monitored will be determined by ADEQ and will be dependent on the site's industrial activities and location relative to the OAW.

The substantially identical outfall and the inactive and unstaffed monitoring exemptions do not apply to OAW monitoring.

If the discharge of a pollutant has been determined by ADEQ to be degrading existing water quality in an OAW, the permittee shall conduct corrective action pursuant to permit Part 3.0.

6.2.5 Additional Monitoring Required by ADEQ

ADEQ may notify the permittee of additional discharge monitoring required to ensure protection of protected surface water quality in cases where there is evidence that a discharge may be causing or contributing to exceedances of a surface water quality standard in the protected surface water. Any such notice will be in writing and will provide an explanation of the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and reporting requirements.

6.3 Additional Implementation Measures

If any of the following AIM triggering events in Parts 6.3.3, 6.3.4, or 6.3.5 occur, the permittee must follow the response procedures described in those parts, called "additional implementation measures" or "AIM." There are three AIM levels: AIM Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3. The permittee must respond as required to different AIM levels which prescribe sequential and increasingly robust responses when an action level exceedance occurs. The permittee must follow the corresponding AIM level responses and deadlines described in Parts 6.3.3, 6.3.4, and 6.3.5 unless the facility qualifies for an exception under Part 6.3.6.

6.3.1 Baseline Status

Once the permittee receives discharge authorization under this permit per Part 1.3, the facility is in a baseline status for all applicable routine analytical monitoring parameters. If an AIM triggering event occurs and the facility has proceeded sequentially to AIM Level 1, 2 or 3, the facility may return directly to baseline status once the corresponding AIM-level response and conditions are met.

6.3.2 AIM Triggering Events

If the routine analytical monitoring average result of two wet seasons exceeds an applicable action level based on the following events, the AIM requirements have been triggered for that parameter. The permittee must follow the corresponding AIM-level responses and deadlines described in Parts 6.3.3, 6.3.4, and 6.3.5 unless the facility qualifies for an exception under Part 6.3.6. An annual average exceedance for a parameter can occur if:

- The average of analytical results from two consecutive wet seasons exceeds the action level for that parameter.
- The result of a single sampling event exceeds more than two times the action level for that parameter.

How to calculate an average:

- When all results are greater than or equal to the limit of quantitation (LOQ), all values are averaged.
- If some results are less than the LOQ but greater than the limit of detection (LOD), use the LOD value in the averaging.
- Use '0' for values less than the LOD.

Following the occurrence of an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2, the permittee must complete and submit a Control Measure Assessment Report on a form provided by the Department per Part 7.2.

6.3.3 AIM Level 1

The facility's status changes from baseline to AIM Level 1 if monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2 has occurred, unless the permittee qualifies for an exception under Part 6.3.6.

6.3.3.1 AIM Level 1 Response

If any of the triggering events in Part 6.3.2 occur, the permittee must:

Review SWPPP/Control Measures. Immediately review the SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the action level for the applicable parameter, and Implement Additional Measures. After reviewing the SWPPP/control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring the exceedances below the parameter's action level; or if the permittee determines nothing further needs to be done with the control measures, the permittee must document per Part 6.3.7 and complete and submit a Control Measure Assessment Report on a form provided by the ADEQ (permit Part 7.2).

6.3.3.2 AIM Level 1 Deadlines

If any modifications to or additional control measures are necessary in response to AIM Level 1, the permittee must implement those modifications or control measures within 30 calendar days of receipt of laboratory results, unless doing so within 30 calendar days is infeasible. If doing so within 30 calendar days is infeasible, the permittee must document in the Control Measure Assessment Report why it is infeasible and implement such modifications within 45 calendar days. ADEQ may also grant the permittee an extension beyond 45 calendar days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the permittee.

6.3.3.3 AIM Level 1 Status Update

While in AIM Level 1 status, the facility may either:

- Return to Baseline Status. AIM Level 1 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 1 responses have been met and continued routine analytical monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2 has not occurred after an additional two wet seasons (i.e., the action level is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)).
- Advance to AIM Level 2. The facility's AIM Level 1 status advances to AIM Level 2 status if the permittee have completed AIM Level 1 responses and the continued routine analytical monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2 has occurred (i.e., the action level continues to be exceeded for the same parameter(s)).

6.3.4 AIM Level 2

The facility's status changes from AIM Level 1 to AIM Level 2 if continued routine analytical monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2 has occurred (i.e., the action level continues to be exceeded for the parameter(s)), unless the facility qualifies for an exception under Part 6.3.6.

6.3.4.1 AIM Level 2 Response

If any of the events in Part 6.3.2 occur, the permittee must review the SWPPP and implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping control measures, considering good engineering practices, beyond what was done in the AIM Level 1 responses that would reasonably be expected to bring the exceedances below the parameter's action level.

6.3.4.2 AIM Level 2 Deadlines

The permittee must implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping control measures within 30 calendar days of receipt of laboratory results that indicate an AIM triggering event has occurred and document per Part 6.3.7 how the measures will achieve action levels. If it is feasible for the permittee to implement a measure, but not within 30 calendar days, the permittee may take up to 45 calendar days to implement such measure. The permittee must document in the Control Measure Assessment Report why it was infeasible to implement such measure in 30 calendar days. ADEQ may also grant the permittee an extension beyond 45 calendar days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the permittee.

6.3.4.3 AIM Level 2 Status Update

While in AIM Level 2 status, the permittee may either:

- Return to Baseline Status. The facility's AIM Level 2 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 2 responses have been met and continued routine analytical monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2 has not occurred after an additional two wet seasons (i.e., the action level is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)).
- Advance to AIM Level 3. The facility's AIM Level 2 status advances to AIM Level 3 status if the permittee has completed AIM Level 2 responses and the continued routine analytical monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2 has occurred (i.e., the action level continues to be exceeded for the same parameter(s)).

6.3.5 Aim Level 3

The facility's status changes from AIM Level 2 to AIM Level 3 if the continued routine analytical monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2 has occurred (i.e., the action level continues to be exceeded for the parameter(s)), unless the facility qualify for an exception under Part 6.3.6.

6.3.5.1 AIM Level 3 Response

If any of the triggering events in Part 6.3.2 occur, the permittee must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent controls such as permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures), except as provided in Part 6.3.6 (AIM Exceptions). The controls or treatment technologies or treatment train installed shall be appropriate for the pollutants that triggered AIM Level 3 and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type control measures implemented under AIM Level 2 in Part 6.3.4. The permittee must select controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to bring the exceedances below the action level. The permittee must install such control measures for the discharge point(s) in question and for substantially identical outfalls, unless the permittee individually monitors those substantially identical outfalls and demonstrate that AIM Level 3 requirements are not triggered at those discharge points.

6.3.5.2 AIM Level 3 Deadlines

The permittee must identify the schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or treatment control measures within 30 calendar days and install such measures within 60 calendar days. If it is not feasible within 60 calendar days, the permittee may take up to 90 calendar days to install such measures, documenting in the Control Measure Assessment Report why it is infeasible to install the measure within 60 calendar days. ADEQ may also grant the permittee an extension beyond 90 calendar days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the permittee.

6.3.5.3 AIM Level 3 Status Update

While in AIM Level 3 status, the permittee may either:

- Return to Baseline Status. The facility's AIM Level 3 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 3 responses have been met and continued routine analytical monitoring results

indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2 has not occurred after an additional two wet seasons (i.e., the action level is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)).

- Continue in AIM Level 3. The facility's AIM Level 3 status will remain at Level 3 if the facility has completed the AIM Level 3 responses and the continued routine analytical monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2 has occurred (i.e., the action level continues to be exceeded for the same parameter(s)). If the facility continues to exceed the action level for the same parameter even after compliance with AIM Level 3, ADEQ may require the permittee to apply for an individual permit.

6.3.6 AIM Exceptions

Following the occurrence of an AIM triggering event per Part 6.3.2, at any point or tier level of AIM, the permittee may qualify for an exception below from AIM requirements. Regardless if the facility qualifies for and claims an exception, the permittee must still review the control measures, SWPPP, and other on-site activities to determine if actions or modifications are necessary or appropriate in light of the action level exceedance(s). If claiming an AIM exception, the permittee must follow the requirements to demonstrate that the facility qualifies for the exception as provided below. If the facility qualifies for an exception, the permittee is not required to comply with the AIM responses for any parameters for which the permittee can demonstrate that the action level exceedance is:

6.3.6.1 Solely Attributable to Natural Background Pollutant Levels

The permittee must demonstrate that the action level exceedance is solely attributable to the presence of that pollutant in natural background sources, provided that all the following conditions are met:

- The average of samples from two consecutive wet seasons that exceeds the action level (or the result of a single sampling event exceeds more than two times the action level) is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background; and
- The permittee shall document and maintain with the SWPPP, as required in Part 5.6, the supporting rationale for concluding that action level exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. The permittee must include in the supporting rationale any data previously collected by the permittee or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in the stormwater discharge. Natural background pollutants are those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on the site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial facilities or roadways.
- The permittee submits the analysis and documentation to ADEQ at stormwatercompliance@azdeq.gov within 30 calendar days of receipt of laboratory results that indicate an AIM trigger event.

6.3.6.2 Due to Run-On

The permittee must demonstrate that run-on from a neighboring source (e.g., a source external to the facility) is the cause of the exceedance, provided that all the following conditions are met:

- The permittee reviews and revises the SWPPP, if needed.
- The permittee submits analysis and documentation of run-on to ADEQ at stormwatercompliance@azdeq.gov.
- The permittee shall document and maintain with the SWPPP demonstration of the run-on event, as required in Part 5.6.

6.3.6.3 Due to an Abnormal Event:

The permittee must immediately document per Part 6.3.7 that the AIM triggering event was abnormal, including a description explaining what caused the abnormal event and an explanation of how any measures taken within 60 calendar days of such event will prevent a reoccurrence of the exceedance. The permittee must also collect a sample during the next measurable storm event to demonstrate that the result is less than the action level, in which case any AIM requirements are not triggered based on the abnormal event. The permittee must report the result of this sample in the DMR in lieu of the result from the sample that caused the AIM triggering event. The permittee may use the "abnormal" demonstration opportunity at any AIM Level, one time per parameter, and one time per discharge point per permit term, which shall include substantially identical outfalls, provided the facility qualifies for the

exception. The permittee shall document and maintain with the SWPPP demonstration of the abnormal event, as required in Part 5.6

6.3.6.4 Demonstrated to Not Result in Any Exceedance of Surface Water Quality Standards

The permittee must demonstrate to ADEQ within 60 calendar days of the AIM triggering event that the triggering event does not result in any exceedance of surface water quality standards. ADEQ may also grant the permittee an extension beyond 60 calendar days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the permittee. The demonstration shall be submitted to ADEQ at stormwatercompliance@azdeq.gov and the permittee shall maintain the demonstration with the SWPPP per Part 5.6. The demonstration must include the following minimum elements:

- the surface water quality standards applicable to the protected surface water;
- the ambient concentration of the parameter(s) of concern in the protected surface water immediately upstream and downstream of the discharge point;
- the concentration of the parameter(s) of concern in the stormwater discharge; and
- the hardness of the protected surface water, if the exception is for a hardness-dependent metal.

6.3.6.1 Documentation for AIM Exception

As described in Part 6.3.6 above, documentation for all AIM Exceptions shall be submitted to ADEQ at stormwatercompliance@azdeq.gov. The permittee must also maintain documentation of the exception with the SWPPP per Part 5.6. If ADEQ does not object to the Exception or request additional information within 30 calendar days of submittal of the documentation, the Exception is considered approved.

6.4 Accelerated Monitoring (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

In the event a sample result exceeds an effluent limitation guideline (ELG), the permittee shall implement accelerated monitoring. ELG and associated accelerated monitoring do not apply to discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

The permittee shall sample each subsequent storm event that results in an industrial stormwater discharge.

Accelerated monitoring shall continue until the results for the parameters are below the respective limit for two consecutive sampling events.

Analytical results for accelerated monitoring shall be entered electronically using myDEQ into the electronic discharge monitoring report (e-DMR) within 30 calendar days of receiving the laboratory analytical results for each sampling event (see permit Part 7.1).

6.5 Exemptions or Exceptions to Analytical Monitoring

6.5.1 Absence of Discharge

If no storm event results in a discharge from the site or outfall(s) during a wet season, the permittee is excused from analytical monitoring for the site or outfall(s) for that season. An absence of discharge does not exempt the permittee from the requirement to file an electronic discharge monitoring report (e-DMR) in accordance with the site's reporting schedule.

6.5.2 Adverse Weather Conditions

Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling unsafe. When adverse conditions prevent the collection of an analytical sample in a given wet season, the permittee shall document those conditions in the SWPPP and resume analytical monitoring in the subsequent wet season. Adverse conditions do not

exempt the permittee from the requirement to file an electronic discharge monitoring report (e-DMR) in accordance with the site's reporting schedule.

6.5.3 Substantially Identical Outfalls

The permittee may invoke the substantially identical outfalls provision for routine analytical and impaired/ not-attaining waters monitoring. The substantially identical outfall provision cannot be applied to outfalls with numeric effluent limitation guidelines or outfalls that discharge to OAWs. NOTE: because ELG and OAW monitoring are not required for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, the substantially identical outfalls provision can apply for those outfalls discharging to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

The SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for the substantially identical outfall determination. Permittees invoking the substantially identical outfall provision must file an electronic discharge monitoring report (e-DMR) in accordance with the site's reporting schedule.

6.5.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

The requirement for routine analytical monitoring and impaired and not-attaining waters monitoring does not apply at a site that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. The inactive and unstaffed exemption to monitoring cannot be applied to outfalls with numeric effluent limitation guidelines or outfalls that discharge to OAWs. NOTE: because ELG and OAW monitoring are not required for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, the inactive and unstaffed site provision can apply for those outfalls discharging to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

If a permitted site will be inactive and unstaffed, the permittee can suspend analytical monitoring. To be eligible for the suspended monitoring condition, the permittee shall within 30 calendar days of becoming inactive and unstaffed, update their NOI in myDEQ indicating the approximate time period for which the site will be inactive and unstaffed. The site status cannot retroactively be made inactive and unstaffed and, as such, all monitoring conditions apply until such time as ADEQ is notified of the inactive and unstaffed status (by modifying the NOI in myDEQ). *Note: Within 30 calendar days of becoming inactive and unstaffed or reverting back to an active and staffed site, the permittee must modify the NOI to update the status of the site.* If, after a six (6) month (or longer) period of inactive and unstaffed status, when a site becomes active and staffed, the permittee must update the NOI in myDEQ indicating the site is active and resume any monitoring requirements specified in this permit.

Sites that are subject to accelerated monitoring (6.4) are not eligible to suspend their monitoring program due to inactive and unstaffed designation.

Invoking the inactive and unstaffed monitoring provision does not exempt the permittee from the requirement to file an electronic discharge monitoring report (e-DMR) in accordance with the site's reporting schedule.

6.5.5 Exception for Stormwater Discharges to Ephemerals that are protected surface waters

Facilities that discharge to non-WOTUS segments of one of the eight major rivers listed in A.R.S. §49-221(G)(1)(b) Waters or an ephemeral that may transport pollutants by stormwater to protected surface water, are not required to monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and turbidity as part of the routine analytical monitoring requirements specified in Part 8.

6.6 Submittal of Monitoring Data

All permittees subject to analytical monitoring, or those that invoked an exemption/exception to monitoring, shall report to the Department on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (e-DMR) using myDEQ. The permittee shall retain records of all stormwater monitoring information and reports including exemptions to monitoring with the SWPPP.

The e-DMR shall be submitted within 30 calendar days after receiving laboratory results. In the event no samples are collected during a wet season, the e-DMR indicating “no data” using the appropriate No Discharge Information (NODI) code(s) shall be submitted no later than:

Winter Wet Season: June 30
Summer Wet Season: November 30

In the event a permittee elects to collect a flow-weighted sample in response to a stormwater discharge event, the following information must be included on the e-DMR:

- Identify it is a composite sample
- The number of aliquots that comprise the composite sample
- Time between each aliquot
- Flow rate
- Duration of discharge event

7.0 Reporting and Recordkeeping

7.1 Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (e-DMR)

7.1.1 Who has to submit an e-DMR

Permittees who are subject to routine analytical monitoring, numeric effluent limitation guideline, impaired waters (with or without a TMDL), OAW and /or ADEQ requested monitoring data, shall prepare and submit the MSGP electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (e-DMR) that is available electronically using myDEQ. If there was “no discharge” for the monitoring period, the permittee must still submit an e-DMR indicating there was no discharge of stormwater for the reporting period using the No Data e-DMR or NODI (No Data Code Indicated) code of *No Discharge*. Additionally, if the site is inactive/ unstaffed, or other sampling exemptions apply, an e-DMR is still required to be submitted, however, the e-DMR will include no data or NODI code to explain why sampling was not completed for that reporting period. If subject to a non-WOTUS protected surface water sampling exemption, NODI code 9g- ADEQ waived sampling shall be used.

7.1.2 How to Submit an e-DMR

The permittee shall submit the e-DMR using myDEQ electronic reporting system available through the ADEQ website.

7.1.3 When to Submit the e-DMR

The permittee shall complete and submit e-DMR within 30 calendar days of receiving the laboratory analytical data.

If there is no sampling data for the reporting period because there was no discharge or another exemption to sampling applied, such as an inactive and unstaffed site, the e-DMR shall be submitted no later than the following:

Winter Wet Season:	June 30
Summer Wet Season:	November 30

7.2 Control Measure Assessment Report for Routine Analytical Monitoring

Within 30 calendar days of receiving the laboratory analytical data verifying that an AIM triggering event occurred per Part 6.3.2, the permittee shall complete and submit an electronic copy of the Control Measure Assessment Report to stormwatercompliance@azdeq.gov that includes the following information:

- Date of discovery;
- AIM Level triggered (1, 2 or 3)
- Description of the exceedance(s) (e.g., outfall ID, parameter(s), sample result, action level in permit);
- Summary of the reason(s) causing the exceedance;
- Explanation of the control measures that were evaluated and modified, if applicable, including the date of the evaluation and date of modification(s);
- Describe any other additional implementation measures as required by Part 6.3.3.1, 6.3.4.1, 6.3.5.1, if applicable;
- Verification that SWPPP updates were completed, where applicable; and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.

7.3 Other Reporting Requirements

The permittee is subject to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 7, in addition to the standard permit reporting provisions of Appendix B, Subsection 12.

The permittee must submit the following reports to the appropriate ADEQ Office listed in Part 7.6, as applicable.

- 7.3.1 24-hour Reporting** (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.e). The permittee must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances;
- 7.3.2 5-day Follow-up Reporting** to the 24-hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.e.(ii)). A written submission must also be provided within five calendar days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances;
- 7.3.3 Reportable Quantity Spills Reporting** (verbal report only). The permittee must provide notification, as required under Part 2.2.1.2.4, as soon as the permittee has knowledge of a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to, or in excess of a reportable quantity;
- 7.3.4 Planned Changes Report** (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.a). The permittee must give notice to ADEQ promptly, no fewer than 30 calendar days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted site that qualify the site as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. The requirement to provide notification of the change would qualify the site as a new source (Appendix B, Subsection 12.A(1)) applies if the facility discharges to a WOTUS;
- 7.3.5 Anticipated Noncompliance Report** (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.d). The permittee must give advance notice to ADEQ of any planned changes in the permitted site or activity which the permittee anticipates will result in noncompliance with permit requirements;
- 7.3.6 Transfer of Ownership and/or Operation Report** – (see Table 1-2);
- 7.3.7 Other Noncompliance Report** (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.f). The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance annually using the Non-Compliance Report Form provided by the Department;
- 7.3.8 Missing or Incorrect Information Report** (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.g). The permittee must promptly submit facts or information once you become aware of the following: you failed to submit relevant facts in the NOI, or that incorrect information was submitted in the NOI or in any report; and
- 7.3.9** If the discharge enters a municipal separate storm sewer system, the permittee shall also submit reports to the MS4 operator.

7.4 Recordkeeping

The permittee shall retain copies of the SWPPP (including any modifications made to control measures during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 5.6 (including documentation related to corrective actions taken pursuant to Part 3), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date that the site's coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

7.5 Submitting Reports to ADEQ

All documentation required by this permit shall be submitted electronically through myDEQ, if available. Notices of Intent (NOI), Notices of Termination (NOT), No Exposure Certifications (NEC) and Discharge Monitoring Report (e-DMR) forms shall be submitted electronically

through myDEQ. Corrective Action Reports (Part 3.2), Control Measure Assessment Reports (Part 7.2), and documentation of AIM exemptions (Part 6.3) shall be submitted electronically to stormwatercompliance@azdeq.gov. If electronic reporting is not available, paper documents shall be submitted to the following address until such time as electronic submissions become available:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division - MSGP
1110 W. Washington Street, Mail Code 5415 A-1
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

The permittee must comply with the requirements applicable to the site's industrial sector(s) in this Part, in addition to the requirements applicable to all facilities in Parts 1 through 7 and the appendices to the permit.

Subpart A – Sector A – Timber Products

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.A.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.A.2.1 Prohibition of Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate AZPDES permit.

8.A.2.2 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.3) The following non-stormwater discharges are allowed by this permit provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part 2.1.1 (Control Measure Selection).

- Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.
- Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage (applicable only to Sector A facilities provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the non-numeric effluent limits requirements in Part 2.2.1.2).

8.A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

8.A.3.1 Good Housekeeping. (See also Part 2.2.1.2.2) In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

8.A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.A.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in the site's SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

8.A.4.2 Inventory of Exposed Materials. (See also Part 5.1.3.2) Where such information exists, if the site has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in the site's SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.

8.A.4.3 Description of Stormwater Management Controls. (See also Part 5.1.4) Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources: log, lumber and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas. If the site performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures for these activities.

8.A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 4.1)

If the site performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges.

8.A.6 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring

Table 8.A-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These parameters and action levels apply to both the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe the site's activities.

Table 8.A-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector A1. General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent
Subsector A2. Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Arsenic	Protected Surface Water Dependent (PSWD) ²
	Total Copper ¹	Hardness-Dependent
Subsector A3. Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A4. Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

² Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

8.A.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.)
(Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

NOTE: This section does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

Table 8.A-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.A-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.
	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round opening

¹ Monitor annually.

8.A.8 Credit for Pollutants in Intake Water

For discharges that are comprised solely of water drawn from the same body of water into which the discharges flow and that exceed an applicable effluent limitation, the permittee may be eligible for a credit to the extent necessary to meet the limitation. To obtain this credit, the permittee must show that the site's discharge would meet the limitation in the absence of the pollutant(s) in the intake water by demonstrating that the control measures the site uses to meet the limitation would, if properly installed and operated, meet the limitations for the pollutant (i.e., the pollutant level in the discharge is in exceedance of the limitation due to the pollutant concentration in the source or intake water). The site must consult the ADEQ for guidance in seeking a pollutant credit under this Part. ADEQ will notify the permittee whether the site is eligible for the credit, and, if so, provide the scope of such credit.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart B – Sector B – Paper and Allied Products

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.B.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart B apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.B.2 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values. (See also Part 6.)

Table 8.B-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector B. These parameters and action levels apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.B-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector B1. Paperboard Mills (SIC Code 2631)	TSS	100 mg/L
	Chlorine (total residual)	Protected Surface Water Dependent (PSWD) ²

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart C – Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.C.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart C apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.C.2 Limitations on Coverage**8.C.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)**

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

8.C.3 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values

Table 8.C-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These parameters and action levels apply to both the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.C-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector C1. Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	PSWD ²
	Total Lead ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Iron	PSWD ²
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Phosphorus	PSWD ²
Subsector C2. Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.
	Total Iron	PSWD ²
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	PSWD ²
Subsector C3. Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	PSWD ²
	Phosphorus	PSWD ²
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent
Subsector C4. Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Vinyl chloride	PSWD ²

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

²PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

8.C.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.) (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

NOTE: This section does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

Table 8.C-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.C-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105 mg/L, daily maximum
		35 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	Fluoride	75.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.

¹ Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart D – Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.D.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart D apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.D.2 Limitations on Coverage

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (See also Part 1.1.4)

8.D.2.1 Discharges from petroleum refining facilities to a WOTUS, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining). Discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters from petroleum refining facilities are not subject to the effluent limitations found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining);

8.D.2.2 Discharges from oil recycling facilities which are covered under Sector N (see Part 8.N); and;

8.D.2.3 Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering, which are covered under Sector U (see Part 8.U).

8.D.3 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirements

Permit holders of inactive and unstaffed asphalt batch / bituminous concrete plants (SIC 2951) may qualify for reduced inspections and monitoring provisions of the no exposure provisions of Parts 4.1.3, 4.2.3 and 6.5.4, without certifying “there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater”. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

- At a minimum, the permittee shall implement the following control measures to meet the no exposure requirements:
 - Materials used in the production of asphalt (i.e., asphaltic concrete oil, diesel fuel, burner fuel, etc.) will be kept in appropriate containers and within containment if applicable;
 - Ensure valves are closed and secured;
 - Good housekeeping measures as outlined in the site's SWPPP, and in accordance with Part 2.2.1.2.2, such as: ensure materials are properly labeled, clean up trash, debris and other materials;
 - Ensure the site is secured, such as locking entrance gates; and
 - Material stockpiles shall be protected from erosion.
- If circumstances change and the site becomes active and/or staffed, this exemption no longer applies and the permittee shall immediately begin complying with the applicable routine analytical monitoring requirements as if the site were in the first year of permit coverage, including the wet season visual assessment requirements.

- ADEQ retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if the site is inactive and unstaffed, the permittee is waived from the requirement to conduct wet season visual assessments and routine analytical monitoring. The quarterly routine site inspections are reduced to two routine site inspections each calendar year. These inspections shall be conducted in the opposing wet seasons and at least three months apart. The permittee shall also inspect the site whenever there is a reasonable expectation that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.D.4 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values

Table 8.D-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These parameters apply to both the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.D-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector D1. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Reserved
	Total Copper ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Naphthalene	PSWD ²

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

8.D.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2) (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

NOTE: This section does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

Table 8.D-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.D-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily maximum 15.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.
	Oil and Grease	15 mg/L, daily maximum
		10 mg/L, 30-day avg.

¹Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart E – Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.E.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

8.E.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.1.2.2)

With good housekeeping, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Where applicable, the permittee shall minimize the presence of these materials, by using measures such as sweeping or vacuuming regularly or other equivalent measures (e.g., wash down the area and collect and/or treat and properly dispose of the washdown water). Indicate in the site's SWPPP the frequency of sweeping, vacuuming or equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed and may be discharged in stormwater. The permittee shall also prevent the exposure of fine granular material (cement, fly ash, kiln dust, etc.) to stormwater by storing these materials in an appropriate manner, such as in enclosed silos, hoppers, or buildings, or under other covering.

8.E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.E.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: baghouse or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater; and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

8.E.3.2 Discharge Testing (See also Part 5.1.3.4)

For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-stormwater discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process waste waters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with AZPDES requirements or are recycled.

8.E.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirements

Permit holders of inactive and unstaffed ready-mixed concrete plants (SIC 3273) may qualify for reduced inspections and monitoring provisions of the no exposure provisions of Parts 4.1.3, 4.2.3 and 6.5.4, without certifying "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater". This exemption is conditioned on the following:

- At a minimum, the permittee shall implement the following control measures to meet the noexposure requirements:
 - Materials used in the production of concrete (i.e., admixtures, cement and fly ash, diesel fuel, etc.) shall be kept in appropriate containers and within containment if applicable;
 - Ensure valves are closed and secured;
 - Good housekeeping measures as outlined in the site's SWPPP, and in accordance with Part 2.2.1.2.2, such as: ensure materials are properly labeled, clean up trash, debris and other materials;
 - Ensure the site is secured, such as locking entrance gates; and
 - Material stockpiles shall be protected from erosion.
- If circumstances change and the site becomes active and/or staffed, this exemption no longer applies and the permittee shall immediately begin complying with the applicable routine analytical monitoring requirements as if the site were in the first year of permit coverage, including the wet season visual assessment requirements; and
- ADEQ retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if the site is inactive and unstaffed, the permittee is waived from the requirement to conduct wet season visual assessments and routine analytical monitoring. The quarterly routine site inspections are reduced to two routine site inspections each calendar year. These inspections shall be conducted in the opposing wet seasons and at least three months apart. The permittee shall also inspect the site whenever there is a reasonable expectation that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.E.5 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values.

Table 8.E-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These parameters and action levels apply to both the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe the site's activities.

Table 8.E-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector E1. Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Reserved mg/L
	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.
	Total Lead ¹	Hardness-Dependent
Subsector E2. Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Reserved
	Total Iron	PSWD ²

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

8.E.6 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.)
(Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

NOTE: This section does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

Table 8.E-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.E-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (SIC 3241)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum ²
	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u. ²

¹ Monitor annually.

² Any untreated overflow from sites designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of runoff from materials storage piles which is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations (40 CFR 411.32(b)).

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart F – Sector F – Primary Metals**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.F.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart F apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)**8.F.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.1.2.2)**

As part of the site's good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the site where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a cleaning and maintenance program in these areas, too). For unstabilized areas where cleaning and maintenance measures such as sweeping are not practicable, use alternative stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

8.F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.F.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)**

Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

8.F.3.2 Inventory of Exposed Material (See also Part 5.1.3.2)

Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities are possible.

8.F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 4.1)

As part of conducting the site's quarterly routine site inspections (Part 4.1), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Monitor air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling

equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

8.F.5 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirements

Permit holders of inactive and unstaffed Sector F facilities (SIC 3312 – 3399) may qualify for reduced inspections and monitoring provisions of the no exposure provisions of Parts 4.1.3, 4.2.3 and 6.5.4, without certifying “there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater”. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

At a minimum, the permittee shall implement the following control measures to meet the no exposure requirements:

- Ensure that all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) are safeguarded against leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and that material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) are kept in appropriate containers and within containment if applicable to ensure against material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff;
- Ensure valves are closed and secured;
- Good housekeeping measures as outlined in the site’s SWPPP, and in accordance with Part 2.2.1.2.2, such as: ensure materials are properly labeled, clean up trash, debris and other materials;
- Ensure the site is secured, such as locking entrance gates;
- Material stockpiles shall be protected from erosion and/ or downstream catchments are installed and maintained.
- If circumstances change and the site becomes active and/or staffed, this exemption no longer applies and the permittee shall immediately begin complying with the applicable routine analytical monitoring requirements as if the site were in the first year of permit coverage, including the wet season visual assessment requirements; and
- ADEQ retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if the site is inactive and unstaffed, the permittee is waived from the requirement to conduct wet season visual assessments and routine analytical monitoring. The quarterly routine site inspections are reduced to two routine site inspections each calendar year. These inspections shall be conducted in the opposing wet seasons and at least three months apart. The permittee shall also inspect the site whenever there is a reasonable expectation that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.F.6 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values. (See also Part 6.)

Table 8.F-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector F. These parameters and action levels apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.F-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector F1. Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent
Subsector F2. Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total and Dissolved Chromium VI	PSWD ²
	Total Copper ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Iron	PSWD ²
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent
Subsector F3. Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Copper ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent
Subsector F4. Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Copper ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart K – Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.K.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart K apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector K in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater are not considered to be industrial activities subject to stormwater permitting and are not required to obtain coverage under this permit, unless the director determines the site is discharging pollutants to a protected surface water.

8.K.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.K.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated groundwater, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill site.

8.K.4 Definitions

8.K.4.1 Contaminated stormwater - stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to): the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.K.4.2 Drained free liquids - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.K.4.3 Landfill - an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.

8.K.4.4 Landfill wastewater - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category), all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection

condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill site.

8.K.4.5 Leachate - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.K.4.6 Non-contaminated stormwater - stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

8.K.5 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values

Table 8.K-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector K. These parameters and action levels apply to both the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.K-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector K1. ALL - Industrial Activity Code "HZ" (Note: permit coverage limited in some States). Routine analytical monitoring parameters and values only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see below).	Ammonia	PSWD ^{2, 3}
	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.
	TSS	Reserved
	Total Arsenic	PSWD ²
	Total Cadmium ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Cyanide	PSWD ²
	Total Lead ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Mercury	PSWD ²
	Total Selenium	PSWD ²
	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	PSWD ²

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

³ The ammonia action level is dependent on pH. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A, Table 11.

8.K.6 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.) (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

NOTE: This section does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

Table 8.K-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.K-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see footnotes on next page).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	220 mg/L, daily maximum
		56 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.019 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Aniline	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.073 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.022 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.048 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.029 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.025 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.54 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.46 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.296 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units (s.u.)

Table 8.K-2¹

¹ Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the following facilities:

- (a) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
- (b) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a site that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
- (c) Landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT site commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT site is subject to this part if the CWT site discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
- (d) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart L – Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites and Open Dumps as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector L in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

8.L.3 Limitations on Coverage**8.L.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4)**

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated groundwater, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill site.

8.L.3.2 Prohibition Stormwater Discharges from Open Dumps

Discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA are also not authorized under this permit.

8.L.4 Definitions**8.L.4.1 Contaminated Stormwater**

Stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.L.4.2 Drained Free Liquids

Aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.L.4.3 Landfill Wastewater - as Defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category)

All wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill site.

8.L.4.4 Leachate

Liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.L.4.5 Non-contaminated stormwater

Stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

8.L.5 Additional Control Measures**8.L.5.1 Preventive Maintenance Program (See also Part 2.2.1.1.3)**

As part of the site's preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

8.L.5.2 Erosion and Sedimentation Control

(See also Part 2.2.1.2.5) Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have installed final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

8.L.5.3 Unauthorized Discharge Test Certification

The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

8.L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.L.6.1 Drainage Area Site Map**

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and leachate collection and handling systems.

8.L.6.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 4)**8.L.7.1 Inspections of Active Sites**

Inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every month. At a minimum, the inspection shall include the following: (a) areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; (b) active land application areas; (c) areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation; (d) landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural control measures; (e) leachate collection and treatment systems; and (f) locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly.

8.L.7.2 Inspection Schedule for Sites within 1/4 mile of Special Waters

If any discharge point from the site is within 1/4 mile of a special water, the permittee shall inspect the discharge point at least twice per month with at least 7 calendar days between inspections. In addition, the permittee shall visually observe stormwater discharges at all discharge locations within one business day of the end of each measurable storm event.

8.L.7.3 Inspections of Inactive Sites

Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

8.L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements**8.L.8.1 Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting**

Keep records with the SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

8.L.9 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values

Table 8.L-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector L. These parameters and action levels apply to both the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe the site's activities.

Table 8.L-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level¹
Subsector L1. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Reserved
Subsector L2. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60 (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Reserved
	Total Iron	PSWD ²

¹ Routine analytical monitoring required only for discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (see Table 8.L-2 below).

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

8.L.10. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2)

(Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

NOTE: This section does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

Table 8.L-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.L-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (see footnotes on next page).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.016 mg/L monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6.0 – 9.0 standard pH units (s.u).

Table 8.L-2¹

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
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¹ Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

- (a) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
- (b) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a site that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
- (c) Landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT site commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT site is subject to this part if the CWT site discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
- (d) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

8.L.11 Sector L Exemption from MSGP - Sector L Closure Certification

The Sector L Closure Certification Form is available on ADEQ's website for a closed landfill, land application site or open dump not covered under the AZPDES Multi-Sector General Permit. The Form is filled out instead of filing an NOI and NOT for a closed Sector L facilities that never received coverage under the 2000 MSGP, 2010 MSGP, 2019 MSGP, or 2024 MSGP and requires a certification statement. An inactive, closed or capped landfill, land application site or open dump ceases being an industrial activity and is no longer subject to stormwater permitting requirements when the land use has been altered such that there is no exposure of significant materials to stormwater at the site. This could be accomplished in such ways as installing a surface cover that prevents stormwater from coming into contact with waste materials and discharging to a protected surface water (such as a parking lot or shopping center), or by closing and capping the landfill in accordance with RCRA Subtitle D requirements in 40 CFR Part 258.

Sector L facilities that have previously submitted the Sector L Closure Certification form are not required to resubmit under this permit term.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart M – Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.M.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector M in Table C-1 of Appendix C of this permit.

8.M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)**8.M.2.1 Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures (See also Part 2.2.1.2.4)**

Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible), or employ some other equivalent means (such as storage indoors until drained) to prevent spills and leaks.

8.M.2.2 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.1.2.9)

If the site handles these materials, the employee training program shall address the proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, antifreeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

8.M.2.3 Management of Runoff (See also Part 2.2.12.1.6)

The permittee shall implement effective controls to manage run-off. Consider the following or other equivalent practices: installation of berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

8.M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.M.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map**

(See also Part 5.1.2) Identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

8.M.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 5.1.3)

Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

8.M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 4.1)

Immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels

and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

8.M.5 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

Table 8.M-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to Sector M. These parameters and action levels apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.M-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Cadmium ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Copper ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Iron	PSWD ²
	Total Lead ¹	Hardness-Dependent

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart N – Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.N.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.N.2 Limitation on Coverage

Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that receive, process and do wholesale distribution of only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF). See Part 8.N.3.3.

8.N.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not authorized by this permit (see also Part 8.N.3.2.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate AZPDES permit.

8.N.3 Additional Control Measures**8.N.3.1 Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Non-liquid Recyclable Materials)**

The requirements in this section pertain to facilities that receive, process, and conduct wholesale distribution of non-source separated non-liquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both non-recyclable and recyclable materials. This section does not apply to facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.3.1.1 Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program

Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. Following are some control measure options:

- a) Provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to the site;
- b) Establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff;
- c) Establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part 8.N.3.2.6);

- d) Provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and
- e) Establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

8.N.3.1.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor)

Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and non-recyclable wastes. Following are some control measure options:

- a) permanent or semi-permanent covers;
- b) sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants;
- c) dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas;
- d) silt fencing; and
- e) oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

8.N.3.1.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage)

Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by:

- a) storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or
- b) establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. The permittee shall regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

8.N.3.1.4 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage)

Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. Following are some control measure options (list not exclusive):

- a) Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; and
- b) Not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

8.N.3.1.5 Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas

Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. The permittee shall determine whether operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) and residual fluids come in contact with runoff. Such contact shall be minimized or prevented through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc. The permittee shall:

- a) Regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment;
- b) Establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; and
- c) Use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches.

The permittee shall also implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures):

- a) On unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir;
- b) Install containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials;
- c) Oil and water separators or sumps;
- d) Permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease;
- e) Retention or detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); and
- f) Catch basin filters or sand filters.

8.N.3.1.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program

Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. The permittee shall implement one or more of the following control measure options (or other equivalent measures):

- a) Segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials;
- b) Properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries;
- c) Collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid;
- d) Minimize or eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff.

Also, employee training for the management of scrap batteries shall be provided.

8.N.3.1.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See also Part 2.2.1.2.4)

Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

8.N.3.1.8 Supplier Notification Program

As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the site or will be accepted only under certain conditions.

8.N.3.2 Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)

8.N.3.2.1 Waste Material Storage (Indoor)

Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The site SWPPP may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC)

plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. The permittee shall implement:

- a. Procedures for safe material handling (including labeling and marking); and
- b. Cleanup of spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials, or a wet vacuum system.

The permittee shall implement one or both of the following control measure options (or other equivalent measures):

- a) Install appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and
- b) A drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage shall be discharged to an appropriate treatment site or sanitary sewer system, or otherwisedisposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate AZPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

8.N.3.2.2 Waste Material Storage (Outdoor)

Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The SWPPP may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil shall be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. The permittee shall implement one or more of the following control measure options (or other equivalent measures) to minimize contaminants in stormwater: (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; (b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; (c) corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and (d) dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

8.N.3.2.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas

Minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from truck and rail car waste transfer areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or runoff controls.

8.N.3.3 Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials)

The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.3.3.1 Inbound Recyclable Material Control

Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Implement one or more of the following control measures (or other equivalent measures):

- a) Provide information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials;
- b) Train drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material;
- c) Clearly mark public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; and
- d) Reject non-recyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source.

The permittee shall also establish procedures for handling and disposal of non-recyclable material.

8.N.3.3.2 Outdoor Storage

Implement effective control measures to minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Implement one or more of the following control measures (or other equivalent measures):

- a) Provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public;
- b) Install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system;
- c) Provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper);
- d) Divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas;
- e) Provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes, and
- f) Storing the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

8.N.3.3.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing

Implement effective control measures to minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. The permittee shall:

- a) Schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas;
- b) Prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the surface soils or to the storm sewer system; and
- c) Provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

8.N.3.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

Implement effective control measures for areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors. The permittee shall implement one or more of the following control measure options (or other equivalent measures):

- a) Prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to surface soils or the storm sewer system;
- b) Minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible;
- c) Avoid topping off fuel tanks;
- d) Divert runoff from fueling areas; and
- e) Store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors.

The permittee shall also establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures for fueling areas, and provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

8.N.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.N.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)

Document in the site's SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment; and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

8.N.4.2 Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities.

For any site subject to Part 8.N.3.1.3, the SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

8.N.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

8.N.5.1 Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities

The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Part 4.1, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff.

8.N.6 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values. (See also Part 6.)

Table 8.N-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to Sector N. These parameters and action levels apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.N-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except those only receiving source-separate recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (SIC 5093)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Cadmium ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Recoverable Copper ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Recoverable Iron	PSWD ²
	Total Recoverable Lead ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart O – Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.O.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector O in Table C-1 of Appendix C.

8.O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

- a) Steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas (does not include geothermal areas);
- b) Coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423 (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS); and
- c) Dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

8.O.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.O.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges to WOTUS subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not authorized by this permit. Discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters from Steam Electric Generating Facilities are not subject to the effluent limitations.

8.O.3.2 Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges

Stormwater discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

- a) Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating site;
- b) Gas turbine facilities (providing the site is not a dual-fuel site that includes a steam boiler), and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the site is not a dual-fuel site that includes a steam boiler); and
- c) Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

8.O.4 Additional Control Measures (See also Part 2.2.1.)

The following good housekeeping measures are required in addition to Part 2.2.1.2.2:

8.O.4.1 Fugitive Dust Emissions

Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite, such as installing specially designed tires or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

8.O.4.2 Delivery Vehicles

The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site such as procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site and ensure overall integrity of the body or container and procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers.

8.O.4.3 Fuel Oil Unloading Areas

The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas, such as using containment curbs in unloading areas, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and using spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

8.O.4.4 Chemical Loading and Unloading

The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas, such as: using containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, loading and unloading in covered areas and storing chemicals indoors.

8.O.4.5 Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas

The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas, such as: covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

8.O.4.6 Liquid Storage Tanks

The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks, such as using protective guards around tanks, containment curbs, spill and overflow protection, dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.

8.O.4.7 Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks

The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks including the use of containment berms or other equivalent measures. The permittee shall also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including SPCC Plan requirements.

8.O.4.8 Spill Reduction Measures

The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill. These shall be detailed in the SWPPP or the permittee may reference the appropriate part of the site's SPCC plan if applicable. As part of the routine site inspection the permittee shall inspect the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

8.O.4.9 Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards

The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas, such as the use of level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

8.O.4.10 Residue-Hauling Vehicles

The permittee shall inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper load covering, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

8.O.4.11 Ash Loading Areas

The permittee shall implement effective controls to reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

8.O.4.12 Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills

The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills, reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

8.O.4.13 Landfills, Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites

The permittee shall implement effective controls to minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

8.O.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.O.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)**

Document in the site's SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

8.O.5.2 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures

The permittee shall document in the site's SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.O.4.

8.O.6 Additional Inspection Requirements**8.O.6.1 Site Compliance Inspection**

As part of the site's inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

8.O.7 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values

Table 8.O-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector O. These parameters and action levels apply to both the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe the site's activities.

Table 8.O-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector O1. Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u
	Total Iron	PSWD ¹

¹ PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

8.O.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.)

(Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

NOTE: This section does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

Table 8.O-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.O-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	TSS	50 mg/L ²
	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u. max

¹ Monitor annually.

² If the site is designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile runoff from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart P – Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.P.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector P in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.P.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.P.2.1 Prohibited Discharges (see also Parts 1.1.4 and 8.P.4.4)

This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be legally disposed in a permitted site, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

8.P.3 Additional Control Measures

8.P.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.1.2.2)

In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Part 2.2.1.2, the permittee shall perform the following:

8.P.3.1.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas

Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment; indoor storage of vehicles and equipment; install berms or dikes; use of absorbents; install roofs or cover storage areas; and clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

8.P.3.1.2 Fueling Areas

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): Covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

8.P.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas

Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," etc.). Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

8.P.3.1.4 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected washwater, or other equivalent measures.

8.P.3.1.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Implement one or more of the following where it is determine to be feasible (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.

8.P.3.1.6 Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas

Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

8.P.3.2 Employee Training

Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

8.P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.P.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map**

Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the site and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: Fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

8.P.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

Assess the potential for the following activities and site areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: Onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.

8.P.4.3 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures

The permittee shall document in the site's SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented, consistent with Part 8.P.3.

8.P.4.4 Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements

In accordance with Part 8.P.2.1, the permittee shall document in the SWPPP the methods of disposal of vehicle and equipment washwater (frequency and volume) generated at the site and the name of any permits required by that method. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 4.1)

Inspect all the following areas/activities:

- a) Storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance;
- b) Fueling areas;
- c) Indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas
- d) Material storage areas;
- e) Vehicle/equipment cleaning areas; and
- f) Loading/unloading areas.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart Q – Sector Q – Water Transportation**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Q.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart Q apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Q in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.Q.2 Limitations on Coverage**8.Q.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)**

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels. Any discharge of these pollutants from a point source to a protected surface water may require coverage under an individual AZPDES permit.

8.Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)**8.Q.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures**

The permittee shall implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Part 2.2.1.2.2:

8.Q.3.1.1 Pressure Washing Area

If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate AZPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing area so that they are not co-mingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

8.Q.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area

Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into protected surface waters or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.Q.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas

Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and install containment or

enclosure for those stored outdoors when feasible. If abrasive blasting is performed, implement control measures for the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the site. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.Q.3.1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas

Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Implement one or more of the following control measure options (or other equivalent measures): perform all maintenance activities indoors, maintain an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, drain all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibit the practice of hosing down the shop floor, use dry cleanup methods, and properly dispose or treat and/or recycle stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

8.Q.3.1.5 Material Handling Area

Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Implement one or more of the following control measure options (or other equivalent measures): cover fueling areas, use spill and overflow protection, mix paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimize runoff of stormwater to material handling areas.

8.Q.3.1.6 Drydock Activities - Routinely Maintain and Clean the Drydock to Minimize Pollutants in Stormwater Runoff

Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and perform final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Implement effective procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock, such as: sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

8.Q.3.2 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.1.2.9)

Include the following (as applicable) in an employee training program: used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

8.Q.3.3 Preventive Maintenance (See also Part 2.2.1.2.3)

As part of the site's preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system). The permittee shall also routinely inspect and test site equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to protected surface waters.

8.Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.Q.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)

Document in the site's SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel

maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

8.Q.4.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 5.1.3)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

8.Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 4.1)

Include the following in all quarterly routine site inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

8.Q.6 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values (See also Part 6)

Table 8.Q-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to Sector Q. These parameters and action levels apply to both the primary industrial activity and anyco-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Q-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Phosphorus	PSWD ²
	Total Iron	PSWD ²
	Total Lead ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart R – Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.R.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart R apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.R.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.R.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

8.R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

8.R.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.1.2)

8.R.3.1.1 Pressure Washing Area

If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate AZPDES permit.

8.R.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area

Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharging into the protected surface water or the storm sewer systems. The permittee shall contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). If deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips reach stormwater conveyances, the permittee shall remove and properly dispose of all visible contaminants.

8.R.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas

Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, properly store and dispose of spent abrasive materials generated at the site. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.R.3.1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas

Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Implement one or more of the following

control measure options (or other equivalent measures): perform all maintenance activities indoors, maintain an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, drain all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibit the practice of hosing down the shop floor, use dry cleanup methods, and properly dispose, or treat and/or recycle stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

8.R.3.1.5 Material Handling Area

Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Implement one or more of the following control measure options (or other equivalent measures): cover fueling areas, use spill and overflow protection, mix paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimize stormwater run-on to material handling areas.

8.R.3.1.6 Drydock Activities

Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and perform final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): sweep rather than hose off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and make absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

8.R.3.2 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.1.2.9)

Include the following (as applicable) in an employee training program: used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

8.R.3.3 Preventive Maintenance (See also Part 2.2.1.2.3)

As part of the site's preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspect and test site equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to protected surface waters.

8.R.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.R.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)

Document in the site's SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

8.R.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 5.1.3)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

8.R.4.3 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures

Document in the SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.R.3.

8.R.4.3.1 Blasting and Painting Areas

Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibit uncontained blasting and painting over open water and prohibit blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

8.R.4.3.2 Storage Areas

Specify in the SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and implement containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors when feasible.

8.R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 4.1)

Include the following in all quarterly routine site inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart S – Sector S – Air Transportation

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.S.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart S apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.S.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.S.2.1 Limitations on Coverage

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation site that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

Deicing implies both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

8.S.2.2 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4 and Part 8.S.5.3)

This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters; or the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate AZPDES permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

8.S.3 Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities

Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Operators 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.

8.S.3.1 Permit Coverage/Submittal of NOIs

Where an airport transportation site has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under an AZPDES stormwater permit. To obtain coverage under the MSGP, all such operators must meet the eligibility requirements in Part 1 and must submit an NOI, per Part 1.3.1. (or, if appropriate, a No Exposure Certification (NEC) per Part 1.5).

The airport authority shall maintain a complete inventory of airport tenants covered by the SWPPP. The inventory may consist of a list or copies of the tenant's NOIs. In either case, the records shall be easily accessible and made available upon request.

8.S.3.2 MSGP Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants

The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain MSGP 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 MSGP requirements include:

- a) The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on those activities;
- b) 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;
- c) Tenants independently perform, document and submit required information on their activities;
- d) Tenants who report their deicing chemical usage to the airport authority and rely on the airport authority to perform monitoring should not check the glycol and urea use box on their NOI forms.

8.S.3.3 SWPPP Requirements

A single comprehensive SWPPP must be developed for all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the airport before submittal of any NOIs. The comprehensive SWPPP should be developed collaboratively by the airport authority and tenants. If any operator (co-permittee) develops a separate SWPPP for discharges from its own areas of the airport, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the comprehensive SWPPP. Permittees under their own SWPPP must sign and certify their own SWPPP. Co-permittees that are under the airport authority SWPPP, shall sign and certify the comprehensive airport authority SWPPP.

All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified in the comprehensive SWPPP. As applicable, the SWPPP must clearly specify the MSGP requirements to be complied with by:

- a) The airport authority for itself;
- b) The airport authority on behalf of its tenants;
- c) The 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 permit limits. In turn, the SWPPP must describe how the tenants will also follow-up to ensure permit compliance.

8.S.3.4 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. In addition, the standard permit conditions found in Appendix B apply to each individual operator, including B.1 Duty to Comply (which states, in part, each individual operator must comply with all conditions of this permit).

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 an MSGP requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.

8.S.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

8.S.4.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.(See also Part 2.2.1.2.2)

8.S.4.1.1 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance Areas

Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers). Implement one or more of the following control measure options where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (or other equivalent measures): perform maintenance activities indoors; maintain an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibit the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; use dry cleanup methods; and collect the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and properly dispose or treat and recycling.

8.S.4.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Cleaning Areas

Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

8.S.4.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Storage Areas

Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from these storage areas implementing control measures, such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations(or other equivalent measures): store aircraft and ground vehicles indoors when feasible; use drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and install perimeter drains, dikes or berms around storage areas.

8.S.4.1.4 Material Storage Areas

Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). To minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (or other equivalent measure): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

8.S.4.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): implementing spill and overflow practices; using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater runoff. If the site has implemented a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan developed in accordance with the 2009 amendments to the SPCC rule, the site may cite the relevant aspects from the SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this section in the SWPPP.

8.S.4.1.6 Source Reduction

Consistent with safety considerations, minimize, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

8.S.4.1.6.1 Runway Deicing Operation

To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement source reduction control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup; heating sand; and product substitution.

8.S.4.1.6.2 Aircraft Deicing Operation

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine whether alternatives to glycol and whether containment measures for applied chemicals are feasible. Implement control measures for reducing deicing fluid such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s.

Consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this Part should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority).

8.S.4.1.7 Management of Runoff (See also Part 2.2.1.2.6)

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from deicing chemicals in runoff. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing, implement runoff management control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive):

- a) Installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; plug-and-pump (PnP);
- b) Using vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles);
- c) Storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks;
- d) Recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible; releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works;
- e) Separation of contaminated snow; conveying contaminated runoff into a stormwater impoundment for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and
- f) Directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures.

To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement runoff management control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive):

- a) Mechanical systems (snow plows, brushes);
- b) Conveying contaminated runoff into swales and/or a stormwater impoundment; and
- c) Pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting.

When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as “clear ice deicing”), implement control measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants would need coverage under an AZPDES wastewater permit), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive):

- a) Recovering deicing fluids;
- b) Preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains);
- c) Releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works.

Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable.

8.S.4.2 Deicing Season

The permittee shall determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March, etc.) during which deicing activities typically occur at the site. The permittee shall implement control measures, site inspections and monitoring with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season. When the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea are met, the permittee shall obtain the four required routine analytical monitoring event results for deicing-related parameters, i.e., BOD, COD, ammonia and pH. This sampling timeframe shall occur during the deicing season identified above. See also Part 8.S.7.

8.S.5 Additional Corrective Action Reporting Requirements (See also Parts 3.2)

The permittee holder (whoever applies for the NOI) is responsible for signing and certifying the Corrective Action Report (Part 3.2), regardless if a tenant has jointly prepared the SWPPP with the airport authority. Any corrective documentation shall be kept with the applicable SWPPP (tenant SWPPP or airport authority SWPPP).

8.S.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements

An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of a SWPPP. If an airport tenant obtains authorization under this permit and develops a SWPPP for discharges from its own areas of the airport, prior to authorization, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the SWPPP for the entire airport. Tenants of the airport site include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

8.S.6.1 Drainage Area Site Map

Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the site and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

8.S.6.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

In the site's inventory of exposed materials, the SWPPP shall describe the potential for the following activities and site areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges:

- a) Aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; and
- b) Aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps).

When deicing chemicals are used, the permittee shall maintain a record of the types (including the Safety Data Sheets [SDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates must be maintained. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on protected surface waters. Tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

8.S.6.3 Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements

If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate AZPDES permitting or local pretreatment requirements (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) in the SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.S.5.4 Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Runoff

Document in the SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

8.S.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

8.S.6.1 Inspections

At a minimum, conduct routine site inspections at least monthly during the deicing season. If the site needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Director may specifically require an increase in inspection frequencies.

Using only qualified personnel, conduct one of the quarterly site inspections during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing because of weather, conduct the inspection during the season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

8.S.7 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values (See also Part 6.)

Table 8.S-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to Sector S. These parameters and action levels apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.S-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the first four parameters in those outfalls that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) ¹	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ¹	120 mg/L
	Ammonia ^{1, 2, 3}	PSWD ²
	pH ¹	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.

¹ These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the two routine analytical monitoring samples, during the timeframe defined in Part 8.S.4.2 when deicing activities are occurring.

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

³ The ammonia action level is dependent on pH. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A, Table 11.

8.S.8 Visual Assessment Alternative for Sector S Facilities

The airport authority may choose to conduct visual assessments in accordance with the optional Alternative Stormwater Visual Assessment Requirements.

8.S.8.1 Requirements for Optional Alternative Stormwater Visual Assessments

The alternative for visual assessments at airports includes the following requirements:

1. Visual assessment must be conducted two (2) times per wet season at each of the main outfall(s).

If this optional visual assessment approach is selected, the airport and its co-permittees cannot make use of the substantially identical outfall provision of this permit for outfalls that receive industrial stormwater combined from two (2) or more permitted facilities. The airport retains the option to use the substantially identical outfall provision for those outfalls that do not receive combined industrial stormwater discharges from co-permittee facilities, provided permit substantially identical outfalls provisions are met (see Appendix A).

2. The stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) must include a detailed process for identifying pollutant sources. The process shall take into consideration how the pollution prevention team will trace a pollutant discovered in a visual assessment sample from a mainoutfall back to a particular tenant or source. The process must include, at a minimum, the following:

- a) Identification of personnel (by name and/or title) involved in visual assessment monitoring;
- b) Actions to be taken to identify pollutant source(s);
- c) Timeframes for actions to identify pollutants source(s), notifying tenant(s), and correcting control measure deficiencies; and
- d) Documentation of actions and outcome.

3. For the first two years of the permit (and thereafter if requested by ADEQ), the airport authority shall submit documentation of visual assessment activities to the Department no later than June 30 of each year. The documentation must include the information specified in section 4.2.2 of the permit as well as the following:

- a) Physical indicator parameters listed in section 4.2.1; and
- b) The action step(s), source(s), and outcome for each follow up investigation.

If information becomes available to the Department that demonstrates this optional alternative approach is ineffective at evaluating control measures, the Department may withdraw the alternative approach either in whole or on a site by site basis.

8.S.9 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards (See also Part 6.2.2.) (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

NOTE: This section does not apply for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

8.S.9.1 Airfield Pavement Deicing

For both existing and new “primary airports” (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) keep an updated statement in the SWPPP that certifies that the permittees do not use pavement deicers containing urea, or (2) meet the effluent limitation in Table 8.S-2.

8.S.9.2 Aircraft Deicing

Airports that are both “primary airports” (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) and new sources (“new airports”) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures must meet the applicable requirements for aircraft deicing at 40 CFR 449.11(a). Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to a protected surface water are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

8.S.9.3 Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping

For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations in Part 8.S.9.1 or 8.S.9.2 of this permit, permittees must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

Table 8.S-2		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L, daily maximum

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart T – Sector T – Treatment Works

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.T.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector T in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with the following activities:

8.T.2.1 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 a site with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

8.T.2.2 The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the site, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

8.T.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.T.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4 and Part 8.T.5.3)

Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle washwater are not authorized by this permit.

8.T.4 Additional Technology- Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

8.T.4.1 Control Measures (See also the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.2.1.2.2)

In addition to the other control measures, implement the following, or other equivalent measures when feasible: routing stormwater to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

8.T.4.2 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.1.2.9)

Include the following (as applicable) in an employee training program: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.T.5.1 Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)**

Document in the site's SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 5.1.3)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

8.T.5.3 Wastewater and Washwater Requirements

If wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment wash water is not covered by another AZPDES permit but is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), the disposal method (in accordance with Part 8.T.3.1) must be described and all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, and destination) must be included in the SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector site.

8.T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 4.1)

Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart U – Sector U – Food and Kindred Products

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.U.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.U.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.U.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

8.U.3 Additional Technology Based Limitations (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

8.U.3.1 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.1.2.9)

Include pest control in the site's employee training program.

8.U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.U.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)

Document in the site's SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

8.U.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 5.1.3)

Document in the SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

8.U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 4.1)

Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

8.U.6 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values (See also Part 6.)

Table 8.U-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector U. These parameters and action levels apply to both the primary industrial

Table 8.U-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	pH	6.0- 9.0 s.u.
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	PSWD ¹
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

¹ PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart V – Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.V.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart V apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector V in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.V.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.V.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

- a) Wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process);
- b) Reused or recycled water; and
- c) Waters used in cooling towers.

A site with these types of discharges shall be covered under a separate AZPDES permit.

8.V.3 Additional Technology Based Limitations (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

8.V.3.1.1 Material Storage Areas

Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Implement an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. If storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

8.V.3.1.2 Material Handling Areas

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas. Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): use spill and overflow protection; cover fueling areas; and cover or enclose areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, replace or repair leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

8.V.3.1.3 Fueling Areas

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): cover the fueling area, use spill and overflow protection, minimize run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas, use dry cleanup methods, and dispose, treat and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

8.V.3.1.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area

Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves; minimize runoff of stormwater from adjacent areas; restrict access to the area; insert filters in adjacent catch basins; provide absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; use dry cleanup methods; and permanently seal drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

8.V.3.2 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.1.2.9)

Include the following (as applicable) in an employee training program: use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.V.4.1 Potential Pollutant Sources**

Document in the site's SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

8.V.4.2 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas

Document in the SWPPP the site's containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part 8.V.3.1.1 above.

8.V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 4.1)

Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas: transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural stormwater management practices.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart W – Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.W.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart W apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector W in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.W.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)**

Document in the site's SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed; access roads; and rail spurs.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart X – Sector X – Printing and Publishing

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.X.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart X apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector X in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)

8.X.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.1.2.2)

8.X.2.1.1 Material Storage Areas

Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Implement an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

8.X.2.1.2 Material Handling Area

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): using spill and overflow protection, cover fueling areas, and cover or enclose areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, replace or repair leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

8.X.2.1.3 Fueling Areas

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): cover the fueling area, use spill and overflow protection, minimize runoff of stormwater to the fueling areas, use dry cleanup methods, and properly dispose, treat and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

8.X.2.1.4 Above Ground Storage Tank Area

Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Implement one or more of the following (or other equivalent measures): regularly clean these areas, explicitly address tanks, piping and valves in the site's SPCC program, minimize stormwater runoff from adjacent areas, restrict access to the area, insert filters in adjacent catch basins, provide absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, use dry cleanup methods, and permanently seal drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

8.X.2.2 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.1.2.9)

Include the following (as applicable) in an employee training program: spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In connection with Part 8.X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart Y – Sector Y – Rubber, Misc. Plastic Products, and Misc. Manufacturing Industries**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Y.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart Y apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)**8.Y.2.1 Controls for Rubber Manufacturers (See also Part 2.2.1.1)**

Minimize the discharge of zinc in the site's stormwater discharges. Parts 8.Y.2.1.1 to 8.Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list some specific control measures for implementation (or their equivalents). Other general control measure options to consider (list not exclusive): using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened, and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

8.Y.2.1.1 Zinc Bags

Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at the site. Include the following (as applicable) in an employee training program: the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, and cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain. Consider the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

8.Y.2.1.2 Dumpsters

Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Implement the following control measures where determined feasible: cover and line dumpsters containing zinc bags or residue or move the dumpster indoors.

8.Y.2.1.3 Dust Collectors and Baghouses

Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

8.Y.2.1.4 Grinding Operations

Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations, where determined feasible, installing a dust collection system.

8.Y.2.1.5 Zinc Stearate Coating Operations

Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain, where determined to be feasible, use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

8.Y.2.2 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers

Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in the site's stormwater discharges. Implement the following control measures were determined to be feasible (list not exclusive) minimize spills, clean up spills promptly and thoroughly, sweep thoroughly, train employees on proper handling, recapture pellets when possible, and disposal precautions.

8.Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.Y.3.1 Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers (See also Part 5.1.3)**

Document in the SWPPP the use of zinc at the site and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.

8.Y.4 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values (See also Part 6.)

Table 8.Y-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to Sector Y. These parameters and action levels apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Y-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector Y1. Rubber Products Manufacturing (SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart Z – Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Z.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart Z apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector Z in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)**8.Z.2.3 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.1.2.2)****8.Z.2.3.1 Storage Areas for Raw, Semi-processed, or Finished Tannery By-products**

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semi-processed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Consider indoor storage or protect outdoor storage areas with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. When feasible, place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or install berms (or other equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff where practicable.

8.Z.2.3.2 Material Storage Areas

Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) and minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

8.Z.2.3.3 Buffing and Shaving Areas

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas where determined feasible, by implementing dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.

8.Z.2.3.4 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement the following where determined feasible (or other equivalent measures): cover all hides and chemical supplies, divert drainage to the process sewer, or place berms or curbs around the area to prevent stormwater runoff.

8.Z.2.3.5 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment

Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment. Implement the following where determined feasible (or other equivalent measures): clean thoroughly prior to storage, or cover equipment, or divert drainage to the process sewer.

8.Z.2.3.6 Waste Management

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from waste storage areas. Implement the following where determined feasible (or other equivalent measures): cover dumpsters or move waste management activities indoors, cover waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimize stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or placing berms around the area.

8.Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.Z.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)**

Identify in the site's SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

8.Z.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 5.1.3)

Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart AA – Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AA.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart AA apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AA in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Applicable only to discharges to WOTUS)**8.AA.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.1.2.2)****8.AA.2.1.1 Raw Steel Handling Storage**

Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

8.AA.2.1.2 Paints and Painting Equipment

Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

8.AA.2.2 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See also Part 2.2.1.2.4)

The permittee shall ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas shall be addressed:

8.AA.2.2.1 Metal Fabricating Areas

Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where feasible.

8.AA.2.2.2 Storage Areas for Raw Metal

Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials. Maintain storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and label stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

8.AA.2.2.3 Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas

Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

8.AA.2.2.4 Cleaners and Rinse Water

Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

8.AA.2.2.5 Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations

Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures if any operations occur outside.

8.AA.2.2.6 Chemical Storage Areas

Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

8.AA.2.3 Spills and Leaks (See also Part 5.1.3.3)

In the site's spill prevention and response procedures, required by Part 2.2.1.2.4, determine whether chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes are present. If present, ensure the spill prevention and response procedures specifically address these chemicals.

8.AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.AA.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)**

Document in the site's SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

8.AA.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 5.1.3)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

8.AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements**8.AA.4.1 Inspections (See also Part 4)**

At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

8.AA.4.2 Site Inspections

As part of the site's inspection, also inspect areas associated with the storage of raw metals, spent solvents and chemicals storage areas, outdoor paint areas, and drainage from roof. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

8. AA.5 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Values (See also Part 6.)

Table 8.AA-1 identifies routine analytical monitoring parameters and action levels that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector AA. These parameters and action levels apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AA-1		
Subsector (Site discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Routine Analytical Monitoring Action Level
Subsector AA1. Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Total Chromium ¹	PSWD ²
	Total Iron	PSWD ²
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	PSWD ²
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Cadmium ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Total Zinc ¹	Hardness-Dependent
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	PSWD ²

¹ The routine analytical monitoring action levels for some metals are dependent on water hardness. See Permit Part 6.2.1.

² PSWD = Protected Surface Water Dependent. As part of the NOI process, the permittees action level will be based on the protected surface water lowest applicable designated use. See A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix A and Appendix B.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart AB – Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AB.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart AB apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AB in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

8.AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements**8.AB.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 5.1.2)**

Identify in the site's SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AC– Sector AC –Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic,and Optical Goods

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AC.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart AC apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table C-1 of Appendix C of the permit.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity**Subpart AD – Sector AD – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Director as Requiring Permits**

The permittee shall comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the site's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the site where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AD.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Director as needing a stormwater permit, and any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

8.AD.1.1 Eligibility for Permit Coverage

Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Director as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and the site may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity, the permittee shall obtain the Director's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. An operator, who is authorized to use this permit, shall also be required to ensure that the site's discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part 1.1.

8.AD.2 Sector-Specific Routine Analytical Monitoring Parameters and Values and Effluent Limits (See also Part 6.)

The Director shall establish any additional monitoring, inspection, and reporting requirements for the site prior to authorizing an operator to be covered by this permit. Any additional monitoring requirements shall be based on the nature of activities at the site and its stormwater discharges.

Appendix A
Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

Appendix A. Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms (for the purposes of this permit).

Action Levels for Routine Analytical Monitoring - pollutant concentrations that are based on the designated use of the protected surface water and are used to assess the overall effectiveness of stormwater control measures. An exceedance of an action level is not necessarily a permit violation.

Accelerated Monitoring - monitoring that is required after one stormwater sampling event result exceeds a numeric effluent limitation guideline.

Approved Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) – approved TMDLs are those that are developed by the ADEQ and approved by EPA.

AZPDES - the Arizona pollutant discharge elimination system program as adopted under section 402(b) of the clean water act for WOTUS and under A.R.S. §49-255.04 for non-WOTUS protected surface water.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – those methods, measures or practices to prevent or reduce discharges and includes structural and nonstructural controls and operation and maintenance procedures. Best management practices may be applied before, during and after discharges to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters. Economic, institutional and technical factors shall be considered in developing best management practices.

Co-located Industrial Activities – industrial activity(ies), in addition to the primary industrial activity, located on-site that are defined by the stormwater regulations at 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). An activity at a site is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the stormwater regulations or identified by the SIC code list in Appendix C and / or Table C-1 in the Mining Stormwater Permit.

Control Measures – refers to any stormwater control measure or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to Waters of the United States.

Designated Use - a use of a surface water specified in Arizona's surface water quality standards rules, including those uses specified in R18-11-104. Designated uses include domestic water source, full-body contact recreation, partial body contact recreation, fish consumption, aquatic and wildlife (cold water), aquatic and wildlife (warm water), aquatic and wildlife (ephemeral), aquatic and wildlife (effluent dependent waters), agricultural irrigation, and agricultural livestock watering.

Director – means the Director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality or an authorized representative.

Discharge – means any addition of any pollutant to protected surface waters from any point source but does not include the addition of dredged or fill material to non-WOTUS protected surface waters.

Discharge of a Pollutant – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to a protected surface water from any “point source,” or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into protected surface waters from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works.

Discharge Point – for purposes of this permit, the location(s) where stormwater is discharged from the facility or site.

Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG) – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of the CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

Ephemeral Water - means a surface water or portion of surface water that flows or pools only in direct response to precipitation. Includes non-WOTUS segments of one of the eight major rivers listed in ARS 49-221(G)(1)(b) Waters.

Existing Discharger – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an AZPDES general or individual permit.

Facility or Activity – any AZPDES “point source” or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the AZPDES program.

Feasible – means technologically possible and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Hardness - the sum of dissolved calcium and magnesium concentrations, expressed as calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) in milligrams per liter.

Impaired Water - means a protected surface waters for which credible scientific data exists that satisfies the requirements of A.R.S. §49-232, and that, in the case of waters of the U.S., demonstrate that the water should be identified pursuant to 33 United States Code section 1313(d) and the regulations implementing that statute.

Indian Country – (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. This definition includes all land held in trust for an Indian tribe. (18 U.S.C. 1151).

Industrial Activity – the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity” as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

Industrial Stormwater – stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

Intermittent Water - means a surface water or portion of surface water that flows continuously during certain times of the year and more than in direct response to precipitation, such as when it receives water from a spring, elevated groundwater table or another surface source such as melting snowpack.

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 stormwater discharges. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12).

Measurable Storm Event - a storm event that results in a stormwater discharge from one or more discharge points at the site. Measurable storm events must be separated by a minimum of 72 hours between stormwater discharges.

Minimize – reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer– a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

- a. Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1288) that discharges to protected surfacewaters;
- b. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- c. Which is not a combined sewer; and
- d. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works

Natural Background Levels - means surface water quality that was present before any human-caused pollution. Natural background pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in native soils, vegetation, or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on the site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring (such as run-off from other industrial sites or roadways).

New Discharger – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a site from which there is a discharge, that did not commence the discharge at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective AZPDES permit for discharges at that site. See A.A.C. R18-9-A901(24).

New Source – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as any building, structure, facility, site or installation from which there is or may be a “discharge of pollutants,” the construction of which commenced:

- After promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or
- After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. See R18-9-A901(25).

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) – technology-based standards for sites that qualify as new sources under 40 CFR 122.2 and 40 CFR 122.29.

Non-structural Controls – pollution prevention methods that are not physically constructed, including procedures, schedules, training and other practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants.

No Exposure – all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(g).

No Exposure Certification (NEC) - a submission to the Director from an applicant notifying that they intend to obtain a conditional exclusion from permit requirements by certifying that there is no exposure of industrial materials or activities to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/ or stormwater runoff and all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter. See 40 CFR 122.26 (g).

Non-Stormwater Discharges – discharges that do not originate from storm events. They can include, but are not limited to, air conditioner condensate, non-contact cooling water, pavement wash water, external building washdown, irrigation water, or uncontaminated ground water or spring water. See Part 1.1.3.

Non-WOTUS protected surface water - means a protected surface water that is not a WOTUS.

Not-attaining Water -means a protected surface water is assessed as impaired, but is not placed on the 303(d) List or equivalent for non-WOTUS protected surface waters because:

- a. A TMDL is prepared and implemented for the protected surface water;
- b. An action, which meets the requirements of R18-11-604(D)(2)(h), is occurring and is expected to bring the protected surface water to attaining before the next 303(d) List submission; or
- c. The impairment of the protected surface water is due to pollution but not a pollutant, for which a TMDL load allocation cannot be developed.

Notice of Intent (NOI) – the form (electronic or paper) required for authorization of coverage under the Multi-Sector General Permit.

Notice of Intent (NOI) Certificate - the certificate of authorization for permit coverage that is issued immediately by ADEQ after a complete and accurate NOI, along with the applicant's payment, is received by the ADEQ.

Notice of Termination (NOT) – the form (electronic or paper) required for terminating coverage under the Multi-Sector General Permit.

Notice of Termination Summary - the termination summary is issued immediately after a complete and accurate NOT is received by the ADEQ, confirming that permit coverage was terminated.

Operator – any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

- (i) The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to modify those activities; or
- (ii) The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

Outfall – see “Discharge Point.”

Outstanding Arizona Water – means a WOTUS protected surface water designated under A.A.C. R18-11-112.

Perennial Water – a surface water or portion of surface water that flows continuously throughout the year.

Person – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.

Point source – means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged to WOTUS or protected surface water. Point source does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

Pollutant – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a partial listing from this definition includes: dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water. See A.A.C. R18-9-A901 (27).

Pollutant of Concern – a pollutant which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, including a pollutant which is identified as *causing an impairment in a state's 303(d) list*.

Protected Surface Waters – means waters of the State listed on the protected surface water list under A.R.S. §49-221, Subsection G and all WOTUS.

Primary industrial activity – includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code; and included in the descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(ii), (iii), (vi), (viii), or (xi); or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), (vii), or (ix). [For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the

most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (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 industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more.

Qualified Personnel – qualified personnel are those (either the permittee's employees or outside consultants) who(1) possesses knowledge and skills, gained through education and/or experience, to assess conditions and activities at the facility that could impact stormwater quality; (2) can evaluate the effectiveness of control measures and best management practices required by this permit for this specific facility and its unique operations and; (3) is familiar with site operations, permit requirements, and the facility's SWPPP. Members of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team are qualified personnel. **Reportable Quantity Release** – a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 and

A.R.S. § 49-284 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

Runoff Coefficient – the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(11).

Run-On – sources of stormwater that drain from land located upslope or upstream from the regulated site.

Significant Spills and Leaks – are those that have the potential to have an adverse impact on the quality of stormwater discharges from the site. Such spills and leaks may include but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602 and A.R.S. §49-284. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

Site – the land or water where any “facility or activity” is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

Special Waters - for the purposes of this general permit, reference to special waters include waters identified by the State as impaired, not-attaining, or classified as an Outstanding Arizona Water.

Spill – the release of a hazardous or toxic substance from its container or containment.

Stormwater – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13) & A.A.C. R18-9-A901(36).

Storm Resistant Shelter - a building or structure that is completely roofed and walled, or a structure with only a top cover but no side coverings, provided that any material or industrial activity located under or within the structure is not subject to any run-on and subsequent runoff of stormwater, or mobilization by wind.

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating), construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity – 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 plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the AZPDES program under Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at part 401 of this chapter); 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 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 at industrial sites that are 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 include those that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

Storm Event – a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team – the group of individuals, identified by name, title or role, that are responsible for the development and modifications of the SWPPP and oversight of compliance with the permit requirements. The Stormwater Team is also responsible for maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. The team may include members who are not employed by the site (such as third party consultants). The individuals on the “Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team” shall be identified in the SWPPP.

Structural Controls - physical or constructed features, such as silt fencing, sediment traps, and detention/retention ponds that minimize the discharge of pollutants.

Substantially Identical Outfalls – outfalls located at the facility that have comparable industrial activities, control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and similar runoff coefficients of their drainage areas. Monitoring exceptions apply to substantially identical outfalls for visual assessment, routine analytical, and impaired waters monitoring. Substantially identical outfall exceptions, does not apply to ELG or OAW monitoring.

Surface Water Quality Standards – means a standard adopted for a non-WOTUS protected surface water pursuant to Section 49-221 and, in the case of WOTUS, pursuant to Section 49-222.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) –an estimation of the total amount of a pollutant from all sources that may be added to a protected surface water, while still allowing the protected surface water to achieve and maintain applicable surface water quality standards. Each total maximum daily load shall include allocations for sources that contribute the pollutant to the protected surface water. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Waters of the U.S. shall meet the requirements of section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1313(d) and regulations implementing that statute to achieve applicable surface water quality standards.

Total Nitrogen - the sum of the nitrogen component from ammonia (NH₃), ammonium ion (NH₄⁺), nitrite (NO₂), nitrate (NO₃), and dissolved and particulate organic nitrogen expressed as elemental nitrogen.

Upset – an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond your reasonable control. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment

facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(1).

Waters of the United States (WOTUS) – means a protected surface waters that are also navigable waters as defined by Section 502(7) of the Clean Water Act.

WOTUS protected surface water- means a protected surface water that is a WOTUS.

A.2. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADHS – Arizona Department of Health Service

AIM – Additional Implementation Measures

BMP – Best Management Practice

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CGP- Construction General Permit

COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand

CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq*)

DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report

ELG - Effluent Limitations Guideline

EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

MGD – Million Gallons per Day

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

MSGP – Multi-Sector General Permit

NAICS – North American Industry Classification System

NEC - No Exposure Certification

NOI – Notice of Intent

NOT – Notice of Termination

OAW – Outstanding Arizona Water

POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures

SSC – Suspended Sediment Concentration

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

SWQS- Surface Water Quality Standard

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

TSDF – Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility

TSS – Total Suspended Solids

WLA – Wasteload Allocation

**Appendix B
Standard Permit Conditions**

Appendix B. Standard Permit Conditions.

Standard permit conditions in Appendix B are consistent with the general permit provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41 and A.A.C. R-18-9-A905(A)(3).

1. **Duty to Comply.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(a)(1) and A.R.S. §§ 49-261, 262, 263.01, and 263.02.]
 - a. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. For discharges to a WOTUS, any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act; A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1; and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Articles 9 and 10, and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.
 - b. The issuance of this permit does not waive any federal, state, county, or local regulations or permit requirements with which a person discharging under this permit is required to comply.
2. **Duty to Reapply / Continuation of the Expired General Permit.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905 which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(b)]
 - a. Upon reissuance of the general permit, the permittee shall file an electronic Notice of Intent (NOI) through myDEQ, within the timeframe specified in the new general permit, and shall obtain new written authorization to discharge from the Director.
 - b. If the Director does not reissue the general permit before the expiration date, the current general permit will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect until the general permit is reissued.
 - c. Any permittee granted authorization to discharge under the general permit before the expiration date automatically remains covered by the continued general permit until the earlier of:
 - i. Reissuance or replacement of the general permit, at which time the permittee shall comply with the NOI conditions of the new general permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
 - ii. The date the permittee has submitted an electronic Notice of Termination; or
 - iii. The date the Director has issued an individual permit for the discharge; or
 - iv. The date the Director has issued a formal permit decision not to reissue the general permit, at which time the permittee shall seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit, or cease discharge.
3. **Need To Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(c)]

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.
4. **Duty to Mitigate.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(d)]

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
5. **Proper Operation and Maintenance.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(e)]

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. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are

installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

- 6. Permit Actions.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(f)]
This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Filing a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
- 7. Property Rights.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(g)]
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 invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, Indian tribe, or local laws or regulations.
- 8. Duty to Provide Information.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(h)]
The permittee must furnish to ADEQ, 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. The permittee shall also furnish to ADEQ upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- 9. Signatory Requirements.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(k) and (l); A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(1)(c), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.22]
All Notices of Intent (NOI), Notices of Termination (NOT), and No Exposure Certifications (NEC) must be e-signed in the myDEQ on-line permitting system as follows:

 - a. NOIs, NOTs, and NECs:
 - i. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
 - ii. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - iii. 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 (or state) agency includes: (1) The chief executive officer (or director) of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.
 - b. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by ADEQ as follows:
 - i. A person described in Section 9.a or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if the authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section 9.a and contained in the SWPPP.
 - ii. The authorization must specify either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual

occupying a named position).

- c. All reports, including SWPPP and changes to the SWPPP to document corrective actions taken as required by Part 3.0, and any other compliance reports including , inspection reports, annual reports, monitoring reports, reports on training, corrective action reports and other information required by this permit must be signed by a person described in Appendix B, Subsection 9.a above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - i. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix B, Part 9.a;
 - ii. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 - iii. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to ADEQ, upon request.
- d. All other changes to the SWPPP, and other compliance documentation required under Part 5.6, must be signed and dated by the person preparing the change of documentation.
- e. Changes to Authorization. If the information on the electronic NOI filed for permit coverage is no longer accurate because a different owner / operator has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new electronic NOI satisfying the requirements of Part 1.3.1 must be submitted to ADEQ prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.c above. The change in authorization must be submitted within the time frame specified in Table 1-2 of the permit.
- f. Certification. Any person signing documents under the terms of this permit must 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 gathered and evaluated 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.
- g. Documents required by this permit that are submitted electronically by, or on behalf of, the regulated facility, any person providing the electronic signature for such documents shall meet all relevant requirements of this section. See 40 CFR 122.22(e).

10. Inspection and Entry. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(i)]

- a. The permittee must allow ADEQ or an authorized representative to:
 - i. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records are kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - ii. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that are kept under the conditions of this general permit; and
 - iii. Inspect at reasonable times any facility or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit;
 - iv. Sample or monitor at reasonable times any substances or parameters at any location, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, and 18 A.A.C. 9, Articles 9 and 10; and
- b. If the facility discharges to an MS4, the permittee must allow representatives of the municipal operator or the separate storm sewer receiving the discharge to inspect the site and obtain

copy of records pertaining to the discharge or the conditions of this permit.

11. Monitoring and Records [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(j)].

- a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.
- b. The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, 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 at least three (3) years from the date this permit coverage expires or the permit authorization is terminated. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. Permittees must submit any such records to ADEQ upon request.
- c. Records of monitoring information must include:
 - i. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - ii. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - iii. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - iv. The time(s) the analyses were initiated;
 - v. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - vi. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used;
 - vii. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - viii. The results of such analyses.
- d. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless specific test procedures have been otherwise specified in this permit.
- e. Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this permit is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which includes the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

12. Reporting Requirements. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(l)]

- a. Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible, but no fewer than 30 days, of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
 - i. A permitted facility discharges to a WOTUS and the alteration or addition to the facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b) (incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(1)(e)); or
 - ii. 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 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1) (incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(b)).
- b. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - i. Pursuant to Part 7.1, all monitoring results must be submitted electronically to the ADEQ using the e-Discharge Monitoring Report (e-DMR) form available at www.azdeq.gov
 - ii. If the permittee monitors the discharge of any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring

shall be included in the e-DMR (if available), or submitted as a separate report.

- iii. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must use an arithmetic mean and non-detected results must be incorporated in calculations as the limit of quantitation for the analysis.
- c. Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- d. Twenty-four hour reporting.
 - i. The permittee shall report to ADEQ any noncompliance with this permit which may endanger human health or the environment. The permittee shall orally notify the office listed below within 24 hours:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Compliance
1110 W. Washington Street, Mail Code 5415A-1
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Office: 602-771 – 1440

- ii. A written submission shall also be provided to the office identified above within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- iii. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - 1) Any unanticipated bypass which extends any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - 2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - 3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g) which is incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(d)).
- iv. ADEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under this subsection if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- e. Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not otherwise required to be reported under this subsection, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in subsection 12(d).
- f. Other information. When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the Department, the permittee shall promptly submit the facts or information to ADEQ at:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division - MSGP
1110 W. Washington Street, Mail Code 5415A-1
Phoenix, AZ 85007

13. Reopener Clause. [A.A.C. R18-9-C905 which incorporates 40 CFR 122.62(a) or (b)])

The ADEQ may elect to modify the permit prior to its expiration (rather than waiting for the new permit cycle) to comply with any new statutory or regulatory requirements, such as for effluent limitation guidelines, which may be promulgated in the course of the current permit cycle.

14. Other Environmental Laws. No condition of this general permit releases the permittee from any

responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations. For example, this permit does not authorize the “taking” of endangered or threatened species as prohibited by Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1538. Information regarding the location of endangered and threatened species and guidance on what activities constitute a “taking” are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The permittee must also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC).

- 15. State or Tribal Law.** [Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-A904(C)] Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State or Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.
- 16. Severability.** The provisions of this general permit are severable, and if any provision of this general permit, or the application of any provision of this general permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of the provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this general permit shall not be affected.
- 17. Requiring Coverage under an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit.**
- a. For discharges to a WOTUS: The Director may require a person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual AZPDES permit or an alternative AZPDES general permit. For discharges to a non-WOTUS: Discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, ADEQ may require an operator to obtain authorization under an Individual AZPDES Permit if the requirements in A.R.S. § 49-255.04(C) are made. Any interested person may petition ADEQ to take action under this section. ADEQ may require a permittee authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual permit in any of the following cases:
 - i. A change occurs in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;
 - ii. Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the general permit;
 - iii. An Arizona Water Quality Management Plan containing requirements applicable to the point sources is approved;
 - iv. Circumstances change after the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;
 - v. If the Director determines that the discharge is a significant contributor of pollutants. When making this determination, the Director shall consider:
 - 1) The location of the discharge with respect to protected surface waters ,
 - 2) The size of the discharge,
 - 3) The quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to protected surface waters , and
 - 4) Any other relevant factor.
 - b. If an individual permit is required, the Director shall notify the discharger in writing of the decision. The notice shall include:
 - i. A brief statement of the reasons for the decision;
 - ii. An application form;
 - iii. A statement setting a deadline to file the application;
 - iv. A statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual permit, coverage under the general permit will automatically terminate;
 - v. The applicant's right to appeal the individual permit requirement with the Water Quality Appeals Board under A.R.S. § 49-323, the number of days the applicant has to file a

protest challenging the individual permit requirement, and the name and telephone number of the ADEQ contact person who can answer questions regarding the appeals process; and

- vi. The applicant's right to request an informal settlement conference under A.R.S. 41-1092.03(A) and 41-1092.06.
- c. The discharger shall apply for an individual permit within 90 days of receipt of the notice, unless the Director grants a later date. In no case shall the deadline be more than 180 days after the date of the notice.
- d. If the discharger fails to submit the individual permit application within the time period established in Appendix B.17.c the applicability of the general permit to the discharger is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the Director for application submittal.
- e. Coverage under the general permit shall continue until an individual permit is issued or denied unless the general permit coverage is terminated under Appendix B. Subsection 17.d.

18. Request for an Individual Permit.

- a. A permittee may request an exclusion from coverage of a general permit by applying for an individual permit.
 - i. The permittee shall submit an individual permit application under R18-9-B901(B) and include the reasons supporting the request no later than 90 days after publication of the general permit. If the application is for discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, the applicant does not need to submit the information required by 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.26(c)(1)(i)(E)(1) & 122.26(c)(1)(i)(G).
 - ii. The Director shall grant the request if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.
- b. If an individual permit is issued to a person otherwise subject to a general permit, the applicability of the general permit to the discharge is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

19. Transfer of Coverage. Coverage under this permit is not transferable from one person to another, is non-transferable when the business/ facility name changes, or when there is a change in facility/ site location. Pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code, R18-9-C904, the permittee shall comply with the following conditions:

- a. Transfer of coverage from one operator to a different operator (e.g., site sold to a new company): the new owner /operator must complete and file an electronic Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with Part 1.3.1 thirty (30) calendar days prior to taking over operational control of the site. The former owner /operator must file an electronic Notice of Termination (NOT) within thirty (30) days after the new owner /operator has assumed responsibility for the facility.
- b. Name changes of the permittee (e.g., Company "ABC Inc" changes name to "ABC LLC") require the operator to file for a new electronic Notice of Intent (NOI). The facility with the newname must complete and file an electronic NOI in accordance with Part 1.3.1 thirty (30) calendar days before the name change. The facility under the previous name, must file an electronic Notice of Termination (NOT) within thirty (30) days of the name change.
- c. In the event the facility or activity moves to another location, or is otherwise different than the location identified by the permittee on the original NOI, the permittee must submit a new electronic NOI that accurately identifies the regulated facility or activity. The new e-NOI must include all of the information and requirements specified in Part 1.3.1 of this permit, including the corresponding initial fee and be submitted thirty (30) calendar days before the change in location. The facility under the previous location, must file an electronic Notice of Termination (NOT) within thirty (30) days from the change of location.

20. Bypass

- a. Definitions.
 - 1. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility
 - 2. 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.
- b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur that 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 the provisions Appendix B, Subsections 20.c and 20.d.
- c. Notice.
 - 1. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, prior notice shall be submitted at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - 2. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Appendix B, Subsection 12.d.
- d. Prohibition of bypass.
 - 1. Bypass is prohibited, and ADEQ may take enforcement action against the permittee for bypass, unless:
 - i. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - ii. There were no feasible alternatives to the 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 back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - iii. The permittee submitted notices as required under Appendix B, Subsection 20.c.
 - 2. ADEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the ADEQ determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in this Appendix B, Subsection 20.d.

21. Upset

- a. Definition. 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 the operator. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- b. 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 Appendix B, Subsection 21.c are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
3. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Appendix B, Subsection 12.d (iii); and
4. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Appendix B, Subsection 4.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee, who is seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset, has the burden of proof.

22. Retention of Records

Copies of the SWPPP and all documentation required by this permit, including records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, must be retained for at least three years from the date permit coverage expires or permit authorization is terminated. This period may be extended by the request of ADEQ at any time.

23. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.

Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for an enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

- a. Civil Penalties. A.R.S. § 49-262 provides that any person who violates any provision of A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 2, 3 or 3.1 or a rule, permit, discharge limitation or order issued or adopted under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day per violation.
- b. Criminal Penalties. Any a person who violates a condition of this general permit, or violates a provision under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, or A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 2, Articles 9 and 10 is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which may include the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

Appendix C
Facilities and Activities Covered

Appendix C. Facilities and Activities Covered

Permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the “sectors” of industrial activity summarized in Table C-1. These sector descriptions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes and Industrial Activity Codes. References to “sectors” in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements) refer to these groupings.

Table C-1. Non-Mining Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code ¹	Activity Represented
SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS		
A1	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
A2	2491	Wood Preserving
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)
	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
	2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
B1	2631	Paperboard Mills
B2	2611	Pulp Mills
	2621	Paper Mills
	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
C1	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
C2	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
C3	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
C4	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
C5	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products

Table C-1. Non-Mining Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code¹	Activity Represented
	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
	3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors
	2911	Petroleum Refining
SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS		
D1	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
D2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS		
E1	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
E2	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products
E3	3211	Flat Glass
	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
	3241	Hydraulic Cement
	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Non-metallic Mineral Products
SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS		
F1	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
F2	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
F3	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
F4	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
F5	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES		
K1	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA
SECTOR L: LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES, AND OPEN DUMPS		
L1	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
L2	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60
SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS		

Table C-1. Non-Mining Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code ¹	Activity Represented
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES		
N1	5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling
N2	5093	Source-separated Recycling Facility
SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES		
O1	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites
SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING		
P1	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
	4311	United States Postal Service
	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION		
Q1	4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities
SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS		
R1	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES		
S1	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS		
T1	TW	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 farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA.
SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		
U1	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
U2	2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products
U3	2011-2015	Meat Products
	2021-2026	Dairy Products
	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties

Table C-1. Non-Mining Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code¹	Activity Represented
	2051-2053	Bakery Products
	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
	2082-2087	Beverages
	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
	2111-2141	Tobacco Products
SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		
V1	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials
	3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products (note: see Sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing)
SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
Y1	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting
	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Y2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
	3931	Musical Instruments
	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods
	3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING		
Z1	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing

Table C-1. Non-Mining Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code ¹	Activity Represented
SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		
AA1	3411-3499 (except 3479)	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services.
	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
AA2	3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving
SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY		
AB1	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (see Sector AC)
	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (see Sector R)
SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS		
AC1	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks
	3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
SECTOR AD: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES		
AD1	Other stormwater discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AC. <i>NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD.</i>	

¹ A complete list of SIC Codes (and conversions from the newer North American Industry Classification System" (NAICS) can be obtained from the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html> or in paper form from various locations in the document titled *Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications*, Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

Appendix D
**Calculating Hardness in Protected Surface Waters Receiving Stormwater Discharges for
Hardness-Dependent Metals**

Appendix D. Calculating Hardness in Protected Surface Waters Receiving Stormwater Discharge for Hardness-Dependent Metals

Overview

Routine analytical monitoring action levels are calculated for the hardness-dependent metals (i.e. cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc). For any sectors required to conduct sampling for a hardness-dependent metal, the hardness of the protected surface water (if stormwater is discharged to a perennial or intermittent stream) or the hardness of the stormwater discharge (if the stormwater discharge is to an ephemeral wash) shall be provided to calculate the routine analytical monitoring action levels. The action level is calculated through the use of a mathematical formula summarized in Table 1 (See A.A.C. R18-11, Appendix A, Table 2 through Table 9). The action level will be compared to the lowest designated use for that protected surface water, for the specific metal using the acute standard. The formulas include default metal translators to convert dissolved criteria to total recoverable action levels. The use of default metal translators is consistent with EPA's *The Metals Translator: Guidance For Calculating A Total Recoverable Permit Limit From A Dissolved Criterion*.

For those discharges to non-WOTUS protected surface waters, if the parameter includes an analysis for total metals, the permittee can substitute the dissolved fraction for that parameter if the most stringent SWQS applicable in the non-WOTUS protected surface water is expressed as dissolved.

Table 1. Hardness Formulas for Determining Action Levels for Total Metals

Designated Use of the Protected Surface Water	Formula used to calculate action level using hardness
Acute Total Cadmium	
A&W ¹ c ²	$e(1.0166 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) - 3.924)$
A&W w ³ , and edw ⁴	$e(1.128 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) - 3.6867)$
A&W ephemeral	$e(1.128 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) - 0.9691)$
Acute Total Chromium III	
A&W c, w and edw	$e(0.819 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) + 3.7256)$
A&W ephemeral	$e(0.819 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) + 4.9361)$
Acute Total Copper	
A&W c, w and edw	$e(0.9422 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) - 1.702)$
A&W ephemeral	$e(0.9422 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) - 1.1514)$
Acute Total Lead	
A&W c, w and edw	$e(1.273 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) - 1.46)$
A&W ephemeral	$e(1.273 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) - 0.7131)$
Acute Total Nickel	
A&W c, w and edw	$e(0.846 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) + 2.255)$
A&W ephemeral	$e(0.846 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) + 4.4389)$
Acute Total Silver	
A&W c, w, edw, and ephemeral	$e(1.72 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) - 6.59)$
Acute Total Zinc	
A&W c, w and edw	$e(0.8473 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) + 0.884)$
A&W ephemeral	$e(0.8473 \cdot \ln(\text{Hardness}) + 3.1342)$

1. A&W=Aquatic and Wildlife
2. c= cold water
3. w= warm water
4. edw= effluent dependent water

What is Hardness?

Hardness means the sum of the dissolved calcium and magnesium concentrations, expressed as calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) in milligrams per liter (mg/L). Once a sample is analyzed for hardness, the hardness concentration is inserted into the formula in order to calculate the value for that metal. The hardness values that can be entered into the formula(s), can range from a value of "0" to a hardness value that may not exceed 400 mg/L CaCO_3 .

How to Determine Hardness for Hardness-Dependent Metals

The permittee may select one of three methods to determine an appropriate hardness value: individual hardness sample collected by permittee, hardness sampling by a group of permittees that are discharging to the same protected surface water, or using reliable and scientifically defensible third-party data (data collected under similar discharging conditions). Regardless of the method used, the permittee is responsible for documenting the procedures used to determine hardness values.

Permittee or Group of Permittees Sample for Hardness

The permittee or a group of permittees discharging to the same waterbody may elect to sample for hardness. Hardness must be sampled and analyzed using approved methods as described in 40 CFR Part 136. Permittees should only choose to sample for hardness if it is feasible and safe to do so.

If choosing to sample for hardness, the sample must be collected in the following manner:

- For perennial or intermittent water, the hardness of the protected surface water receiving the discharge shall be analyzed, if feasible and safe to collect a sample. The hardness sample shall be collected downstream from the point of discharge and collected at the same time the metal sample is collected, if feasible and safe to do so.
- For ephemeral waters, the permittee may sample the hardness of the stormwater discharge leaving the facility or the permittee may sample the downstream perennial or intermittent protected surface water. The hardness sample shall be collected at the same time the metal sample is collected, if feasible and safe to do so.

For a group of permittees to use the same hardness results, hardness measurements must be taken on a stream reach within a reasonable distance of the discharge points of each of the group members.

Third-Party Hardness Data

Permittees can submit protected surface water hardness data collected by a third party provided the results are collected consistent with the approved 40 CFR Part 136 methods. The data may come from a local utility, previously conducted stream studies, TMDL implementation plans, peer reviewed literature, other government publications, or data previously collected by the permittee. Data must be less than five (5) years old.

Reporting of Hardness Values

The results of the hardness value(s) shall be reported on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (e-DMR). The e-DMR will calculate the permit limits for the hardness dependent metal(s), once the hardness value is entered onto the e-DMR.

Attachment D – Sampling and Analysis Plan

Sampling and Analysis Plan

for:

Page Municipal Airport
238 10th Avenue
Page, Arizona 86040

Contact(s):

Kyle Christiansen – Airport Director
928-645-4302
Kchristiansen@pageaz.gov

Date:

03 / 24 / 2025

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1.0 Purpose and Objectives

This Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) has been prepared to meet the requirements of ADEQ's 2024 MSGP. The purpose of the SAP is to ensure sample collection, handling, and testing procedures are established and followed to produce quality data results.

Per the current SWPPP, The City of Page Municipal Airport is not required to perform sampling and analysis of runoff at this time. The procedures, as set forth in the SAP are place, in the event there is a significant occurrence that requires that samples be taken for analysis.

There are multiple objectives for this plan:

- Establish sampling protocols and methods for stormwater monitoring and sampling, as required under the MSGP;
- Provide sampling locations for [Page Municipal Airport](#), which are identified as [Outfall #1](#) and [Outfall #2](#) and are intended to monitor stormwater quality for discharges into [Lake Powell / Colorado River](#).
- Document sampling and analysis methods and equipment for collecting representative samples of stormwater that maximize resources.

2.0 Sampling Personnel

Table 1 – Sampling Personnel

Staff Names	Specific Responsibilities
Kyle Christiansen	Collection, packing, and shipping/delivery of samples
Chris Sloan	Collection of samples

Note: Other qualified personnel can be designated as members of the sampling team as necessary.

3.0 Sampling Frequency

Analytical sampling will occur within the 90 days of receiving the authorization to discharge. Unless otherwise specified by ADEQ, sampling will occur one time per wet season. Wet seasons, as defined in the MSGP permit are as follows.

Winter Wet Season: November 1 – May 31

Summer Wet Season: June 1 – October 31

4.0 Recordkeeping Requirements

Records of monitoring information must include the results of each stormwater monitoring event (Sample Collection Form) and laboratory analyses, including all field calibration and maintenance records. All records will be documented and maintained with the SWPPP in accordance with Part 5.6 of the MSGP.

Monitoring data must be submitted on an electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) via a myDEQ account within 30 days of receiving the laboratory analytical data. Copies of the analytical test results will be maintained with the facility records.

If there is no data for a specific wet season, the reporting through myDEQ is as follows:

Winter Wet due June 30th

Summer Wet due November 30th

4.0 Sampling Requirements

Instructions:

- Check boxes to indicate all monitoring required at facility
- Complete Table 2 (a,b,etc...) with information related to Outfall(s), Permit Value, SWQS or TMDL/ WLA
- Complete Table 3 with information related to monitoring parameters
- Copy and paste the table for each outfall as necessary
- Complete Table 4 with information related to QA/QC samples/blanks
- Complete Table 5 with information related to Additional Monitoring Required by ADEQ

Check each type of monitoring required or exceptions taken based on industrial sector, activity, receiving water(s), or additional monitoring for ADEQ:

- ☒ Receiving water(s) of one or more outfalls are ephemeral and have reduced monitoring requirements
- ☐ One or more outfall(s) are claimed as being Substantially Similar in nature (documented in SWPPP)
- ☐ Facility is/has been maintained as Inactive/Unstaffed (documented in SWPPP)
- ☐ Routine Analytical Monitoring (RAM) (non-mining)
- ☐ General Analytical Monitoring (mining)
- ☐ Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELG)
- ☐ Impaired Waters Monitoring without a TMDL
- ☐ Impaired Waters Monitoring with a TMDL
- ☐ Additional Monitoring Required by ADEQ (maintain official correspondence with SWPPP)
- ☐ Additional Monitoring completed by the permittee

Description of Outfall(s)

☒ A copy of the approved myDEQ Notice of Intent (NOI) Certificate is included and incorporates by reference the specific monitoring requirements determined by industrial sector activity (Routine or General Analytical), (ELG), receiving water(s) (Impaired/TMDL), and additional monitoring required by ADEQ. The attached NOI certificate serves as a summary of monitoring requirements at each outfall (Table 2).

Narrative Description of Outfall(s)

OUTFALL #1: Outfall #1 is located on the eastern portion of the City of Page Municipal Airport property. Discharges to Outfall #1 originate from the paved crosswind runway and undeveloped portions of the airport (East Airport Drainage Area). Potential stormwater pollutants associated with Outfall #1 would most likely not contain at the current time contributions from airport operational activities. The crosswind runway is used by lightweight (up to 12,500 pounds) aircraft for taxiing and take-off only. This outfall is located at Latitude 36.933799° N, Longitude -111.4450807° W.

Outfall #1 discharges occur as sheet flow that eventually discharges to rock channels carved into the face rock along the east rim above Antelope Valley located to the east of the airport.

Potential Pollutants: Potential stormwater pollutants associated with Outfall #1 might include oil/greases/lubricants; windshield washer fluid; fuels; glycol compounds (antifreeze); lead/battery acids; and suspended solids.

OUTFALL #2: Outfall #2 is located on the extreme southern portion of the City of Page Municipal Airport and storm water originates from off-site residential and school areas. Potential stormwater pollutants associated with Outfall #2 would not contain contributions from airport operational activities but rather contain pollutants associated with residential development located to the west of the airport. This outfall is located at Latitude 36.915101° N. Longitude - 111.445160° W.

Complete Tables 2a and 2b with the parameters, values, and frequency for the outfalls.

Table 2a – Summary of Outfall #1

Outfall Name	Parameter	Permit Value, Action Limit, SWQS, TMDL/ WLA	Frequency
OUTFALL #1			

Table 2b – Summary of Outfall #2

Outfall Name	Parameter	Permit Value, Action Limit, SWQS, TMDL/ WLA	Frequency
OUTFALL #2			

Water Quality Monitoring Parameters

Complete Tables 3a and 3b with the sampling requirements for each analyte.

Table 3a – Sample Requirements for Outfall #1

Parameter	Analytical Method	Target RL	Volume of Sample Container	Type of Preservative	Type of Bottle	Holding Time

Table 3b – Sample Requirements for Outfall #2

Parameter	Analytical Method	Target RL	Volume of Sample Container	Type of Preservative	Type of Bottle	Holding Time

Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures

Complete in Table 4 when and how any of the following Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) samples will be used:

Table 4a – Quality Control Procedures for Outfall #1

QC Method	Frequency	Specific Use
Field Blank		
Trip Blank		
Split/Duplicate Samples		
Matrix Spikes		
Background Samples		
Temperature Blanks		
Rinsate Sample		

Table 4b – Quality Control Procedures for Outfall #2

QC Method	Frequency	Specific Use
Field Blank		
Trip Blank		
Split/Duplicate Samples		
Matrix Spikes		
Background Samples		
Temperature Blanks		
Rinsate Sample		

5.0 Analytical Methods and Laboratories

Other than parameters required to be sampled at the time of sample collection (e.g. field parameters), ***all samples shall be analyzed by a laboratory that is licensed by the Arizona Department of Health Service (ADHS) Office of Laboratory Licensure and Certification.*** Identification of the analytical methods and related limits of detection (if applicable) for each parameter is required. ***The samples shall be analyzed using analytical methods with a limit of quantitation (LOQ) that is at or below the routine analytical concentrations, ELGs or other criteria specified in this permit.*** If all methods have LOQs higher than the specific criteria, the samples shall be analyzed using the analytical method with the lowest LOQ.

All laboratory analyses shall be conducted according to test procedures specified in 40 CFR 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this general permit. This requirement does not apply to parameters that require analysis at the time of sample collection as long as the testing methods used are approved by ADHS. The permittee may conduct field analysis of turbidity if the permittee has sufficient capability (qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments, etc.) to properly perform the field analysis.

NOTE: Reporting limits and sample results should be reported to the number of significant figures available or required on the e-DMR generated by myDEQ.

Hardness

The values (action level and SWQS) of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the ***receiving water*** or have the laboratory analyze the hardness of the ***stormwater sample*** in accordance with Part 6.2.1. The hardness value would then be inserted into a formula provided for the specific metal and designated use in A.A.C. R18-11, Appendix A, Tables 2 through Table 9.

Surface water data collected by a third party for hardness (provided the data is credible, scientifically defensible and is representative of current site conditions) is acceptable to use, and should be thoroughly documented in the SWPPP. The permittee shall retain all reports and monitoring data in accordance with Part 7.4 of the permit.

A hardness calculator (Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet) is available to calculate the value (action level or SWQS) to use depending on the specific metal and designated use of the receiving water: <http://www.azdeq.gov/node/525>. To use the spreadsheet, input the hardness value into the field named "Enter Hardness Value (mg/L)." The values (action level or SWQS) will automatically calculate based on the entered hardness value. The e-DMR entered through myDEQ will also calculate the action level or SWQS when the hardness is entered into the e-DMR for a specific metals.

To determine the Designated Use of the receiving water(s):

1. Access eMaps here: <http://gisweb.azdeq.gov/arcgis/emaps/?topic=assessed>
2. Under Water Quality, Select Streams – Designated Use layer to make it visible
3. Click on the layer to select it (turns **bold**)
4. Click on Identify tool along the top, and
5. Click on the water body line feature to see its attributes
6. Values will either be 'Null' (No) or 'Y' for Yes. This is the Designated Use of that specific receiving water.

Reported results must be suitable for comparison to Arizona SWQS established in Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-11 Article 1.

6.0 Laboratory Information

Table 5 - Laboratory Information

Nortest Analytical
928-774-2312
2400 E. Huntington Dr.
Flagstaff, AZ 86004

7.0 Sampling Procedures

Instructions:

Include procedures for the sample collection process: from sample collection to getting the samples to the lab

Event Planning and Preparation

Some required sampling materials include (**check those that apply, add items as necessary**):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Collection Form(s) for each outfalls | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample containers for each outfall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cooler(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> A temperature blank for each cooler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chain-of-Custody (COC) forms and seals | <input type="checkbox"/> Field preservation supplies (ice, lab-supplied chemicals). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) |

Access

Access to the stormwater sampling location [Outfall #1](#) is restricted to airport personnel and requires a 4x4 capable vehicle. Access to stormwater sampling location [Outfall #2](#) is unrestricted but remote, requiring travel on foot over rough terrain.

Calibration and Maintenance of Monitoring Equipment and Instrumentation

All monitoring instruments and equipment (including the field instruments for measuring pH and turbidity) shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Monitoring Equipment and Instrumentation

The following equipment shall be included in the Collection Kit:

- 1 cooler for ice & sample transport
- 1 flashlight
- Hand sanitizer
- 6 sets powder-free disposable nitrile gloves
- 6 resealable plastic bags
- 1 field notebook
- 1 clipboard
- 2 waterproof/indelible pens
- 1 sheet of blank labels

For Visual Assessments

- 2 clear mason jars with lids
- 2 visual assessment forms

For Sample Collections

- 4 40 ml sterile glass vials (no preservatives) with silicone topper lids
- 2 chain of custody forms (supplied by laboratory)
- pH paper (supplied by laboratory)
- 2 sample collection forms

Sample Collection and Handling Procedures

All required monitoring will be performed on a storm event that results in a discharge from the outfall ("measurable storm event") and collected within the first 30 minutes of the first flush runoff flow. This storm event must follow the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 calendar days). The 72-hour (3 day) storm interval does not apply if [Page Municipal Airport](#) is able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Any missed monitoring events will be documented in the SWPPP by including a Stormwater MSGP Sample Collection Form with applicable details/description of the event.

Field Documentation

The following information will be recorded on a sampling form (template Sample Collection form included, one form for each outfall's sampling event):

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Names of personnel participating in event | • Sample location and description (outfall or other) |
| • Description of weather conditions | • Date and time of sample collection |
| • Estimated duration (in hours) of the rainfall event | • Type of sample (grab, discrete, manual, auto sampler) |
| • Estimated rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event and source | • Observations of sampling procedures and conditions at the time of sampling |
| • Date of the previous measurable storm event | • Field observations and description of problems encountered or changes made from the plan |
| • Field instrument calibration information | • Sample identification name |
| • Field parameter measurements (see partial list below) | • Field observations relevant to sample integrity |
| • Estimated rainfall/storm duration | • Rainfall measurement in inches |
| • (optional) Stream flow | • QC samples and sample names if taken for the event |
| • Field filtration methods used | • Other (describe): |

(Delete paragraph and table if not applicable) The following field parameters will be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection ***(Check all that apply, Add/Delete field parameters/data as required)***:

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Temperature | <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Conductivity | <input type="checkbox"/> pH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity | <input type="checkbox"/> Flow Rate | |

Event First Flush or Flow-weighted Composite Samples

The MSGP requires collecting a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event that produces a sufficient volume to allow collection of a sample. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and within 24 hours of the measurable storm event. If the sample could not be collected within the first 30 minutes, include an explanation why it was not possible in the SWPPP.

New to the latest MSGP, is the ability to collect flow-weighted samples for stormwater. Flow-weighted composite samples for a stormwater discharge may be taken with a continuous sampler or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots (sample portions) 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 period of fifteen minutes. For flow-weighted samples, only one analysis of the composite of aliquots is required. Flow-weighted sampling protocol is adapted from 40 CFR 122.21 (individual permit application requirements for industrial stormwater permits). *Note – analysis of the following parameters must be from discrete (not composite) samples: pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform.*

Sample Container Labeling

Each sample should be assigned a unique identifier by the sampling team. The unique identifier may consist of the sample location name (e.g. Outfall #1 or Outfall #2) followed by a date suffix such as YYMMDD. The unique identifier will be recorded on the COC form and the sample container. Provide the unique identifier **format** here: [PGA](#).

Each container in the sample must be labeled with the unique identifier as well as the following minimum information:

- Sampler initials
- Sample collection date
- Sample collection time

The laboratory will provide labels to be placed on each of the sample containers. The laboratory **may** affix the labels in advance. **Self-adhesive labels will be secured to each sample container. Samples should be immediately placed on ice for transport to the designated lab.**

Sample Container Preservation

Procedures necessary to properly preserve samples will be provided by the laboratory contracted to perform sample analysis.

Sample Preparation and Transport

Specific procedures and instruction for proper sample cooler packing and transport are critical in maintaining sample integrity. The following section contains guidelines for sample packaging and transport.

The following procedures will be used when preparing the sample cooler(s) for shipment or delivery to the laboratory:

- All labels remaining on the exterior of the cooler will be removed
- A temperature blank will be placed in the cooler (if provided or available)
- Sample bottles will be packaged per manufacturer and lab instructions to prevent breakage during shipment;
- All ice will be bagged in zip-locked plastic bags (confirm with specific lab)

When placing the samples in the cooler, ensure that the COC form is in a sealed watertight bag taped to the inside of the lid. Sample coolers will be transported to the certified laboratory by the sampler.

Relinquishment

The assigned Stormwater Team Member will sign over the COC form to the receiving entity (e.g. laboratory personnel or courier), and the COC form will be signed and dated with the time of relinquishment.

Once the cooler(s) is/are delivered to the laboratory, the cooler's contents will be checked against information on the COC form. The condition, temperature, and appropriate preservation of samples will be checked and documented on the COC form by the lab. Any discrepancies between the COC and the sample conditions at the time of delivery to

the laboratory will be communicated to the Stormwater Team Manager for proper resolution and documented in laboratory records.

Receipt and Review of Lab Results

The lab's results report will generally be delivered to the Facility's assigned POC who will either disseminate or evaluate the results report. Following evaluation of the results report, refer to the SWPPP for the appropriate response or follow-up action.

Stormwater MSGP Sample Collection Form

(Complete a separate form for each outfall sampled)

Facility Sample Information					
Facility Name: Page Municipal Airport			AZPDES Auth. No.		Not applicable
Outfall Name: Outfall #1		"Substantially Similar Discharge Point"?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (identify substantially identical outfalls):	
Person(s)/Title(s) collecting sample:					
Person(s)/Title(s) assisting with sample:					
Date & Time Discharge Began:		Date & Time Sample Collected:		If sample not taken within first 30 minutes, explain why:	
Unique Sample Identifier (Matches Identifier on COC)					
Substitute Sample?		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (identify quarter/year when sample was originally scheduled to be collected):			
Nature of Discharge: <input type="checkbox"/> Rainfall <input type="checkbox"/> Snowmelt					
Rainfall Amount (inches):		Previous Storm Ended > 72 hours Before Start of This Storm?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No* (explain):	
Field Sampling Data					
Type of Sample	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab <input type="checkbox"/> Discrete <input type="checkbox"/> Manual <input type="checkbox"/> Auto sampler <input type="checkbox"/> Flow-weighted continuous <input type="checkbox"/> Flow-weighted combination			Date/Time Collected: _____	
	For flow-weighted, answer questions below Duration of Storm: _____ Number of SubSamples: _____ Time between samples: _____				
Field Parameter Measurements	pH:	Temperature:	Conductivity:	Turbidity:	Flow Rate:
Field Filtration Methods					
QC Samples					
Field Instrument Calibration Data					
Indicators of Stormwater Pollution Observed?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):				
Observations of sampling procedures and conditions at the time of sampling:					
* The 72-hour interval can be waived when the previous storm did not yield a measurable discharge or if you are able to document (attach applicable documentation) that less than a 72-hour interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period.					
Description of problems encountered or deviations made from the Sampling and Analysis Plan:					
Certification Statement (Refer to MSGP Appendix B, Paragraph 9, for Signatory Requirements) "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 gathered and evaluated 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."					



Stormwater MSGP Sample Collection Form

(Complete a separate form for each outfall sampled)

A. Name:	Kyle Christiansen	B. Title:	Airport Director
C. Signature:		D. Date Signed:	

Stormwater MSGP Sample Collection Form

(Complete a separate form for each outfall sampled)

Facility Sample Information					
Facility Name: Page Municipal Airport			AZPDES Auth. No.		Not applicable
Outfall Name: Outfall #2		"Substantially Similar Discharge Point"?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (identify substantially identical outfalls):	
Person(s)/Title(s) collecting sample:					
Person(s)/Title(s) assisting with sample:					
Date & Time Discharge Began:		Date & Time Sample Collected:		If sample not taken within first 30 minutes, explain why:	
Unique Sample Identifier (Matches Identifier on COC)					
Substitute Sample?		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (identify quarter/year when sample was originally scheduled to be collected):			
Nature of Discharge: <input type="checkbox"/> Rainfall <input type="checkbox"/> Snowmelt					
Rainfall Amount (inches):		Previous Storm Ended > 72 hours Before Start of This Storm?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No* (explain):	
Field Sampling Data					
Type of Sample	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab <input type="checkbox"/> Discrete <input type="checkbox"/> Manual <input type="checkbox"/> Auto sampler <input type="checkbox"/> Flow-weighted continuous <input type="checkbox"/> Flow-weighted combination			Date/Time Collected: _____	
	For flow-weighted, answer questions below Duration of Storm: _____ Number of SubSamples: _____ Time between samples: _____				
Field Parameter Measurements	pH:	Temperature:	Conductivity:	Turbidity:	Flow Rate:
Field Filtration Methods					
QC Samples					
Field Instrument Calibration Data					
Indicators of Stormwater Pollution Observed?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):				
Observations of sampling procedures and conditions at the time of sampling:					
* The 72-hour interval can be waived when the previous storm did not yield a measurable discharge or if you are able to document (attach applicable documentation) that less than a 72-hour interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period.					
Description of problems encountered or deviations made from the Sampling and Analysis Plan:					
Certification Statement (Refer to MSGP Appendix B, Paragraph 9, for Signatory Requirements) "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 gathered and evaluated 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."					




Stormwater MSGP Sample Collection Form

(Complete a separate form for each outfall sampled)

A. Name:	Kyle Christiansen	B. Title:	Airport Director
C. Signature:		D. Date Signed:	

Attachment E – Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan



HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE PLAN

for:

Page Municipal Airport

238 10th Avenue

Page, Arizona 86040

Contact(s):

Kyle Christiansen – Airport Director

928-645-4302

Kchristiansen@pageaz.gov

Date:

03 / 31 / 2025



Management Approval

The manpower, equipment and materials required to expeditiously control emergency situations as detailed in this Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan will be implemented as herein described.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name: Kyle Christiansen

Title: Page Municipal Airport Director

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1.0 Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan Summary

The City of Page Municipal Airport Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan (HWCP) and Emergency Spill Response Plan (ERP) are included as an Attachment to the airport's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

In general, the City of Page has adopted the responses outlined in Appendix G to be used in the event of, but not limited to, the following.

- Fires
- A release of hydrocarbons, regulated, or hazardous materials
- An accumulation of hydrocarbon vapors or fuels resulting from dispenser pump failure, tank failures, or spills from vehicle tanks and waste containers
- Filling or pumping errors or on-site fuel transport incidents
- Accidental releases from routine activities such as aircraft/vehicle maintenance, chemical handling, or chemical transporting

The City of Page is requiring that a HWCP and ERP be developed for the City of Page Municipal Airport located at 238 10th Avenue in Page, Arizona (Figure 1-1, Site Plan Map and Figure 1-2, Vicinity Map) to assist City of Page personnel in responding to emergency situations involving chemicals that are encountered in the workplace. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) also requires that employers establish an Emergency Spill Response Plan (29 CFR 1910.38). This Plan has been developed to comply with The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) regulations, OSHA 1910.38 regulations and National Response Team guidelines.

SARA Title III establishes requirements of federal, state, and local governments and industry regarding emergency planning and "community right-to-know" reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals. One hundred Low Lead Aviation Gas (100 LL Av Gas) and Jet Fuel A are included in the reporting requirements, and are the largest quantity of chemicals that are transported on site and used at the City of Page Municipal Airport. In addition, the City of Page Municipal Airport also stores and uses other hazardous or regulated chemicals at the site, including but not limited to: xylene, methyl ethyl ketone, acetone, mineral spirits (paint thinner), and lead-containing paint. The quantities of these chemicals stored and used onsite at the City of Page Municipal Airport is currently below reportable quantities under SARA Title III.

This Plan addresses emergencies related primarily to Jet Fuel A, 100 LL Av Gas, and gasoline fuel transported on-site to fuel aircraft and Classic Aviation, American Aviation, and Million Air Lake Powell fuel trucks, but also provides response protocol for other chemicals routinely encountered throughout the City of Page Municipal Airport. Emergencies related to the fuel system that are covered by this document include: fire, hydrocarbon release, tank failure, filling errors, and on-site fuel transport incidents. Other emergencies requiring response include releases of various quantities of other regulated compounds from container breaches, chemical transfers or other accidental discharge sources. Permit required confined space entry, if necessary, is not covered in this Plan.

This Plan applies to City of Page employees and leaseholders at the City of Page Municipal Airport located in Page, Arizona. This Plan will be implemented, updated and maintained by the City of Page Municipal Airport management personnel.

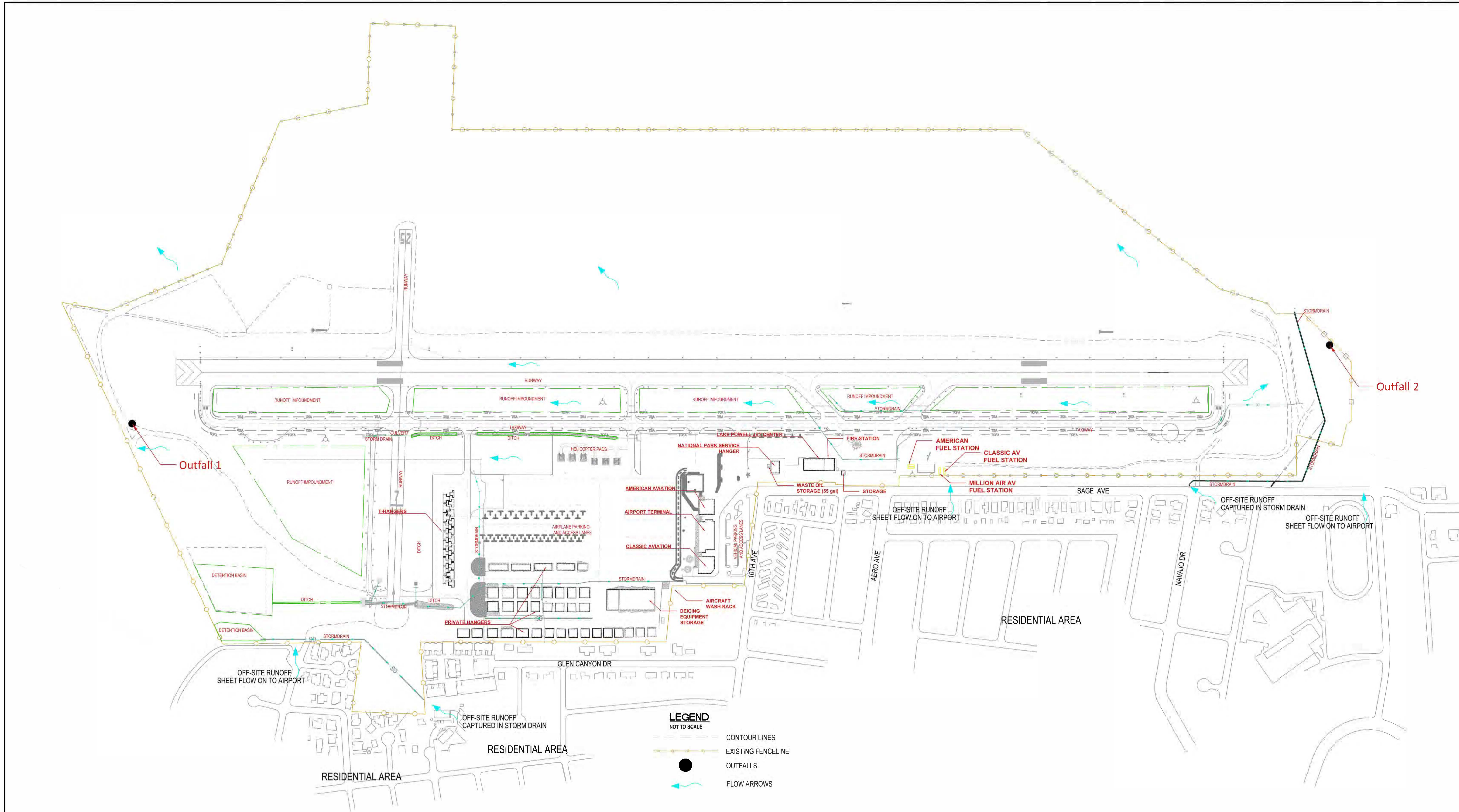
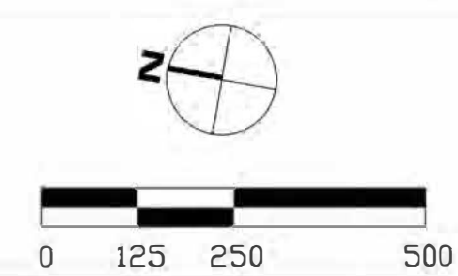
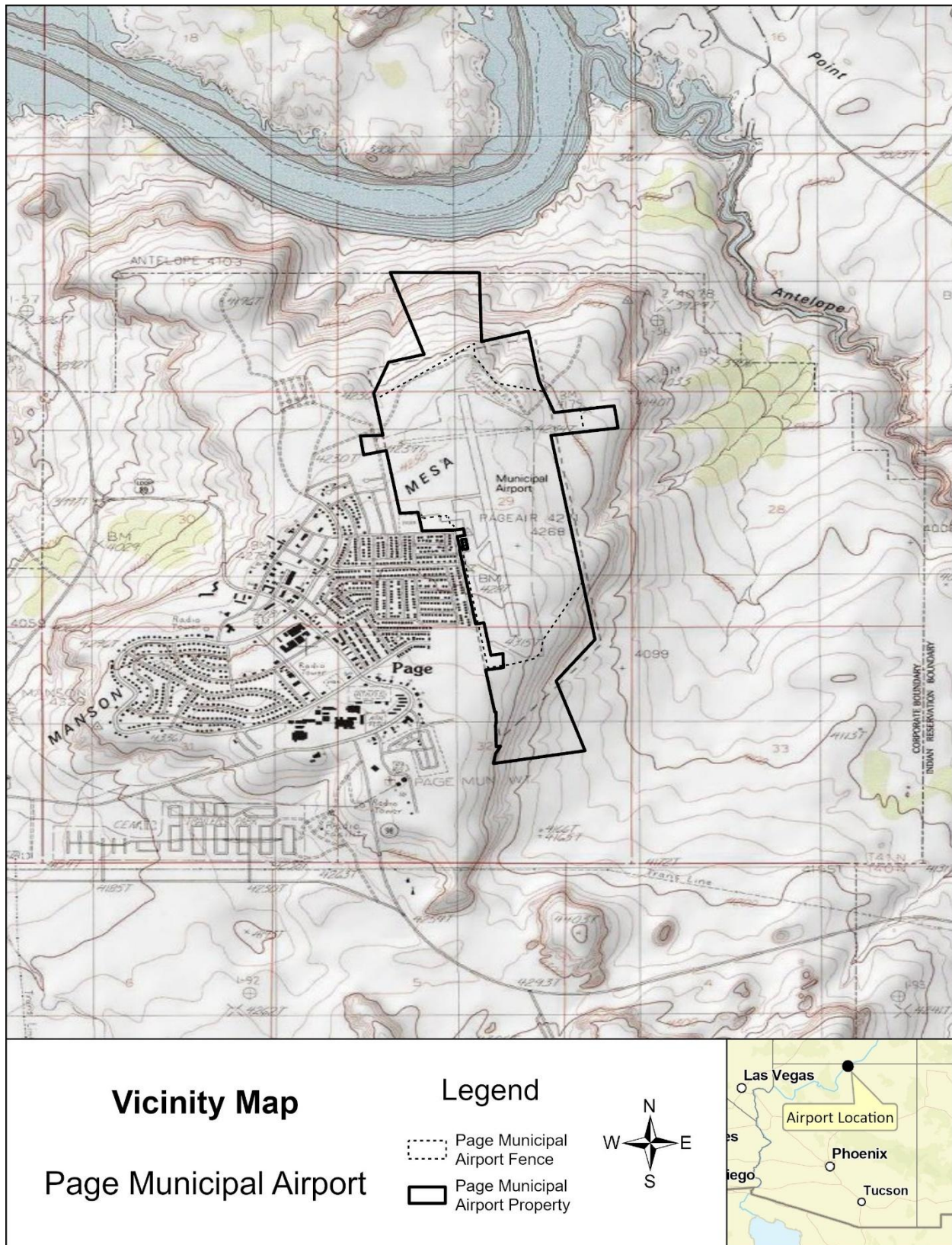


Figure 1-1 -- Site Plan Map



REVISIONS			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY



An up-to-date copy of this Plan will be kept at the City of Page Municipal Airport and will be readily available to all City of Page leaseholders, and emergency response personnel. The City of Page Municipal Airport management personnel in coordination with the Risk Management Department and Human Resources Office will be responsible for the training of City of Page Municipal Airport personnel and leaseholders in the use of this Plan and for reviewing all changes in the plan with trained employees.

The Plan is a document that describes proper procedures to follow in the event of an emergency situation that threatens life, health, or the environment and routine spills. Emergency situations may include, but are not limited to, fires, spills, or releases of hydrocarbons, regulated or hazardous materials. The Plan does not cover Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce the potential for a release of hazardous or regulated substances. The BMPs are procedural protocol for routine chemical management that is designed to minimize and prevent emergency situations from developing. The BMPs for the City of Page Municipal Airport are found in the Activity Specific Best Management Practices section of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and within the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures in place for the facility.

The following document describes the typical elements of an ERP as developed from the National Response Team, Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1). These elements include:

- Personnel responsibilities and contact lists;
- Identification of site-specific equipment;
- Identification of on-site emergency equipment;
- Preliminary response and evacuation procedures;
- Spill containment;
- Chemical data;
- Release detection;
- Incident follow-up procedures;
- Emergency equipment inspections;
- Personnel training; and
- Revising and updating of this Plan.

2.0 Emergency Definition

2.1 Emergencies

An emergency situation is a situation that poses an immediate threat to life, health, or the environment. Such emergencies may include, but are not limited to:

- Fires;
- A release of hydrocarbons, regulated or hazardous materials;
- An accumulation of hydrocarbon vapors or fuels resulting from dispenser pump failure, tank failures, or spills from vehicle tanks and waste containers;
- Filling or pumping errors or on-site fuel transport incidents; and
- Accidental releases from routine activities such as aircraft maintenance, chemical handling or chemical transporting.

Typically, notifications of an emergency may originate from City of Page Municipal Airport employees, vendors, visitors, regulatory agencies or utility companies.

- The Department of Transportation defines a small quantity spill as a leak from a small (55-gallon) container. Large quantity spills would involve a leak from a large package or multiple small packages.

A routine situation, as defined in this Plan, is any leak discovered through a test for the integrity of the fuel tank systems (Jet A and 100 LL Av Gas tanks) and/or a breach within any secondary containment vessel or any situation that may appear to allow a release of a hazardous or regulated material into the environment at the site. Routine situations may include small releases of regulated materials (oils, antifreeze, solvents) or hazardous materials (caustics, solvents) below reportable quantities within secondary containment at locations where the accumulation of vapors do not present a fire or health hazard. Reportable quantities of hazardous materials are identified in Exhibit C – Title 40 – Protection of Environment, Part 302.4 Hazardous substances and reportable quantities.

Examples of routine situations include spills of waste oils inside buildings during aircraft maintenance, a minor battery acid leak inside a designated and properly constructed battery storage room, and releases of non-regulated materials (such as water-based paints) in areas not subject to environmental impairment.

A routine situation may become an emergency situation in the following circumstances:

- A fuel tank leak discovered as a result of a test is so significant that immediate danger to employees, the public or the environment is likely.
- A containment vessel leak discovered as a result of routine facility inspections is so significant that immediate danger to employees, the public or the environment is likely.
- Media or non-City of Page groups become aware of the problem.
- An explosion or fire has occurred at the location as a result of the release.

2.2 Hazardous or Regulated Material Definitions

In general, chemical products and waste materials used and generated at the City of Page Municipal Airport can be separated into three groups, including hazardous, regulated and non-hazardous materials. The following presents a summary of the types of materials used at the City of Page Municipal Airport.

2.2.1 Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are defined differently by differing regulatory authorities. Any of the items listed below are likely to be hazardous, and the contents must be clearly marked on the outside of the package, chemical container, vessel or waste container to show that its contents are hazardous.

1. Explosives
2. Flammable Liquids
3. Combustible Liquids
4. Flammable Solids
5. Oxidizers
6. Corrosive Liquids
7. Corrosive Solids (Acid Solids)
8. Flammable Compressed Gas
9. Poisons
10. Carcinogens
11. Etiologic And Biological Agents
12. Radioactive Material
13. Non-Flammable Compressed Gas
14. Irritating Materials
15. Carbon Dioxide
16. Other Non-Classified Toxic Materials Such As Pesticides, Insecticides, etc.

Hazardous wastes are those wastes generated that exceed applicable Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) Subpart C limits for the following:

- Corrosivity: A waste with a pH below 2.0 SU or above 12.5 SU.
- Ignitability: A waste with a flashpoint below 140 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Reactivity: A waste that will react to form toxic off-gasses or violent reactions.
- Toxicity: A waste that contains concentrations of metals, volatile organic compounds or semi-volatile organic compounds above established Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) limits.

2.2.2 Regulated Materials

Regulated materials include: those materials that are not considered hazardous by RCRA but are chemicals that may be highly diluted by water or solids and are non-reactive in the environment; those materials that, if recycled properly, have special numeric limits to be considered hazardous waste under RCRA; or other wastes regulated by other state or local environmental programs. Used oil, antifreeze, shop rags and friable asbestos are a few of these regulated wastes.

2.2.3 Unregulated and Non-Hazardous Materials

Non-hazardous materials are any other material, liquid, solid or gas that do not meet the requirements of hazardous or regulated materials and do not require special disposal methods.

3.0 Personnel Responsibilities

Personnel responsibilities will be allocated and identified among the City of Page Municipal Airport employees and independent operators.

3.1 Notification Chain

This section pertains specifically to the responsibilities of the City of Page employees, City of Page Municipal Airport facility management personnel, City of Page Risk Management Program personnel, and City of Page management personnel responding to emergency or routine situations. The names of the employees filling these positions, and a summary of the chain of communications to follow in the event of an emergency, are identified in Table 3-1, Emergency Response Chain of Command, City of Page Municipal Airport. The names of the employees filling these positions, and a summary of the chain of communications to follow in the event of a routine spill, are identified in Table 3-2, Routine Spill Response Chain of Command, City of Page Municipal Airport.

Tables 3-1 and 3-2 will be kept up to date by the City of Page Municipal Airport facility management personnel to ensure proper response to an emergency.

3.2 Personnel Responsibilities

3.2.1 City of Page Municipal Airport Employees and Lease Holders Personnel

It is the responsibility of all employees at the City of Page Municipal Airport to manage all hazardous and regulated materials in such a manner to reduce the potential for spilling or release. If a spill or release of a hazardous or regulated material has occurred, it is the responsibility of the employee to immediately notify the designated Site Safety Officer.

Table 3-1 – Emergency Response Chain of Command for Page Municipal Airport

Contact	Personnel	Contact Numbers
Employee Witnessing an Emergency Contacts		
↓	Airport Safety Officer Chris Sloan	Phone: (928) 645-4234 Cell: (435) 238-4203
↓	Facility Management Personnel Kyle Christiansen (Airport Director)	Phone: (928) 645-4302 Cell: (928) 645-8861
Environmental Management Program Spill Response Team		
↓	Fire Department	Phone: 911 or (928) 645-2461
↓	Fire Department Chief Jeff Reed	Phone: (928) 645-4344 Cell: (928) 660-0912
↓	Airport Director Kyle Christiansen	Phone: (928) 645-4302 Cell: (928) 614-0785
↓	Human Resource/Risk Director Rachell French	(928) 645-4231
↓	Police Department	911 or (928) 645-2463
↓	Hospital	(928) 645-2424

Contact	Personnel	Contact Numbers
↓	AZ Department of Environmental Quality Emergency Response Unit	602-771-2330 or 800-234-5677
↓	US EPA Region IX	(800) 300-2193
↓	Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222
↓	CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center)	(800) 424-9300
↓	National Response Center	(800) 424-8802

Table 3-2 – Routine Spill Response Chain of Command for Page Municipal Airport

Contact	Personnel	Contact Numbers
Employee Witnessing an Emergency Contacts		
↓	Site Safety Officer Chris Sloan	Phone: (928) 645-4234 Cell: (435) 238-4203
↓	Facility Management Personnel Kyle Christiansen (Airport Director)	Phone: (928) 645-4302 Cell: (928) 645-8861
Environmental Management Program Spill Response Team		
↓	Fire Department	Phone: 911 or (928) 645-2461
↓	Fire Department Chief Jeff Reed	Phone: (928) 645-4344 Cell: (928) 660-0912
↓	Airport Director Kyle Christiansen	Phone: (928) 645-4302 Cell: (928) 614-0785
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↓	Police Department	911 or (928) 645-2463
↓	Hospital	(928) 645-2424
↓	AZ Department of Environmental Quality Emergency Response Unit	602-771-2330 or 800-234-5677
↓	US EPA Region IX	(800) 300-2193
↓	Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222
↓	CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center)	(800) 424-9300
↓	National Response Center	(800) 424-8802

3.2.2 Site Safety Officer

The designated Site Safety Officer will have the primary responsibility of handling emergencies within the City of Page Municipal Airport. Normally, the Site Safety Officer will also be a City of Page Municipal Airport Management employee or someone appointed by the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel. The Site Safety Officer, or Site Safety Officer appointee, has the responsibility of briefing workers on HWCP and ERP location, details, and emergency telephone numbers.

The Site Safety Officer has the responsibility to determine the initial level of response required by the release of hazardous or regulated materials. During an emergency, the Site Safety Officer will notify the proper emergency response personnel and will secure the area until fire and/or police department personnel arrive on the scene. Emergency response personnel will provide advice and determine the best course of action to prevent further environmental contamination or danger to City of Page personnel or property.

The Site Safety Officer will also be the point of contact and primary source of site information for fire and police personnel. The Site Safety Officer must coordinate with other City of Page Risk Management Program personnel in the case of a release.

3.2.3 Spill Response Team

The spill response team, and its team leader, has the responsibility to perform cleanup, evacuation and notification duties as directed by the Site Safety Officer. The spill response team may comprise a group of qualified City of Page hazardous waste responders sufficiently trained in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120 standards or outside contractor(s).

3.2.4 City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel

The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel (e.g., SWPPP On-Site Environmental Coordinator) are responsible for all aspects of the activities associated with their operations; have the overall responsibility for coordination, notifications, and taking the necessary steps for remedial action when an emergency or routine situation has occurred; ensuring that environmental and construction contractors have been dispatched to the site as required; for reviewing that policies have been followed for the safety of City of Page employees, the community, and property; and maintaining and updating the on-site Plan.

Any City of Page employee who notices an emergency situation must immediately report the situation to the appropriate supervisor or the Site Safety Officer, with final notification to the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel. The Plan will be implemented and followed for all emergency situations.

The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will activate an emergency alarm (if that alarm has not yet been activated). The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will be responsible for the safe and timely evacuation of the facility. After the evacuation of the facility is completed, the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will account for or otherwise verify that all employees associated with their operations are in safe areas.

The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel responding to a routine spill or emergency will notify other Management Personnel at the City of Page Municipal Airport to ensure coordination of resources and facility evacuation.

When City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel are contacted by any City of Page personnel or other source concerning an emergency situation, complete information will be collected by City of Page Municipal Airport

Management Personnel for further notifications; and the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will contact the City of Page Risk Management Program Manager.

Pre-printed forms are provided in Exhibit A, Documentation Forms, to record all incoming information including Emergency Response Summary Form (Form A-1), Emergency Response Notes Form (Form A- 2), and Telephone Confirmation Form (Form A-3). Retain completed forms in Exhibit B, Emergency Response Files.

The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel are responsible for coordinating repairs or replacements of fueling systems or other equipment in accordance with City of Page procedures.

Non-routine emergency situations must be reported to the federal, state, and local agencies as appropriate and required by law. Only City of Page personnel authorized by the City of Page will speak with the media. Reportable situations include those releases exceeding reportable quantities identified in Exhibit C – Title 40 – Protection of Environment, Part 302.4 Hazardous substances and reportable quantities.

3.2.5 City of Page Risk Management Program Manager

The City of Page Risk Management Program Director (Risk Director) has the overall City of Page responsibility for coordination, notifications and taking the necessary steps for remedial action when an emergency or routine situation has occurred. The City of Page Risk Director is also responsible for personnel tracking, personnel training, and medical monitoring, as required. The Risk Director will work jointly with the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel or representative to collect all pertinent information and coordinate remediation of the situation.

During an emergency situation, the Risk Director will make all the notifications as shown on Table 3-1 as appropriate.

When the Risk Director is contacted by City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel or any other source concerning a leak or spill, complete information will be collected by the Risk Director for further notifications. Pre-printed forms are provided in Exhibit A to record all incoming information including Emergency Response Summary Form (Form A-1), Emergency Response Notes Form (Form A- 2), and Telephone Confirmation Form (Form A-3). Retain completed forms in Exhibit B, Emergency Response Files.

The Risk Director will contact the other parties indicated on the notification chain in Table 3-1 and relay information collected as required by the situation. The Risk Director may need to further assist other emergency responders in collecting additional information.

Only authorized City of Page personnel, such as the Risk Director or an authorized public relations representative, will speak with the media.

4.0 Emergency Response Checklist

This section provides information for the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel and Site Safety Officer to implement a consistent, planned approach to emergency response that utilizes resources available at the facility.

The Emergency Response Evaluation Checklist (Form A-4) provided in Exhibit A is designed to ensure compliance with emergency procedures.

Complete the checklist when evaluating the emergency incident to assess hazards to human health and the environment, determine emergency response objectives and initiate the proper chain of command.

THE MOST IMPORTANT TOOL AVAILABLE FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE IS YOUR BRAIN.

DO NOT MAKE YOURSELF PART OF THE PROBLEM

AVOID THE URGE TO RUSH IN TO PROVIDE RESCUE OF PERSONNEL.

KNOW YOUR CAPABILITIES AND DO NOT EXCEED THEM.

5.0 Facility, Tank, and Emergency Equipment

5.1 Storage Equipment

5.1.1 Above Ground Fuel Storage Tank Equipment

Classic Aviation, American Aviation, and Million Air Lake Powell operate the ASTs that service most of the operators at the City of Page Municipal Airport. Classic Aviation and American Aviation each operate two 12,000-gallon ASTs (total of four ASTs), one each containing Jet Fuel A and one each containing 100 LL Av Gas. Million Air Lake Powell operates two 10,000-gallon ASTs, one containing Jet Fuel A and one containing 100 LL Av Gas.

All tanks are located on concrete pads, have an interstitial lining, and state-of-the-art alarm systems in accordance with ADEQ requirements. American Aviation's two ASTs are constructed within secondary containment structures.

The associated AST fuel pump systems are attached to the respective storage tank and fuel is pumped directly from the tank to the respective fuel truck. The emergency shut off switch for the Classic Aviation fuel pumps is located approximately 20 feet north of the ASTs on a 5-foot pole. The emergency shut off switch for the American Aviation fuel pumps is located approximately 20 feet north of the ASTs on the southeast corner of the Electrical Storage building. The emergency shut off switch for the Million Air Lake Powell fuel pumps is located on the west side of the ASTs.

Classic Aviation also owns and operates four fuel trucks including two Jet A fuel trucks with 2,000-gallon capacities, and two 100 LL Av Gas fuel trucks with 650-gallon and 1,000-gallon capacities. With the monitoring equipment present on the ASTs, the vendor requirements for fuel delivery, and the personnel requirements during fuel transfer, the potential to cause a spill is small. Classic Aviation also maintains a 200-gallon mobile AST containing gasoline for the fueling of their Jet A and 100 LL Av Gas fuel trucks located adjacent to the aircraft washrack or outside of their hangar. The mobile AST is situated above asphalt. The emergency shut off switch is located immediately adjacent to the fuel pump. The nozzle automatically shuts off during fueling when it is not inserted in the truck's gas tank or another container. Classic Aviation personnel take the mobile AST off-site to be refilled every two months or as needed. The Classic Aviation FBO fuel trucks are fueled adjacent to the aircraft washrack.

American Aviation owns and operates three fuel trucks including a 2,500-gallon Jet A fuel truck, a 485-gallon 100 LL Av Gas truck, and a 750-gallon 100 LL Av Gas truck. Million Air Lake Powell owns and operates two fuel trucks including a 750-gallon 100 LL Av Gas truck and a 3,000-gallon Jet A fuel truck.

5.1.2 Hazardous and Regulated Materials Storage Equipment

The facility currently maintains containment facilities for hazardous and regulated wastes including the following.

Used Oil/Fluid: American Aviation, Classic Aviation, Million Air Lake Powell, Concourse Airlines, Grand Canyon Airlines, and the National Park Service conduct pre-flight fuel inspections/testing to check for contamination in the fuel. The tested fuel is drained to 55-gallon drums. Storage and disposal of the waste fuel is the responsibility of the FBOs. Several 55-gallon drums are located both within hangars and at exterior location where the drums are exposed to potential precipitation at the City of Page Municipal Airport.

Interior building locations of waste oil or preflight fluid sample fuel storage containers include the following:

- Classic Aviation Hangar: Two 55-gallon drums for used Jet A and AV Gas located on the eastern wall of the hangar on a secondary containment pallet. Drum contents are recycled by various individuals for heating purposes and vehicle fueling. Sunwest, the waste oil contractor, pumps the tank for recycling off-site.
- American Aviation Hangar: One 1,000-gallon capacity waste oil AST is located within the hangar. Southwest Petroleum Waste Management, the waste oil contractor, pumps the tank for recycling off-site.

Exterior building locations of waste oil or preflight fluid sample fuel storage containers include the following:

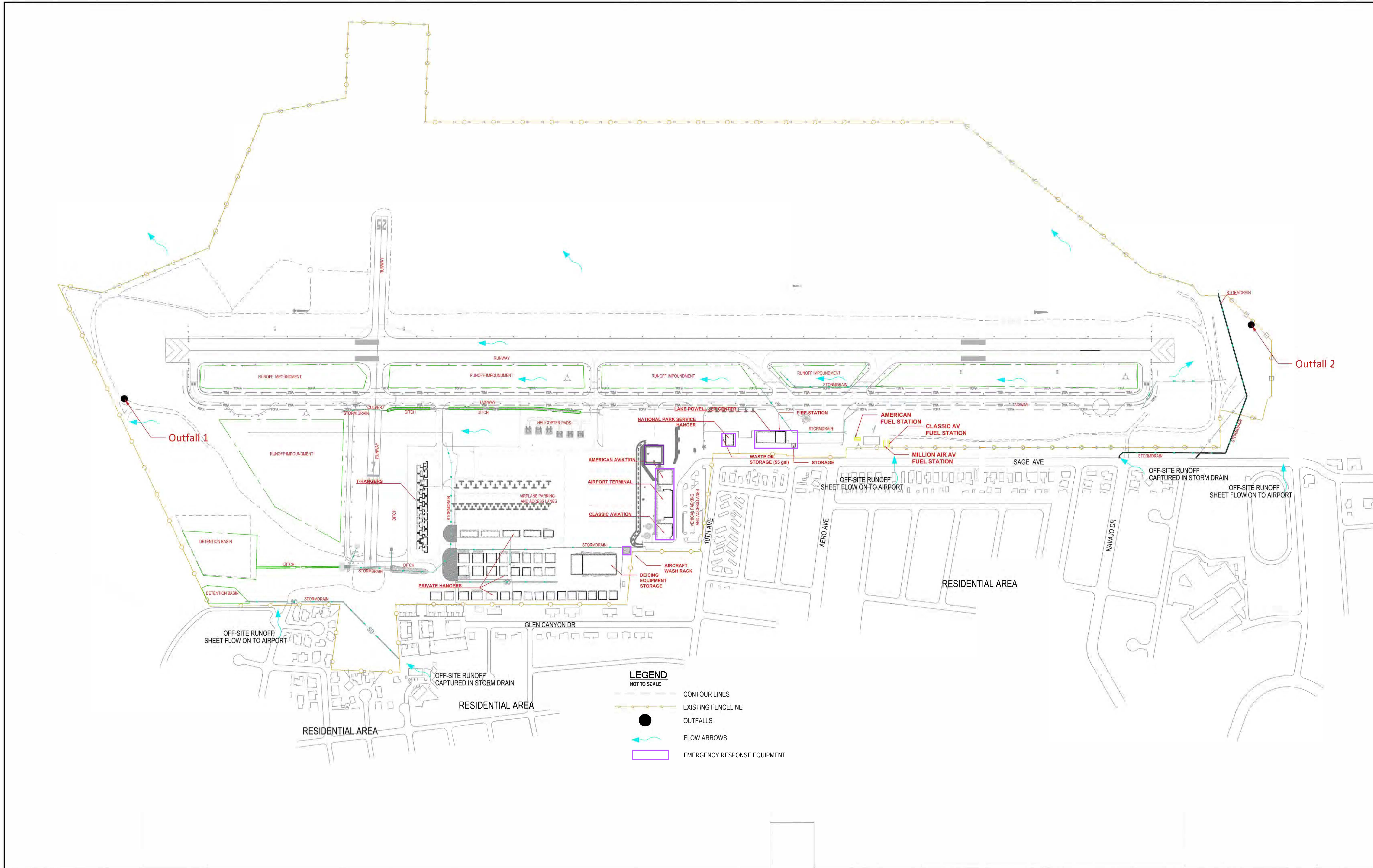
- A total of four 55-gallon drums containing waste fuel are located adjacent to the Classic Aviation, American Aviation, and Million Air Lake Powell fuel farm ASTs. The drums are stored on pallets within secondary containment. The contents of the drums are recycled by various individuals for heating purposes and vehicle fueling.
- A total of one 55-gallon drum used to contain waste oil/fuels is located adjacent to the National Park Service hangar. The drum is overpacked and, reportedly, taken off-site and recycled by the National Park Service.

Pressurized Gas Canisters: Pressurized gas storage, handling and use areas are identified in the American Aviation hangar, Classic Aviation hangar, and the National Park Service hangar. The compressed gases consist of oxygen, acetylene, and nitrogen. Impact and puncture of a pressurized, flammable gas-containing canister may cause deflagration or detonation of the canister.

5.2 On-Site Safety Equipment

Required emergency equipment stored at the facility consists of: emergency shut off for the fuel tank systems, fire extinguishers, absorbent material, first aid kits, eye-wash station, broom and dust pan, equipment to secure an emergency area, and personal protective equipment (Nitrile gloves, impermeable Tyvek® coveralls and Tyvek® boot covers) for the clean-up of small spills. The location of this equipment is illustrated on Figure 5-1, Emergency Response Equipment Locations. Details concerning this equipment, including the location of each, are as follows.

- The Classic Aviation AST fueling system emergency shut off switches are located approximately 20 feet north of the ASTs on a 5-foot pole and the shut-off switch for the mobile fuel tank is located adjacent to the fuel pump. The American Aviation AST fueling system emergency shut off switches are located on the southeast corner of the Electrical Storage building northeast of the ASTs. The emergency shut off switch for the Million Air Lake Powell fuel pumps is located on the west side of the tanks. The shut-off switches will be used to turn off the power to the AST System.
- The tank overfill monitoring system visual float gauges for the ASTs are located on the top of each tank.
- Absorbent material at the City of Page Municipal Airport consists of absorbent kelp material. This inert absorbent material is compatible with all fuels stored at the City of Page Municipal Airport. Absorbent is stored at the Fire Station on-site as indicated on Figure 5-1. Absorbent materials are also stored in the Maintenance Trailer and fuel delivery trucks.
- Fire extinguishers are located in each of the buildings located on the City of Page Municipal Airport property, every 75 feet. Fire extinguishers are also on the fuel trucks.
- First-aid kits are located in each building and on each fuel truck. Eyewash stations are located in the Classic Aviation hangar and the American Aviation hangar as illustrated on Figure 5-1.
- A broom and dustpan are located in each of the buildings located on the City of Page Municipal Airport property. This equipment will be used to clean-up small spills not in excess of a reportable quantity and that are not immediately dangerous to City of Page employees or the environment.
- If required, barricades are available through the City of Page Public Works Department. Barricades will be used by the Site Safety Officer to secure the emergency area and restrict unauthorized personnel from entering the emergency area.
- Absorbent material, Nitrile rubber gloves, impermeable Tyvek® coveralls, flagging/caution tape, and Tyvek® boot covers are located at the Fire Station on-site. This equipment will be used by the Site Safety Officer to secure the emergency area and restrict unauthorized personnel from entering the emergency area. This protective clothing should be worn by appropriately trained City of Page personnel to clean up small spills when qualified personnel are present and it is safe to do so.



6.0 Preliminary Response and Evacuation Procedures

6.1 Response to an Emergency Situation Immediately Dangerous to Life or the Environment

During an emergency, the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will need to remain calm, visible, responsive, and cooperative. By remaining calm and keeping the situation in perspective, the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will bring confidence to others involved in the situation and will be able to provide pertinent information needed by emergency response personnel.

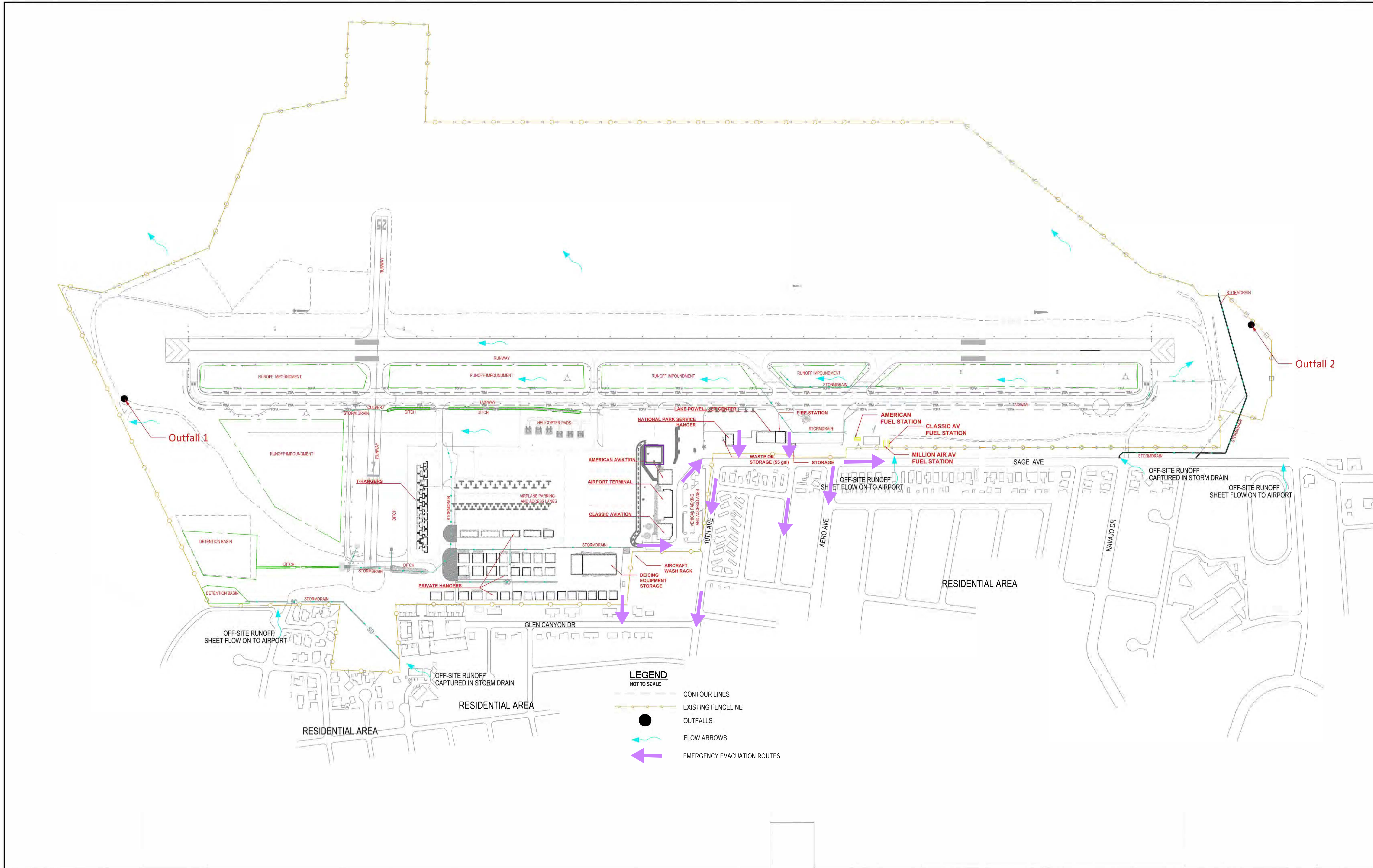
IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER NOT TO TAKE ANY UNNECESSARY RISKS.

At the first indication of an emergency situation, the following response and communication plan should be implemented by the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel or other designated personnel trained in proper emergency response procedures:

1. Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems to notify all personnel and visitors of an emergency situation.
2. Assess possible hazards to human health or the environment.
3. If necessary, the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will evacuate facility personnel, vendors and visitors in the immediate area of the emergency to an upwind location until emergency response personnel arrive on the scene. Employees will be instructed to shut off any machinery and proceed to the nearest exit in an orderly manner.

Refer to Figure 6-1, Emergency Evacuation Routes, for the evacuation routes for the City of Page Municipal Airport. Once assembled at the rendezvous location, an accounting will be made for all personnel by City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel. Missing personnel will be reported to the fire department immediately upon their arrival. The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will be responsible for dismissing employees after their presence has been verified, or for granting permission to re-enter the facility after the emergency response personnel announce that facility personnel may return to their work areas.

4. Contact the Page Risk Director and coordinate to contact the Page Fire Department (refer to the Emergency Response Chain of Command list in Table 3-1). If necessary, contact the hospital or ambulance (refer to Table 3-1). Emergency routes to the local hospital are provided in Figure 6-2, Hospital Access Routes. In addition, coordinate with the Manager of Risk Management to implement any Crisis Management Program.
5. Approach the incidence area from the upwind direction. If possible, stop the flow of fluid stored in the tank or material's container. The locations of the Emergency Shut-off switches for the tanks are illustrated in Figure 5-1. Close valves and/or shut off electricity to the pump(s) or other equipment, if possible and safe to do so. The locations of the shut-off valves are illustrated on the design as-builts that can be found in Exhibit E – Equipment Manuals of this document. Shut down vehicles in the area, if safe to do so.
6. Keep notes and document activities including significant events, times of such events, names and phone numbers of personnel contacted, and those who arrive on the emergency scene. This information can be recorded on the Emergency Response Summary forms located in Exhibit A, Documentation Forms. Retain completed forms in Exhibit B, Emergency Response Files.



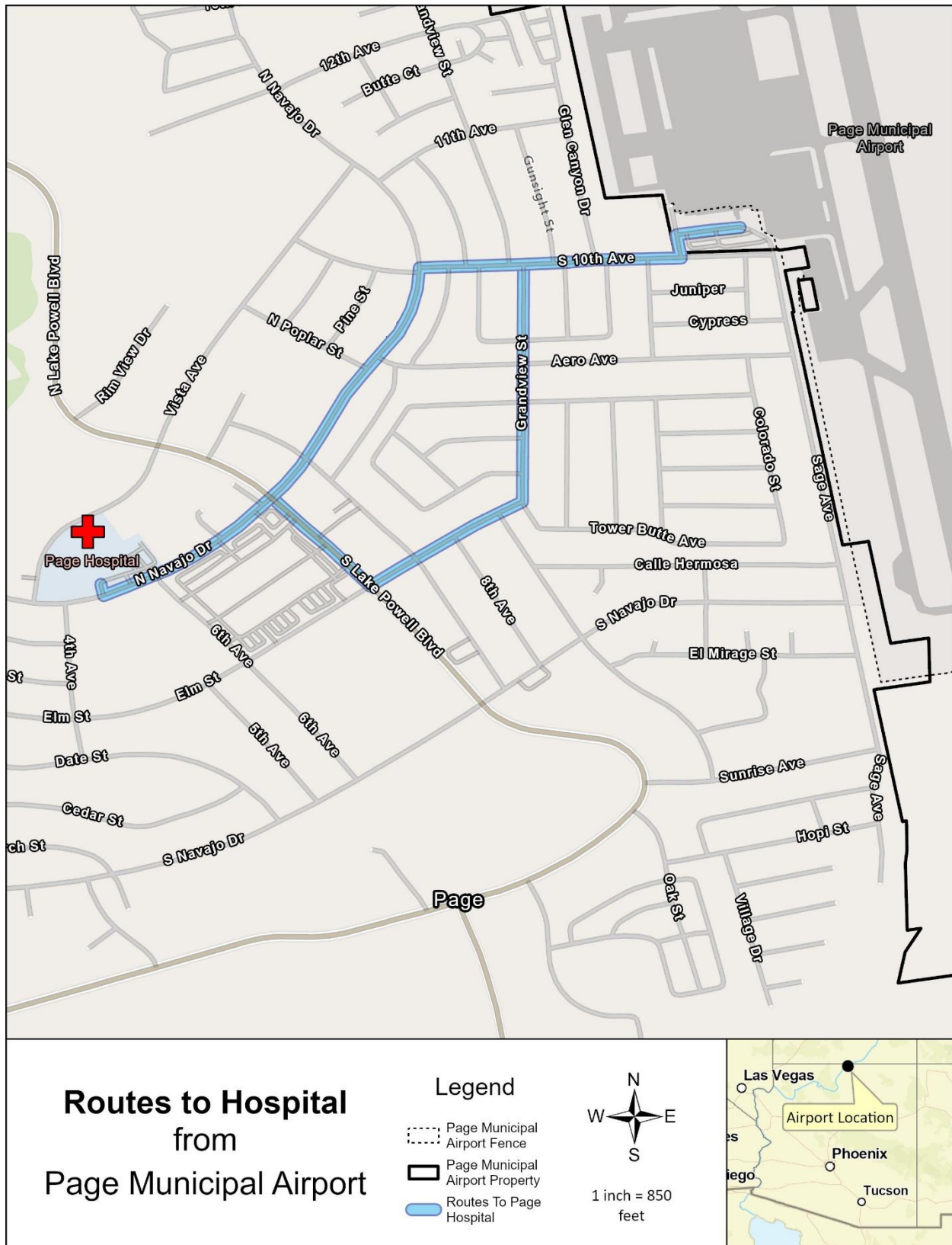


Figure 6-2 – Hospital Access Routes

7. The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel and City of Page Risk Director will coordinate to notify regulatory agencies, the National Response Center and the clean-up and disposal contractor (see list of contractors in Exhibit D). Initial verbal notification to the regulatory agencies is required within 24 hours after the incident for releases exceeding a reportable quantity. Reportable quantities are identified in Exhibit C – Title 40 – Protection of Environment, Part 302.4 Hazardous substances and reportable quantities.

When federal, state, or local regulatory agencies (refer to Table 3-1) also require written documentation of any unauthorized releases of fuel or hazardous materials exceeding threshold limits to the environment, this documentation should be requested from the regulatory agency during the initial telephone notification. The documentation will include: the type and volume of material released, the date of the incident, measures undertaken to mitigate the incident, estimated quantity of material released to the environment, disposition of recovery material resulting from the incident, extent of any injuries, the current status of the incident, and names and telephone numbers of persons to be contacted for further information.

The telephone call will be documented on the Telephone Confirmation Form (Form A-3) provided in Exhibit A. Telephone conversations require follow-up written notification within fifteen (15) days after the incident.

6.2 Response to a Routine Situation Which is Not Immediately Dangerous to Life or the Environment

At the first indication of a routine situation, such as a spill or release not immediately dangerous to life or the environment, the following response and communication plan or an equivalent should be implemented by the Site Safety Officer, City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel, or designated City of Page employee trained in proper emergency response procedures.

1. If possible, stop the flow of fluid stored in the container or tank by closing valves and/or shut off electricity to the pump(s).
2. Containment is the next priority. Spread absorbent material stored at several locations and identified on Figure 5-1 on the spill and erect a barrier of flagging and caution tape to keep out unauthorized personnel.
3. Take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fire, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread.
4. Notify the City of Page Risk Director (refer to Table 3-2). The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will then be responsible for contacting the cleanup and disposal contractor (see Exhibit D).
5. Visually monitor for leaks, pressure build-ups, gas generation, or ruptures of valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.
6. Keep notes and document activities including significant events, times of such events, names and phone numbers of personnel contacted, and those who arrive on the emergency scene. This information can be recorded on the Emergency Response Summary forms provided in Exhibit A. Retain completed forms in Exhibit B, Emergency Response Files.
7. The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will coordinate with the City of Page Risk Director to notify regulatory agencies. Initial verbal notification to the regulatory agencies is required within 24 hours after the incident. When federal, state, or local regulatory agencies (refer to Table 3-1) also require written

documentation of any unauthorized releases of fuel or hazardous materials exceeding threshold limits to the environment, this documentation should be requested from the regulatory agency during the initial telephone notification.

The documentation will include: the type and volume of material released, the date of the incident, measures undertaken to mitigate the incident, estimated quantity of material released to the environment, disposition of recovery material resulting from the incident, extent of any injuries, the current status of the incident, and names and telephone numbers of persons to be contacted for further information.

The telephone call will be documented on the Telephone Confirmation Form (Form A-3) provided in Exhibit A. Telephone conversations require follow-up written notification within fifteen (15) days after the incident.

6.3 Notification

6.3.1 Spills Exceeding Reportable Quantities

Spills of oil or other regulated chemicals exceeding reportable quantities (as defined in 40 CFR 302.4) into or upon the navigable waters (including wetlands and municipal stormwater systems) of the United States or adjoining shorelines will be reported **IMMEDIATELY** to the following:

U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C.
National Response Center
(24-Hour #) (800) 424-8802
(24-Hour #) (202) 267-2675

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
Waste Programs
Notification: (602) 207-2330
Emergency Response Assistance: (602) 390-7894

A copy of 40 CFR 302.4 is included in Exhibit C – Title 40 – Protection of Environment, Part 302.4 Hazardous substances and reportable quantities. The most recent version of 40 CFR 302.4 should be obtained annually by the City of Page Risk Director to ensure compliance with this regulation.

The verbal spill report to the US Coast Guard and/or ADEQ shall include the following minimum information:

1. The name of the person making the report, their job title and the name of the company.
2. Time and date of the spill.
3. Identity of the chemical spilled.
4. Approximate quantity spilled.
5. Location and source of spill.
6. Cause and circumstances of the spill.
7. Existing and potential hazards.
8. Personal injuries or casualties, if any.
9. Corrective action being taken and an appropriate timetable to control, contain and clean up the spill.
10. Name(s) and telephone number(s) of individual(s) who discovered the spill.
11. Identity of the personnel currently at the site of the spill.
12. Other unique or unusual circumstances.
13. Other government agencies that have been notified or will be notified.

6.3.2 Spills Exceeding 1,000 Gallons

Should the City of Page Municipal Airport incur a spill in excess of 1,000 gallons in a single event or have two reportable spill¹ events within any 12-month period, the City of Page shall submit to the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator (Region IX) the following information within 60 days from the time the City of Page Municipal Airport became aware of the spill.

1. Name of the facility
2. Name(s) of the owner
3. Location of the facility
4. Date and year of initial facility operation
5. Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput
6. Description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams and topographical maps
7. A complete copy of the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan with any amendments
8. The cause(s) of such spill, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred
9. The corrective actions and countermeasures taken, including an adequate description of equipment repairs and/or replacements
10. Additional preventative measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence.
11. Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan or spill event

This information will be submitted to the following EPA Regional Administrator:

EPA
Region IX Administrator
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-1500

It is recommended that all oral contacts with government agencies in connection with spills be documented in writing, including the name of person contacted, agency, time and date of call, and a brief summary of the discussion. This memorandum should be filed with this Plan and submitted to the City of Page Risk Director for future reference.

¹ A reportable spill is a discharge of oil that violates applicable water quality standards, exceeds reportable quantities and/or causes a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water.

7.0 Spill Containment

The following section describes the equipment to use and procedures to follow to contain a routine spill that is not immediately dangerous to life or the environment (Figure 6-1). The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel or designated City of Page employee trained in proper emergency response procedures has the primary responsibility for handling routine spills.

7.1 Equipment

- Absorbent material
- Non-sparking shovel
- Empty 55-gallon drum
- Rubber gloves
- Coveralls
- Boot covers
- Plastic decontamination basin
- Soap and brush

7.2 Procedure

- DO NOT SMOKE NEAR SPILL AREA.
- Notify City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel (refer to Table 3-2) to lockout/tagout all nearby machinery which may produce sparks, flame, or heat.
- Assess situation, determine quantity spilled. For spills that are too large to be remediated by trained City of Page employees, the clean-up and disposal contractor will be contacted to clean-up the spill (see list of contractors in Exhibit D).
- Put on coveralls, boot covers and rubber gloves.
- Spread absorbent material to contain spill and barricade area using flagging and caution tape to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the spill area.
- Completely absorb all spilled material with absorbent material.
- Using non-sparking shovel, shovel absorbent material into empty 55-gallon drum.
- Label the drum with the name of material and date of accumulation.
- Decontaminate and return equipment to the proper storage area. Soap and water and mechanical cleaning with a brush will be used to remove all obvious contamination from the tools. The tools will then be rinsed with water. This procedure will be repeated, if necessary. All decontamination will be performed in a plastic basin. All wash and rinse waters along with the used absorbent material will be placed into the drum from the plastic basin and prepared for disposal.
- Close drum tightly.
- Notify City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel (refer to Table 3-2) and contact the clean-up and disposal service to remove and dispose the contaminated material according to all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
- Replenish absorbent material supply and other equipment as necessary after each spill incident.

8.0 Chemical Data Sheet

8.1 Potential Hazards Associated with Suspected Compounds

Refer to the City of Page Municipal Airport Safety Data Sheets located at the City of Page Municipal Airport and City of Page 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Program.

9.0 Release Detection

9.1 Method of Detecting a Release

Release detection for the Jet Fuel A and 100 LL Av Gas fuel storage tanks located at the fuel farms south of the Storage building at the City of Page Municipal Airport includes an automated spill detection system, including interstitial space monitoring and tank level monitoring equipment.

Release detection for the fuel tanks includes visual observation and product inventory accounting. Leak detection methods during aircraft fueling and tank fill activities include visual observations.

Release detection for other hazardous and regulated materials storage areas include visual observations for signs of spillage, cracks in containers, and stained concrete or soil.

If for some reason a fuel leak is not detected by visual observation, it can be confirmed through the method of product inventory accounting.

10.0 Follow-Up

10.1 Internal and Regulatory Agency Communications

The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will keep the Risk Director informed of project status, schedule for completion of necessary repairs, contractors hired to repair problems, budgetary concerns, workers compensation claims, and other pertinent information. These updates should be communicated weekly or monthly, or as the situation dictates.

Communications will be documented through written memoranda and filed accordingly. Records of telephone communications will be maintained on the Telephone Confirmation Form (Form A-3) provided in Exhibit A. Copies of all incident response memoranda, response checklists and other documentation must be submitted to Risk Management.

Initial verbal notification to the regulatory agencies is required within 24 hours after the incident. Federal, state, or local regulatory agencies (refer to Table 3-1) also require written follow-up documentation of any unauthorized releases to the environment above a reportable quantity. Reportable quantities of hazardous materials are identified in Exhibit C – Title 40 – Protection of Environment, Part 302.4 Hazardous substances and reportable quantities.

When federal, state, or local regulatory agencies (refer to Table 3-1) also require written documentation of any unauthorized releases of fuel or hazardous materials exceeding threshold limits to the environment, this documentation should be requested from the regulatory agency during the initial telephone notification. The documentation will include: the type and volume of material released, the date of the incident, measures undertaken to mitigate the incident, estimated quantity of material released to the environment, disposition of recovery material resulting from the incident, extent of any injuries, the current status of the incident, and names and telephone numbers of persons to be contacted for further information. The telephone call will be documented on the Telephone Call Confirmation sheets provided in Exhibit A. Telephone conversations require follow-up written notification within fifteen (15) days after the incident.

10.2 Clean-Up and Disposal Services

In the event that the leak or spill is too large to be cleaned up solely by City of Page personnel, the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will contact the clean-up and disposal contractor (see list of contractors in Exhibit D) to remediate the incident. If clean up involves removal of contaminated soils, all applicable federal, state, and local requirements for the disposal of the contaminated soils must be followed.

10.3 Method for Evaluating Response

If an emergency occurs at the City of Page Municipal Airport, the response and follow-up to the emergency will be evaluated by the City of Page. The City of Page Risk Director will designate an HWCP and ERP evaluator that will review the response to the emergency. The evaluator will review all Plan forms and documentation to determine if all necessary information was recorded and that the proper authorities were notified. The evaluator will also interview the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel, local emergency response personnel and state agency personnel to determine the facility response to the emergency. The evaluator will also ascertain if the follow-up response to the emergency was managed adequately and efficiently.

The evaluator will complete the Incident Critique Form (Form A-6) located in Appendix A and recommend any changes needed to improve emergency response and the Plan to the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel and City of Page Risk Management.

10.4 Provisions for Follow-Up Studies

In the event that a release is detected and it is determined to have possibly affected the surrounding environment, the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will coordinate with the Risk Director to contact an environmental consultant to further investigate the situation and determine if remedial actions are required. The environmental consultant may perform one or more of the following:

- Monitoring or testing of vapors within the soil gas in and near the area of possible contamination.
- Analysis of soil core samples for hydrocarbon and/or chemical contamination in the unsaturated zone, or
- Analysis of the groundwater surrounding the area of possible contamination for released product.

11.0 Emergency Equipment Inspection Schedule

11.1 Policy

Emergency equipment stored at the facility must be inspected regularly to safeguard against equipment failure in the case of an emergency. Storage tank monitoring and safety equipment also requires regular inspection in order to be able to prevent accidental releases and promptly and properly ascertain that a release has occurred. All emergency equipment and tank monitoring and safety equipment will be tested by the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel or designated City of Page employee/contractor trained in proper emergency response procedures. The date of inspection and the initials of the inspector will be entered on the City of Page/contractor's inspection sheet. Emergency safety equipment will be inspected according to manufacturer's specifications. Individual operators at the airport maintain internal inspection records for emergency equipment. Inspections and testing will be conducted according to the schedule outlined below.

11.2 Inspection

11.2.1 Emergency Equipment

- Fire extinguishers will routinely be inspected one time per month, also following any facility emergency and any known usage of the fire extinguisher. Inspection will be to confirm that the fire extinguisher is situated in the appropriate location, that the fire extinguisher is of the proper class (ABC and BC - used on aircrafts), and that the fire extinguisher is sufficiently charged. Inappropriate and improperly charged fire extinguishers shall be replaced.
- First aid and eyewash station will routinely be inspected once every month, also following any facility emergency and any known usage of the first aid equipment and eyewash. The first aid kit will be maintained to contain all emergency supplies recommended by the manufacturer. Fluid in the eye wash station will be inspected and changed according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Absorbent material and covered waste drum will routinely be inspected once a month, also following any facility emergency and any known usage of the absorbent material. Inspections will be conducted to confirm that the absorbent material and drum are situated in the appropriate location, that the sufficient and appropriate absorbent material is present, and that the drum has not been utilized for the disposal of any material other than absorbent material or contaminated Personal Protective Equipment.
- Broom, dustpan, and barrier equipment will routinely be inspected once a month and following any facility emergency to confirm that the equipment is stored in the proper location and is undamaged.
- Emergency tank shut off switches will routinely be checked monthly and following any facility emergency to confirm that the system is functioning properly. Emergency alarm equipment, including air horns and facility alarms, will be inspected monthly and following an emergency incident to confirm that the equipment is stored in the proper location and is undamaged.
- Personal protective equipment will be inspected monthly and following an emergency incident to confirm that the equipment is stored in the proper location and is undamaged.

11.2.2 Tank Equipment

- Tank monitoring and emergency equipment will be inspected routinely according to the manufacturer's specifications.

12.0 Training and Plan Testing

12.1 Personnel Training

All City of Page personnel at the City of Page Municipal Airport will be trained in procedures to follow in the case of an emergency. Every City of Page employee at the City of Page Municipal Airport must be trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Program. Applicable employee training requirements and job responsibilities are provided in Table 12-1, Employee Training Requirements. Integrated Management Plan training records will be completed, and a copy submitted to the City of Page Human Resources office for inclusion in personnel files. The original training records are to be retained in this plan for reference.

12.1.1 First Responder Awareness Level Training

Each employee shall have a minimum first responder awareness level training in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(i) requirements. First responders are individuals that are likely *to witness or discover a release, and shall take no further action* regarding the release beyond notifying the Site Safety Officer, City of Page Risk Director, City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel or the spill response team of the release.

First responders trained at the awareness level must: have competency and show an understanding of the type(s) and risks associated with a hazardous material release; understand the potential outcome(s) of a release; recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency situation; the ability to identify a hazardous substance in an emergency when possible; realize the need for additional resources and understand the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.

12.1.2 First Responder Operations Level Training

The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel, Site Safety Officer, and designated representative(s) shall be trained in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(ii), First Responder Operations Level. The first responder at the operations level responds to a release or potential release *for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property or the environment*.

First Responder Operations Level personnel are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without trying to stop the release. Their function is *to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading and prevent personnel exposure*.

First Responder Operations Level shall have a minimum eight-hour training and show competency in: knowledge of basic hazard and risk assessment techniques; selection and use of PPE provided; understanding basic hazardous materials terms; performing basic control, containment or confinement within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available; understanding the implementation of basic decontamination procedures; and understanding the relative standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

12.1.3 Hazardous Materials Technician Training

The Spill Response Team and other parties responsible for stopping the release must be trained in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(iii), Hazardous Materials Technician. The hazardous materials technician responds *to the release for the purpose of stopping the release*.

Hazardous Materials Technicians must have a minimum 24 hours of training that includes all elements of a first responder operations level, and must also demonstrate proficiency in: knowing the City of Page ERP; understanding and knowing how to classify, identify and verify known and unknown materials using field survey equipment; knowing how to select and use proper PPE; understanding hazard and risk assessment techniques; understanding basic

chemical and toxicological terminology and material behavior; and knowing how to develop a site safety and control plan and carry out the elements of the plan, including decontamination and termination.

12.1.4 Hazardous Materials Response Team Training

Any City of Page employee or contractor required to clean up a release resulting from an emergency situation must have applicable training and meet the minimum experience standards established in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(4). These workers include on-site management and worker personnel responsible for actively cleaning up a release that have had a minimum 40 hours of initial training, coupled with an additional 24 hours of supervised field exposure. At least one employee must also have at least eight additional hours of specialty training associated with site management and supervision. Only personnel with training in accordance with 1910.120(e)(4) are allowed to remediate spills resulting from emergency situations.

12.1.5 New Personnel Training

All new personnel assigned to the City of Page Municipal Airport will receive training from the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel regarding the Plan prior to beginning work at the facility. Documentation of each employee's training will be maintained by the City of Page. A copy of the training agenda will also be maintained by the City of Page. Following Plan training, the employee will sign the City of Page Human Resources Training Documentation Form that will be provided during the training session for the Integrated Management Plan. The designated City of Page Plan training instructor will also sign and date the form. The original form will be maintained in the Plan file. The City of Page Human Resources Manager will maintain a copy of the signed Plan Training Documentation Form in the employee's file.

12.2 Plan Testing

Plan testing is required to determine the effectiveness of the Plan. A staged emergency will allow City of Page and local emergency personnel the opportunity to evaluate the Plan.

12.2.1 Personnel Roles

Each City of Page employee will perform the role expected in the instance of a real emergency. Local emergency response personnel will be notified in advance of the staged emergency to also allow the testing of their response. The City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel will declare the mock emergency. Personnel will then proceed as if an actual emergency had occurred. The City of Page personnel should proceed to communicate with their designated contacts; however, they should indicate that they are conducting an evaluation of the Plan and that a real emergency has not occurred. The changes that may result from implementation of the mock emergency to the Plan will be recorded as written revisions to this Plan.

12.2.2 Method of Evaluation

The City of Page Risk Director will designate a Plan staged emergency evaluator, who will observe the mock emergency and review the emergency response and emergency documentation. The evaluator will then recommend any changes needed to improve emergency response and the Plan to the City of Page Risk Director. Document results of the evaluation on Emergency Spill Response Plan Test Critique Form (Form A-5).

12.2.3 Schedule

The staged emergency will be coordinated with local emergency response personnel, the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel and the City of Page Risk Director. Staged emergencies will be conducted according to a schedule determined by local emergency response personnel, the City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel and the City of Page Risk Director.

Table 12-1 – Emergency Response Chain of Command for Page Municipal Airport

Personnel Responsibility	Initial Training Requirement	Applicable OSHA Citation	Primary Duties	Refresher Training Requirements
Employee	Awareness – First Responder: Stand Up Safety Meeting	29CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(i)	Understand the hazards of chemicals, routes of exposure and implement notification procedures	Annual safety meeting or whenever requested
Site Safety Officer	First Responder – Operations Level: 8 hours	29CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(ii)	Understand hazards of chemicals; contain release from safe distance; protect personnel, property and the environment; implement notification procedures	Annual 8 hour refresher
City of Page Municipal Airport Management Personnel	First Responder – Operations Level: 8 hours	29CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(ii)	Understand hazards of chemicals; contain release from safe distance; protect personnel, property and the environment; implement notification procedures	Annual 8 hour refresher
Spill Response Team	Hazardous Materials Technician: 24 hours	29CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(iii)	Stop release; identify chemical and hazards; understand the use of PPE; determine incident status and notification requirements	Annual 8 hour refresher
Risk Director	Hazardous Materials Technician: 24 hours	29CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(iii)	Stop release; identify chemical and hazards; understand the use of PPE; determine incident status and notification requirements	Annual 8 hour refresher
Remedial Response and Cleanup	Hazardous Materials Response Team: 40 hours plus 24 hour supervised on site work plus 8 hours supervisor (as needed)	29CFR 1910.120 (e)(4)	Remedial response and cleanup of release	Annual 8 hour refresher

13.0 Revising and Updating

13.1 Policy

The primary methods of formal communication between Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan responsible personnel are documents that inform or direct activities affecting the major elements of this Plan as outlined in Section 2, Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan Summary. The Plan and included documents shall be controlled utilizing procedures outlined in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Section 13.0, Revising and Updating, of which this document is an appendix.

14.0 Abbreviations and Definitions

14.1 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOT	Department of Transportation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERP	Emergency Spill Response Plan
HWCP	Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LD50	Lethal Dose to 50% of Population
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MSDS	Material Safety and Data Sheet
NRT	National Response Team
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
REV	Revision
RQ	Reportable Quantity
SARA	Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
Division SSO	Division Site Safety Officer
TITLE III	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
TL _m	Median Tolerance Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
UST	Underground Storage Tank

14.2 Definitions

Term	Definition
Administrator	Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
CERCLA Hazardous Substance	A substance on the list defined in section 101(14) of CERCLA; listed substances appear in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR 302
Commission	The State emergency response commission, or the Governor if there is no commission, for the State in which the facility is located
Committee	The local emergency planning committee for the emergency planning district in which the facility is located
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Includes "carcinogens" (as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200) and other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect generally occurs as a result of long term exposure and is of long duration
Discharge	Includes but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping. The term shall not include any discharge of oil that is authorized by a permit issued pursuant to Section 13 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 (30 Stat. 1121, 33

Term	Definition
	USC 407) or sections 402 or 405 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 816 et seq., 33 USC 1251 et seq.)
Environment	Includes water, air and land, and the interrelationship which exists among and between water, air, land, and all living things - all surface and groundwater, land surface, or subsurface strata and ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States
Extremely Hazardous Substance	A substance included on the list in EPCRA section 302 (a)(2) or in the Appendices to 40 CFR 355, Emergency Planning and Notification
Facility	All buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person) for purpose of EPCRA section 304 and emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.
Fire Hazard	Includes any "flammable", "combustible liquid", "pyrophoric", and "oxidizer" (as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200)
Full-Time Employee	Means 2,000 hours per year of full-time equivalent employment. A facility calculates the number of full-time employees by totaling the hours worked during the calendar year by all employees, including contract employees, and dividing that total by 2,000 hours
Hazardous Category	Any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediately (acute) health hazard 2. Delayed (chronic) health hazard 3. Fire hazard 4. Sudden release of pressure 5. Reactive
Hazardous Chemical	Any hazardous chemical as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200(c), except that such term does not include the following substances: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any food, food additive, color additive, drug, or cosmetic regulated by the Food and Drug Administration 2. Any substance present as a solid in any manufactured item to the extent exposure to the substance does not occur under normal conditions of use 3. Any substance to the extent it is used for personal, family, or household purposes, or is present in the same form and concentration a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public 4. Any substance to the extent it is used in a research laboratory or a hospital or other medical facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual 5. Any substance to the extent it is used in routine agricultural operations or is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer
Hazardous Liquid	As defined by the US Department of Transportation, includes petroleum, petroleum product, and anhydrous ammonia
Immediately (Acute) Health Hazard	Includes "highly toxic", "toxic", "irritant", "sensitizer", "corrosive" (as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200) and other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect usually occurs rapidly as a result of short exposure and is of short duration
Mixture	Means any combination of two or more chemicals, if the combination is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction. However, if the combination was produced without a chemical reaction, it is also treated as a mixture. A mixture also includes any combination that consists of a chemical and associated impurities.

Term	Definition
SDS	Safety Data Sheet required to be developed under section 1910.1200(g) of title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations
Navigable Waters	As defined in section 502(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All navigable waters of the United States, as defined in judicial decisions prior to passage of the 1972 Amendments to the FWPCA (Pub. L. 92-500), and tributaries of such waters 2. Interstate waters 3. Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams that are utilized by interstate traveler for recreational or other purposes 4. Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams from which fish or shellfish are taken and sold in interstate commerce
Oil	Means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil
Onshore Facility	Means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States, other than submerged lands, which is not a transportation-related facility
Owner or Operator	Means any person owning or operating an onshore facility
Person	Any individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or interstate body.
Reactive	Includes "unstable reactive", "organic peroxide", and "water reactive" (as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200)
Release	Any spill, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance, CERCLA hazardous chemical, or toxic chemical.
Reportable Quantity	The reportable quantity established for any CERCLA hazardous substance in 40 CFR 302, Table 302.4. For any other substance, the reportable quantity is one (1) pound
Spill Event	Means a discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities, as defined in 40 CFR 110
State	Any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction.
Sudden Release of Pressure	Includes "explosive" and "compressed gas" (as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200)
Threshold Planning Quantity	Threshold quantity for an extremely hazardous substance as defined in 40 CFR 355
Title III	Means Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
Toxic Chemical	Any substance on the list in EPCRA section 313(c).

15.0 Table of Authorities

- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986, PL99-499.
- EPA Hazardous Chemical Reporting and Community Right-to-Know Requirements 40CFR 370.
- EPA Regulations for Emergency Planning and Notification under CERCLA, 40 CFR 355.
- EPA Toxic Chemical Release Reporting Regulations, 40 CFR 372.
- EPA Regulations on Oil Pollution Prevention, 40 CFR 112.
- Leeman, James E., 1989, Spill Reporting Procedures Guide, Bureau of National Affairs.
- National Response Team, 1986, Hazardous Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1).
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.38, Employee Emergency Plan.
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Title 49

EXHIBIT A

Documentation Forms

NOTE: Please make copies of the forms included in this Exhibit and retain the original forms in this document for future use.



FORM A-1

Emergency Response Summary Form

Date: _____

Page ____ of ____

Name: _____

Location: _____

Time (start): _____

Finish: _____

Personnel involved: _____

Signature of Preparer: _____

Material(s) involved: _____

Volume of Release: _____ (pounds, kilograms, gallons, liters)

Date/Time of Release: _____

Source of Release: _____

Description of Impacted Area: _____

Cleanup Activities: _____

Cleanup Contractor: _____

Waste Volume Generated and Disposal Location: _____



FORM A-3

Telephone confirmation Form

Date: _____

Page ____ of ____

Name: _____

Location: _____

Signature of Preparer: _____

Agency/Person Contacted: _____

Position: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Time and Date of Contact: _____

Time and Date of Release: _____

Mandatory Contact? Yes / No

Summary of Discussion: _____

Follow up required (specify): _____

Referenced to Another Agency? Yes / No

If so, whom: _____

Time and date of other contact: _____

FORM A-4

Emergency Response Evaluation Checklist

City of Page Municipal Airport

Primary Hazards	Identify the Primary Hazards of the Incident	
	Chemical Exposure	Material: Quantity: Route(s) of Exposure Inhalation Sorbition Ingestion Puncture
	Chemical Hazard	Toxic Corrosive Ignitable Reactive
	Fire and Explosion	Flash Point Ignition Sources Present
	Physical Hazards	Confined Space PPE Hazardous Atmosphere
Offensive Objectives	What Needs to be Accomplished	Containment Stop Release Source Determine if Qualified Personnel are Available to Collect, Package and Decontaminate Release
Defensive Objectives	What is Required to Protect Against Exposure	Sound Alarms Turn Off Power When Safe Turn Off or Close Feeder Valves Notify Others of Hazards
INITIATE CHAIN OF COMMAND		
Identify Hazard Controls	Engineering Controls	Ventilation
		Isolation
		Sorbent
	Administrative Controls	Assign Duties Evaluate Response Objectives and Provide Oversight
Authorization of Safety Officer:		
Signature		Date



FORM A-5

Emergency Spill Response Plan Test Critique Form

Date: _____

Page ____ of ____

Name: _____

Location: _____

Signature of Preparer: _____

Yes No

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Current Name(s) and Telephone Numbers for Emergency Response Chain of Command |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Site Specific Equipment Changed / Adequately Described |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | On-site Emergency Equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Evacuation Procedures and Locations Current and Free of Hazards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Spill Containment Equipment Adequately Described and Located on the Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chemical Inventory and Materials Safety Data Sheets Current |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Release Detection Equipment Accurately Described and Current |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Emergency Equipment Description Current and Accurate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Personnel Training Records Current\All Personnel Included |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Controlled Copies Current and Distribution List Accurate |

Recommendations for Upgrading and Issuing New Controlled Copies:

FORM A-6

Emergency Spill Response Plan Test Critique Form

Date: _____ Page ____ of ____
Name: _____
Location: _____
Time (start): _____ Finish: _____

Personnel involved: _____

Signature of Preparer: _____

Material(s) involved: _____

Volume of Release: _____ (pounds, kilograms, gallons, liters)

Local Authorities Responding: _____

Outside Contractors Responding: _____

Cause of Incident: _____

Specify what response system failed to function properly:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Notification Response | <input type="checkbox"/> Internal Alarm | <input type="checkbox"/> External Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Numbers | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazard Assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Protection/Suppression | <input type="checkbox"/> Spill Containment | <input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Kits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Decontamination | <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation | <input type="checkbox"/> Shut Down/Lockout Tagout |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Emergency Reporting | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Emergency Mgmt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe below): | | |



Date: _____

Page ____ of ____

Immediate (temporary) Corrective Action for system failure:

Permanent Corrective Action:

EXHIBIT B

Emergency Response Files

**PAGE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY SPILL
RESPONSE PLAN**

**FORM A-1
EMERGENCY RESPONSE SUMMARY FORM**

Date: 6/18/23 Page 1 of 1
Name: L Davis-McCluskey
Location: PGA North Apron
Time (start): 9 00 AM Finish: 2 00 PM
Personnel involved: Joshua Williams - Contour Airlines Mechanic
Signature of Preparer: [Signature]
Material(s) involved: Jet A
Volume of Release: 2-4 gallons (pounds, kilograms, gallons, liters)
Date/Time of Release: 6/18/23 9 00 AM
Source of Release: Wing compartment contour aircraft
Description of Impacted Area: North Apron tie down/heavy apron
Containment Method: 20 gal trash can caught most of the fuel, dry absorbent + fuel wipes used to contain + clean
Cleanup Activities: dry absorbent used, fuel wipes
Cleanup Contractor: n/a Contour cleaned area
Waste Volume Generated and Disposal Location: < 4 gallons disposed by FBO American Aviation

**PAGE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY SPILL
RESPONSE PLAN**

**FORM A-2
EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTES FORM**

Date: 6/18/23
Name: L. Davis-McCluskey
Location: PGA

Page 1 of 1

Signature of Preparer: [Signature]
Emergency response activity:

FD was already on site & determined
further action wasn't needed

Summary of Activities Undertaken:

Fuel spill during maintenance of aircraft
Contract mechanic immediately contained
spill in 20-gallon trash can + used dry
absorb to contain. Fuel wipes used
to clean area.

FD was on site; determined no
further action was needed due
to small volume of spill

**PAGE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY SPILL
RESPONSE PLAN**

**FORM A-3
TELEPHONE CONFIRMATION FORM**

Date: 6/13/23 Page 1 of 1
 Name: L. Davis McCluskey
 Location: PGA
 Signature of Preparer: [Signature]

Agency/Person Contacted: PGA
 Position: Admin Assistant
 Telephone Number: 928-645-4240
 Time and Date of Contact: 10am Time and Date of Release: 9am

Mandatory Contact: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Summary of Discussion:

Contract agent reported spill, on-site FD also
reported spill + summary of action
 Follow up required (specify):

Airport Director Informed

Referenced to Another Agency? Yes ☒ No

If so, whom: _____

Time and date of other contact: _____

**PAGE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY SPILL
RESPONSE PLAN**

FORM A-4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE EVALUATION CHECKLIST CITY OF PAGE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT		
Primary Hazards	Identify the Primary Hazards of the Incident	
	Chemical Exposure	Material: <i>Jet A</i>
		Quantity: <i>24 gallons</i>
		Route(s) of Exposure
		Inhalation Sorption Ingestion Puncture
	Chemical Hazard	Toxic Corrosive Ignitable Reactive
		Flash Point
	Fire and Explosion	Ignition Sources Present
	Physical Hazards	Confined Space
		PPE
Hazardous Atmosphere		
Offensive Objectives	What Needs to be Accomplished	Containment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Stop Release Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Determine if Qualified Personnel are Available to Collect, Package and Decontaminate Release <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Defensive Objectives	What is Required to Protect Against Exposure	Sound Alarms <i>n/a</i>
		Turn Off Power When Safe <i>n/a</i>
		Turn Off or Close Feeder Valves <i>n/a</i>
		Notify Others of Hazards <i>n/a</i>
INITIATE CHAIN OF COMMAND		
Identify Hazard Controls	Engineering Controls	Ventilation <i>outside</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Isolation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sorbent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Administrative Controls	Assign Duties <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Evaluate Response Objectives and Provide Oversight <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>FD</i>

**PAGE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY SPILL
RESPONSE PLAN**

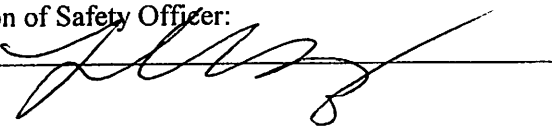
FORM A-4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE EVALUATION CHECKLIST CITY OF PAGE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	
Authorization of Safety Officer:	
Signature 	Date <u>6/18/23</u>

EXHIBIT C

Title 40 – Protection of Environment

Part 302.4 Hazardous substances and reportable quantities

Due to the size of this document, it is not attached herein as an exhibit. It can be accessed and downloaded here:

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-J/part-302/section-302.4>

EXHIBIT D

Oil Spill Clean-Up Contractors

List of Key Contacts

ACTIVITY/WASTE STREAM	SUPPLIER/CONTRACTOR	PHONE NUMBER
Waste (Trash) Disposal	Allied Waste Services	(928) 645-3885
Waste Oil Recycle	Thermofluids, Inc.	(800) 350-7565
	Southwest Petroleum Waste Management	(623) 772-5992
	Sunwest	(928) 645-9268
Hazardous Waste Disposal	Four Corners Environmental	(928) 714-9374
Large-Scale Repairs of Airport Equipment	City of Page	(928) 645-8861
Repairs of Aircraft Equipment	Classic Aviation	(928) 645-5356
	American Aviation	(928) 608-1060

EXHIBIT E

Equipment Manuals

Attachment F – Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan



SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

for:

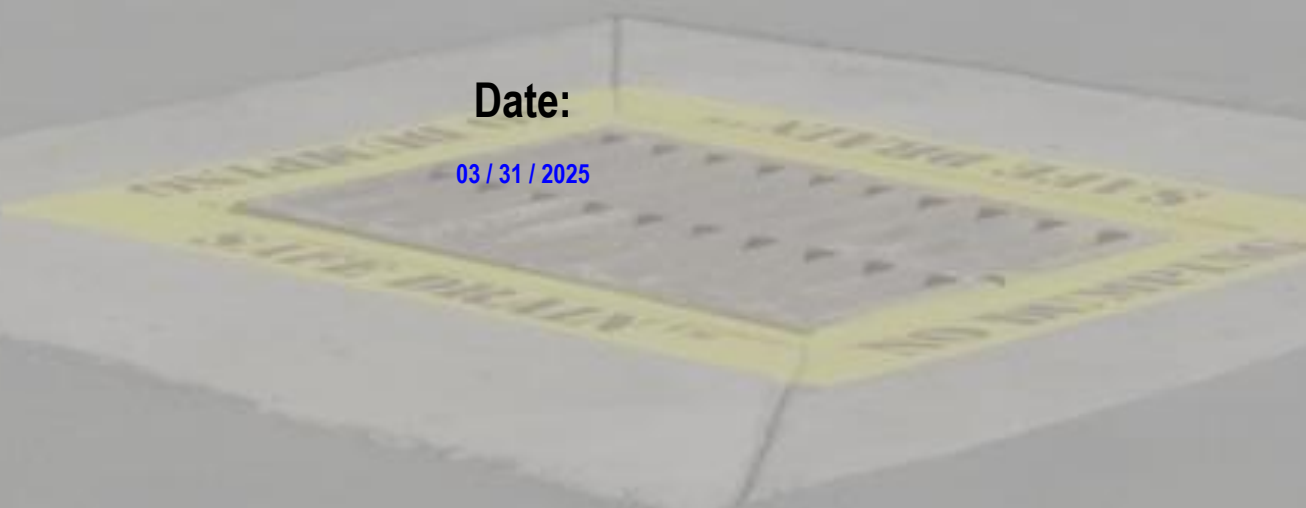
Page Municipal Airport
238 10th Avenue
Page, Arizona 86040

Contact(s):

Kyle Christiansen – Airport Director
928-645-4302
Kchristiansen@pageaz.gov

Date:

03 / 31 / 2025



Management Approval

The manpower, equipment and materials required to prevent, expeditiously control and remove harmful quantities of hydrocarbon products discharged into waters of the United States as detailed in this Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan will be implemented as herein described.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name: Kyle Christiansen

Title: Page Municipal Airport Director

Professional Engineer Certification

A Professional Engineer has reviewed and certified this Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan on the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Review and Acceptance page of this Integrated Management Plan. By the Professional Engineer's signature and seal, he/she certifies and attests that he/she has examined the facility and is familiar with the provisions of 40 CFR 112, Oil Pollution Prevention. To the best of his/her knowledge and belief, based on the information provided by the City of Page, the information contained in this plan is accurate. Further, he/she attests that this plan has been prepared in accordance with good professional practices.

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1.0 Facility Description

Name and location of facility:

Name:	City of Page Municipal Airport
Street Address:	238 10th Avenue
P.O. Box:	P.O. Box 1180
City:	Page
County:	Coconino
State:	Arizona
Zip Code:	86040
Phone:	928-645-8861

Address and Phone Number of City of Page Human Resource/Risk Director:

Name:	Ms. Rachell French
Address:	697 Vista Avenue
City:	Page
P.O. Box	P.O. Box 1180
State:	Arizona
Zip Code:	86040
Phone:	928-645-4231

Name and Phone Number of Person(s) Responsible for Spill Prevention at this Facility:

Name:	Mr. Kyle Christiansen - Airport Director
Phone:	(928) 645-4302
Cell:	(928) 645-8861

Name:	Mr. Chris Sloan – Site Safety Officer
Phone:	928-645-4234
Cell:	(435) 238-4203

2.0 Chemical Inventory

City of Page Municipal Airport operations include aircraft washing, aircraft maintenance and repair, aircraft fueling, runway maintenance, hangar maintenance, and vehicle washing.

A complete inventory of the chemicals used at the City of Page Municipal Airport facilities was completed in January 2020 for the purposes of this Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan. Additional chemical inventories are required for new leaseholders as they occupy City of Page Municipal Airport facilities. The inventory is provided in Exhibit A – Chemical Inventory by Operator. Although inventory quantities and vendors may change on a monthly basis as materials and products are used, the chemicals included in Exhibit A are representative of routine facility activities. An update of the chemicals used and stored at the City of Page Municipal Airport is required annually. The importance of maintaining up to date Safety Data Sheets (SDS) [formerly Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs)] and having personnel informed of a new chemical when brought on-site and trained in the chemical's proper and safe use is discussed in Section 9, Pollutant Toxic Effects.

3.0 Potential Spill Sources and Controls

This section identifies the practices used to **prevent** the occurrence of a spill and the **countermeasures** (spill contingency plan) should a spill breach the existing primary containment. The Facility Spill Contingency Plan is located in Exhibit C. Specific routine and emergency spill response procedures necessary to protect human health and the environment are also included in the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Response Plan.

A routine situation, as defined in Emergency Response Plan, is any small leak discovered through a test for the integrity of the above ground storage tank system, a breach in any secondary containment vessel or any situation that may appear to allow a release of a hazardous or regulated material into the environment at the site. Routine situations may include small releases of regulated materials (oils, antifreeze, solvents) or hazardous materials (caustics, solvents) below reportable quantities within secondary containment at locations where the accumulation of vapors do not present a fire or health hazard. The Department of Transportation defines "small" as a leak from a small (55 gallon) container.

A routine situation may become an emergency situation in the following circumstances:

- An above ground storage tank or containment vessel leak discovered as a result of a test is so significant that immediate danger to employees, the public or the environment is likely.
- Media or non-City of Page groups become aware of the problem.
- An explosion or fire has occurred at the location as a result of the release.
- The material(s) involved are extremely hazardous (40CFR355.20), toxic (40CFR372.65) or immediately dangerous to life or health (NIOSH publication 87-108).

The preventive measures are used to operate, store, and load/unload regulated and hazardous chemicals and to conduct periodic inspections as identified in the text of this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan document within the Best Management Practices section. The implementation of these procedures should ensure the integrity of primary containment and minimize the need to utilize control measures and perform countermeasures.

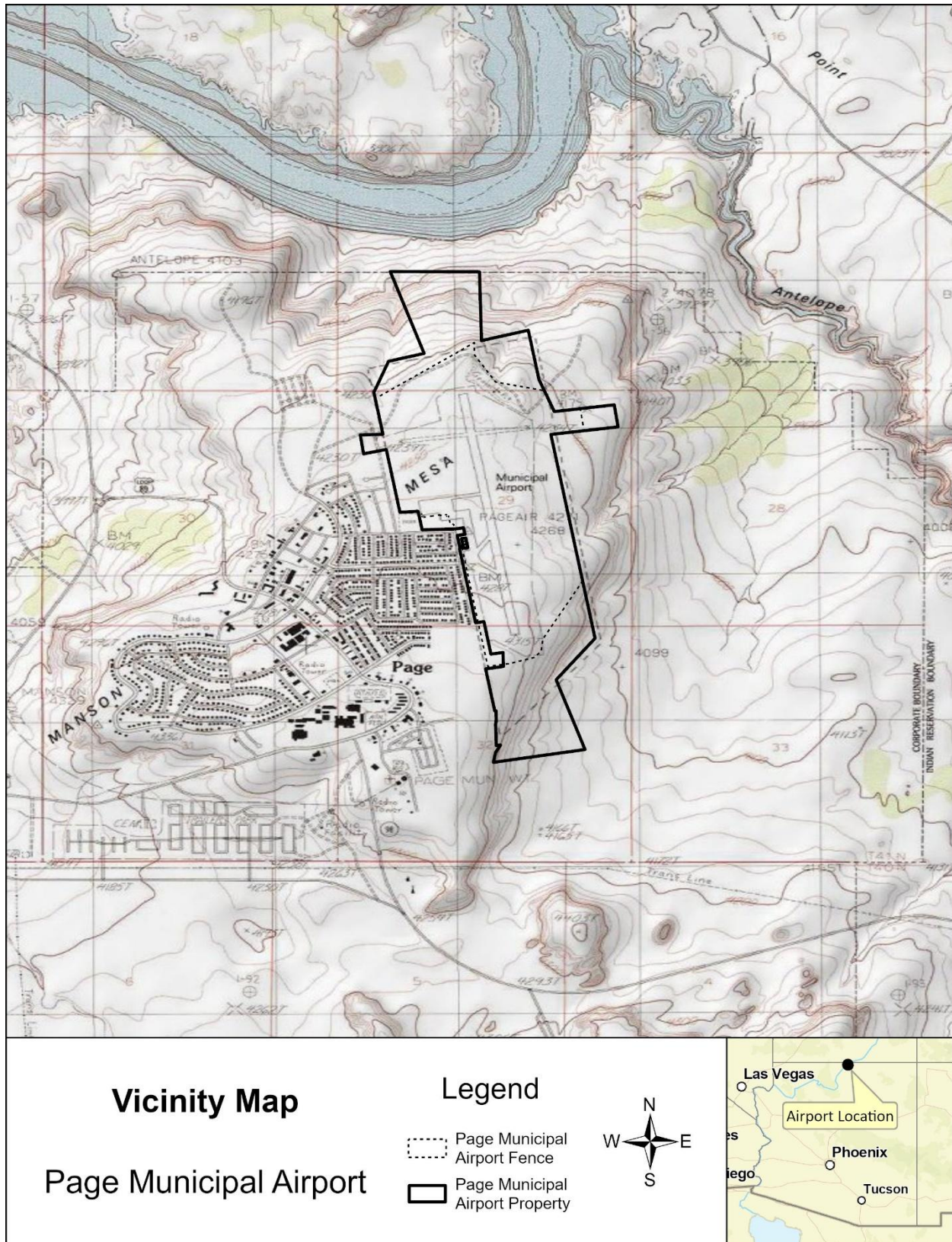
The countermeasures are planned to provide sufficient containment capacities and to implement procedures to prevent a discharge of regulated chemicals from reaching navigable waters of the United States.

During the operational hours of the City of Page Municipal Airport, there shall be at least one person present who is trained in the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan procedures. In case of a spill, the Facility Spill Contingency Plan located in Exhibit C, shall be implemented.

There are numerous potential spill sources at the City of Page Municipal Airport, including aircraft maintenance and repair; aircraft fueling; activities conducted at the above ground storage tanks (ASTs); and materials storage areas. Figure 3-1, Vicinity Map, provides an illustration of the site location.

Figure 3-2, Site Plan, provides an illustration of the site, including the locations of each operator and other ancillary facility structures. The specific facility potential spill sources include the following.

1. The Fixed Base Operator (FBO) fuel farms are located southwest of Runway 15-33 and south of the electrical storage building. Both Classic Aviation and American Aviation each operate two 12,000-gallon ASTs, one containing Jet A Fuel, and the other containing 100 Low Lead Aviation Gas (100 LL Av Gas). Million Air Lake Powell operates two 10,000-gallon ASTs, one containing Jet A Fuel, and the other containing 100 LL Av Gas. The FBOs also operate fuel trucks with tank contents and capacities as follows:



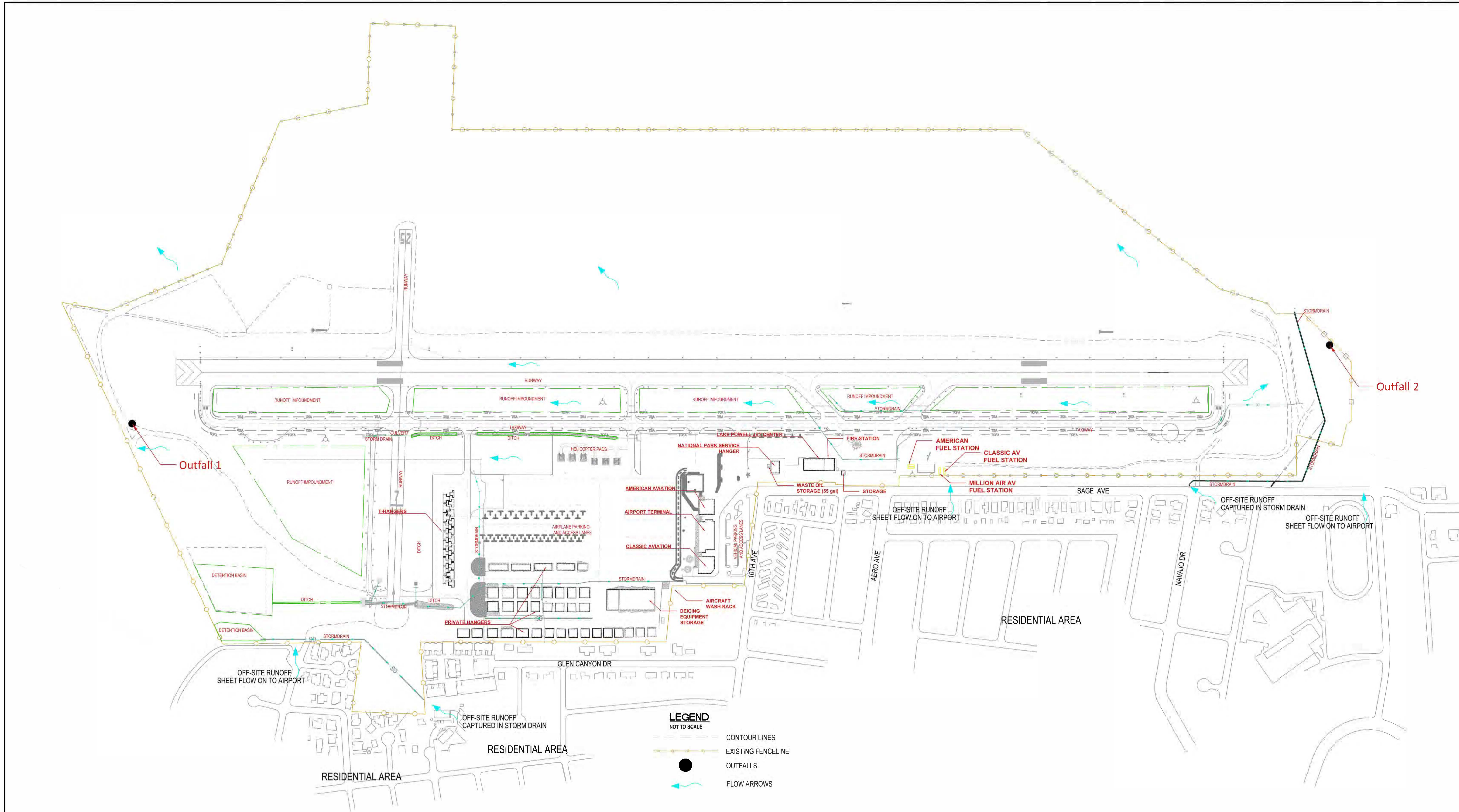
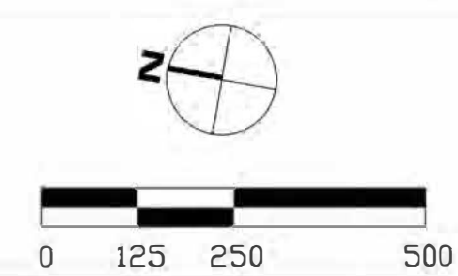


Figure 3-2 -- Site Plan Map



REVISIONS			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

- Classic Aviation:
 - i. Two trucks contain Jet A fuel with tank capacities of 2,000 gallons each.
 - ii. Two trucks contain Av Gas 100 LL with tank capacities of 650 and 1,000 gallons.
 - iii. One mobile AST contains gasoline with a tank capacity of 200 gallons.
 - American Aviation:
 - i. One truck contains Jet A fuel with tank capacity of 2,500 gallons.
 - ii. Two trucks contain Av Gas 100 LL with tank capacities of 485 and 750 gallons.
 - Million Air Lake Powell:
 - i. One truck contains Jet A fuel with tank capacity of 3,000 gallons.
 - ii. One truck contains Av Gas 100 LL with a tank capacity of 750 gallons.
2. Aircraft fueling activities are conducted on ramps and tie-down areas at least 50 feet away from buildings.
 3. Waste oil/fuel is stored in one 1,000-gallon AST located in the American Aviation hangar and in various 55-gallon drums located at interior and exterior locations at the airport.
 4. Aircraft maintenance, including fluid transfers, parts cleaning, and other miscellaneous activities are conducted within the Classic Aviation hangar.
 5. Aircraft maintenance, including fluid transfers, parts cleaning, and other miscellaneous activities, conducted within the American Aviation hangar.
 6. Aircraft maintenance, including fluid transfers, parts cleaning, and other miscellaneous activities, conducted within the National Park Service hangar.
 7. Miscellaneous chemical storage and transport occurs at several buildings at the City of Page Municipal Airport.

3.1 Above Ground Storage Tanks

Jet Fuel A, 100 Low Lead Aviation Gas, and Gasoline ASTs

Classic Aviation, American Aviation, and Million Air Lake Powell operate the ASTs that service most of the operators at the City of Page Municipal Airport. Classic Aviation and American Aviation each operate two 12,000-gallon ASTs (total of four ASTs), one each containing Jet Fuel A and one each containing Av Gas 100 LL. Million Air Lake Powell operates two 10,000-gallon ASTs, one containing Jet A Fuel, and the other containing 100 LL Av Gas. All tanks are located on concrete pads, have an interstitial lining, and state-of-the-art alarm systems in accordance with ADEQ requirements. American Aviation's two ASTs are constructed within secondary containment structures.

The associated AST fuel pump systems are attached to the respective storage tank and fuel is pumped directly from the tank to the respective fuel truck. The emergency shut off switch for the Classic Aviation fuel pumps is located approximately 20 feet north of the ASTs on a 5-foot pole. The emergency shut off switch for the American Aviation fuel pumps is located approximately 20 feet north of the ASTs on the southeast corner of the Storage building. The emergency shut off switch for the Million Air Lake Powell fuel pumps is located on the west side of the tanks.

Classic Aviation also owns and operates four fuel trucks including two Jet A fuel trucks with 2,000-gallon capacities, and two 100 LL Av Gas fuel trucks with 650-gallon and 1,200-gallon capacities. With the monitoring equipment present on the ASTs, the vendor requirements for fuel delivery, and the personnel requirements during fuel transfer, the potential to cause a spill is small.

Classic Aviation also maintains a 200-gallon mobile AST containing gasoline for the fueling of their Jet A and 100 LL Av Gas fuel trucks adjacent to the aircraft washrack. The mobile AST is situated above asphalt. The emergency shut off switch is located immediately adjacent to the fuel pump. The nozzle automatically shuts off during fueling when it is not inserted in the truck's gas tank or another container. Classic Aviation personnel take the mobile AST off-site to be refilled every two months or as needed. The Classic Aviation FBO fuel trucks are fueled adjacent to the aircraft washrack.

American Aviation owns and operates three fuel trucks including a 2,500-gallon Jet A fuel truck, a 485-gallon 100 LL Av Gas truck, and a 750-gallon 100 LL Av Gas truck.

Million Air Lake Powell owns and operates two fuel trucks including a 3,000-gallon Jet A fuel truck and a 750-gallon 100 LL Av Gas truck.

If a spill were to occur from the ASTs, the chances for the material to reach navigable waters of the United States are low, as material would probably discharge via surface drainage to the north, towards the retention basin, near the northwestern area of the City of Page Municipal Airport property.

However, if the spill occurred during a storm event, spilled material could co-mingle with stormwater and possibly reach navigable waters. If a spill occurred from one of the fuel trucks, the chances for the material to reach navigable waters of the United States would vary due to topography and the resulting surface drainage at the location of the fuel truck during the spill event.

Since the two Classic Aviation ASTs are dual-walled, the calculated storage capacity of the secondary containment for each tank is 110% of the volume of the interior tank. Should the entire contents of one tank rupture, the contents would be contained in the secondary containment tank. Should the secondary containment fail, or should a dispenser line or pump fail, the spill would discharge via surface drainage to the north, towards the retention basin near the northwestern area of the City of Page Municipal Airport property. American Aviation and Million Air Lake Powell ASTs are subject to the same conditions as listed above for Classic Aviation ASTs.

Should a dispensing line fail, the spill would discharge to the concrete surrounding the fuel pumps. In the case of a spill on the concrete fueling pad (Classic Aviation), the Facility Spill Contingency Plan located in Exhibit C shall be implemented. Spills occurring on the concrete pads will be cleaned by contractors listed in Exhibit B – Oil Spill Clean-Up Contractors-City of Page Municipal Airport.

3.2 Aircraft Fueling Activities

Classic Aviation, American Aviation, and Million Air Lake Powell, the FBOs at the City of Page Municipal Airport, provide airplane fuel for most of the aircraft located at the airport, including National Park Service aircraft and privately owned aircraft. Fuel trucks are filled at fuel farms that consist of ASTs and associated pumps located southwest of Runway 15-33. Aircraft are fueled not within 50 feet of any building, usually on the ramp or tie-down areas, with fuel pumped from the fuel trucks. Fuel for emergency services or afterhours operations is provided by the FBOs upon request.

Potential spills can occur during filling and transfer activities of fuels to ASTs, fuel trucks, and aircraft. Jet A fuel and 100 LL Av Gas is transported on-site by fuel trucks and delivered by the fueler to the FBO ASTs. The potential for a spill exists each time fuel is transferred, including: the filling of the Jet A fuel and the 100 LL Av Gas tanks at the ASTs; transferring fuel to the fuel trucks; and fueling aircraft. In the event of a release, City of Page personnel will follow the procedures outlined in the Facility Spill Contingency Plan located in Exhibit C.

3.3 Waste Oil/Fuel Storage

American Aviation, Classic Aviation, Million Air Lake Powell, Contour Airlines, Grand Canyon Airlines, Papillion Helicopters, and the National Park Service conduct pre-flight fuel inspections/testing to check for contamination in the fuel. The tested fuel is drained to 55-gallon drums. Storage and disposal of the waste fuel is the responsibility of the FBOs. Several 55-gallon drums are located both within hangars and at exterior location where the drums are exposed to potential precipitation at the City of Page Municipal Airport.

Interior building locations of waste oil or preflight fluid sample fuel storage containers include the following:

- Classic Aviation Hangar: Two 55-gallon drums for used Jet A and AV Gas located on the eastern wall of the hangar on a secondary containment pallet. Drum contents are recycled by various individuals for heating purposes and vehicle fueling. Sunwest, the waste oil contractor, pumps the tank for recycling off-site.
- American Aviation Hangar: One 1,000-gallon capacity waste oil AST is located within the hangar. Southwest Petroleum Waste Management, the waste oil contractor, pumps the tank for recycling off-site.

Exterior building locations of waste oil or preflight fluid sample fuel storage containers include the following:

- A total of four 55-gallon drums containing waste fuel are located adjacent to the Classic Aviation, American Aviation, and Million Air Lake Powell fuel farm ASTs. The drums are stored on pallets within secondary containment. The contents of the drums are recycled by various individuals for heating purposes and vehicle fueling.
- A total of one 55-gallon drum used to contain waste oil/fuels is located adjacent to the National Park Service hangar. The drum is overpacked and, reportedly, taken off-site and recycled by the National Park Service.

Locks on the 55-gallon drums prevent the illegal dumping of waste liquids other than waste oil/fuel into the drums. Private individuals requiring access to the waste oil/fuel drums must arrange for a City of Page Municipal Airport Maintenance Worker, American Aviation, or Classic Aviation personnel to be present for both unlocking the waste oil/fuel drums and for the transfer of waste oil/fuel into the drums. Sunwest and Southwest Petroleum Waste Management, the waste oil contractors for City of Page, pump the drums for recycling off-site.

In the event of a release, City of Page personnel will follow the procedures outlined in the Facility Spill Contingency Plan located in Exhibit C.

3.4 Aircraft Maintenance

Several businesses located at the City of Page Municipal Airport conduct routine maintenance on their aircrafts, including: Classic Aviation, American Aviation, and the National Park Service. Million Air Lake Powell does not conduct routine aircraft maintenance. Currently, Classic Aviation conducts the majority of the routine airplane maintenance at the City of Page Municipal Airport. Routine maintenance includes: brake fluid replacement; motor oil changes; lubricant replacement; battery recharging; painting (including stripping, primer, and painting); and windshield washer fluid replacement.

The potential for a spill exists when routine airplane maintenance activities involve the transfer of fluids. Airplane maintenance is mainly conducted inside hangars. Emergency maintenance activities may occur on ramps and tie-down areas, but the transfer of fluids is not authorized in these emergency situations. In all cases, therefore, the potential for a release to the environment and exposure to stormwater is small. In the event of a release, City of Page personnel will follow the procedures outlined in the Facility Spill Contingency Plan located in Exhibit C.

3.5 Miscellaneous Chemical Storage

Miscellaneous chemicals are stored at several buildings located throughout the City of Page Municipal Airport, including the American Aviation hangar; the Classic Aviation hangar; the National Park Service hangar; the Million Air Lake Powell hangar; private hangars; and several locations within the Main Terminal. The chemicals generally fall under the categories: cleaners/degreasers; antifreeze/coolant; lubricants; strippers/solvents; sealants; motor oil; paint; and battery acid. For a list of chemicals stored and used at each location, refer to Exhibit A – Chemical Inventory by Operator.

The potential for a spill exists each time a container is handled and the contents are used. Most chemicals are stored and used indoors, therefore a spill event to the environment and contact with stormwater is limited. However, some containers are stored and used outside, increasing the risk of a spill to the environment and contact with stormwater. In the event of a release, City of Page personnel will follow the procedures outlined in the Facility Spill Contingency Plan located in Exhibit C.

Contour Airlines provides the deicing services and stores deicing fluid on the apron in leak tight containers.

4.0 Emergency Response

4.1 Equipment List and Locations

Emergency response equipment at the City of Page Municipal Airport is listed in the airport's Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. The location of the emergency response equipment is also illustrated on Figure 4-1, Emergency Response Equipment Locations. The facility has fire extinguishers located throughout each building for fire control, located at every 75 feet in accordance with the Uniform Fire Code regulations. The fire extinguishers are compatible with the chemicals routinely used at the City of Page Municipal Airport. The facility has kelp absorbent for cleaning spills and dry sweeping floors and parking areas. The location of absorbent stored at the City of Page Municipal Airport as illustrated on Figure 4-1.

4.2 Personnel Training

All City of Page personnel must be trained pursuant to Section 12.0, Personnel Training, of this document in the use of this Spill Control Contingency and Countermeasure Plan. Training shall be documented using the form provided during the overall Integrated Management Plan training session and participants will be required to confirm training by signing the acknowledgement form that will be retained in the employee's personnel file. All new employees will be trained in the use of this plan, and all employees will be trained in the event of any changes to this plan.

4.3 Evacuation

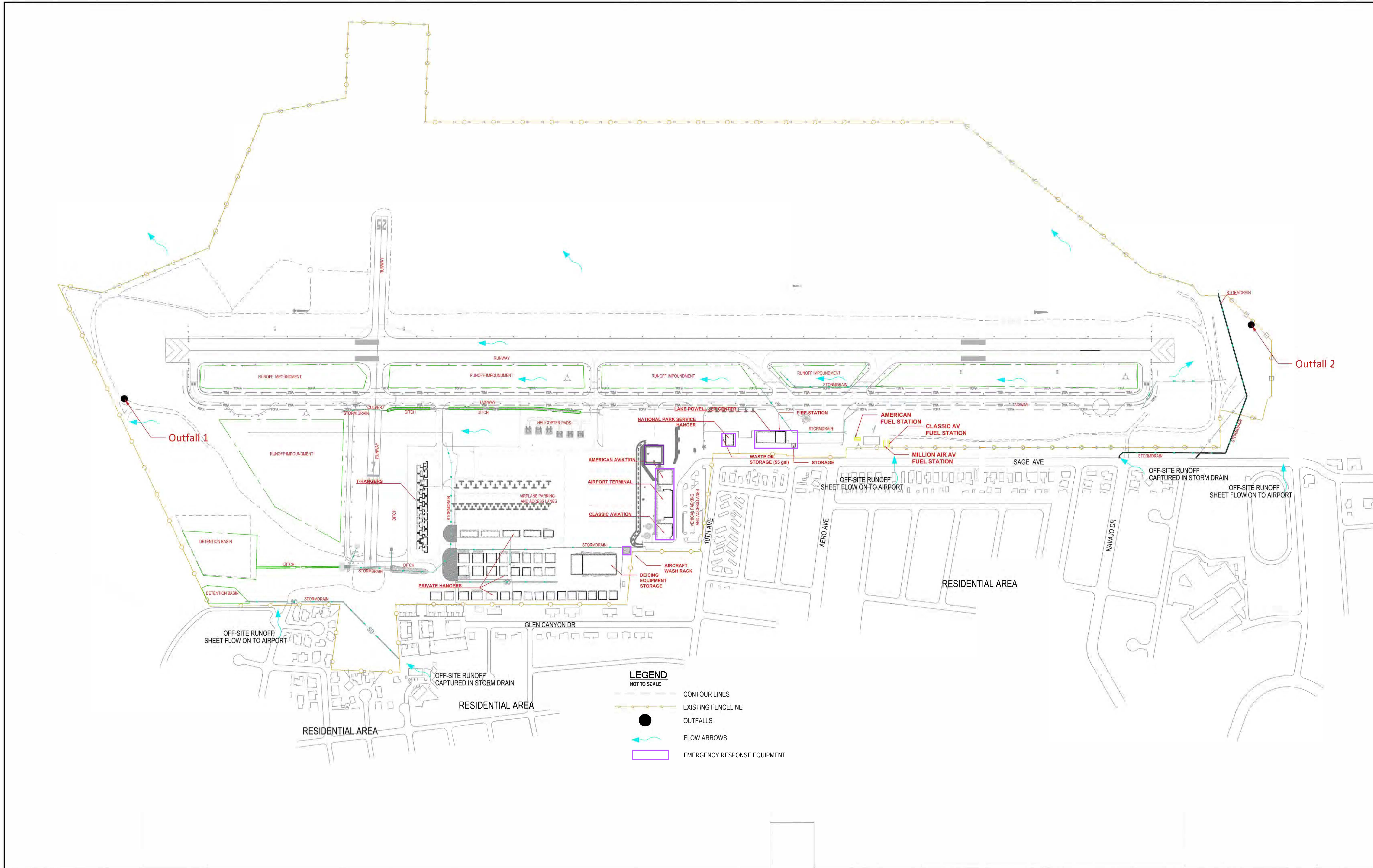
Emergency evacuation will be accomplished to ensure the safety of all personnel and will allow access for emergency response personnel to the scene of the release. The evacuation of facility personnel will be conducted using procedures in accordance with the City of Page Municipal Airport Emergency Response Plan.

4.4 First Aid Facilities

The facility has first aid stations in each building on-site. Emergency eyewash stations, including plumbed stations and temporary stations, are located near work areas involving splash hazards in the Classic Aviation hangar, the American Aviation hangar, and the National Park Service hangar, as illustrated on Figure 4-1. At least one safety kit is located on each of the fuel trucks.

4.5 Notification

Notification requirements are outlined in the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.



5.0 Facility Drainage

The City of Page conducted an extensive drainage study of the City of Page Municipal Airport in 1999. The City of Page has also conducted a Master Drainage Study for East Side Improvements in 2009. A summary of the results regarding facility drainage, including the surface flow, as well as the location of all engineered drainage system and surficial flow directions is included in the City of Page Municipal Airport Facilities Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. The City of Page Municipal Airport is connected to the City of Page sanitary sewer system through discharges from restrooms and floor drains.

Drainage on the City of Page Municipal Airport Facilities property is to both the north and east. An engineered stormwater system located near the terminals and hangars collects most of the on-site surface water and routes the surface water to the north of the existing hangars. The off-site surface water along with surface water runoff from the airport west of the runway discharges to a retention basin at the northwest corner of the airport. Surface water from the east and south of the runway discharges primarily as sheet flow to the east of the airport, towards Antelope Valley.

The City of Page Municipal Airport is located in a desert environment where average precipitation is 6.44 inches. Most precipitation occurs during the monsoon season (July through October) as rain.

6.0 Spill Causes and Corrective Actions

Spill causes can be minimized through the application of best management practices (BMPs) during routine operations. In the event of a spill resulting from routine or non-routine activities, corrective actions must be immediately implemented to reduce the potential for releases to waterways of the United States. Activity specific best management practices for routine operations are identified in the City of Page Municipal Airport Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Sources for potential spills, causes for spills, and corrective measures that are to be implemented for the City of Page Municipal Airport are presented in the following sections.

6.1 Above Ground Storage Tanks

The AST systems are inspected weekly in accordance with Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan BMPs visual inspections and daily as part of FAA inspection requirements. A list of the tanks is provided in Table 6-1, Summary of Above Ground Storage Tanks. The Classic Aviation ASTs (Tanks #1 and 2) contain overfill protection to minimize the potential for overfilling. When fuel is pumped from the delivery vehicle into the fuel storage tanks, the delivery driver is required to be present at all times. A release could occur during the fuel transfer operations either at the fueling truck or at the individual AST system.

The American Aviation ASTs (Tanks #10 and 11) and Million Air Lake Powell ASTs (Tanks #16 and 17) also contain overfill protection to minimize the potential for overfilling. The American Aviation ASTs are also constructed within secondary containment structures.

Should the release occur at the delivery truck, the driver must immediately stop all transfer operations and utilize the emergency response equipment on the delivery vehicle to abate the release. Should the release occur at the AST system, the release would be mitigated using the emergency response equipment located at the City of Page Municipal Airport fire station in accordance with Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. The driver must immediately stop all transfer operations and secure the area.

Table 6-1 – Summary Of Above Ground Storage Tanks

Tank No.	Size (gal)	Construction Material	Tank Content	Location
1	12,000	Steel	Jet A Fuel	Classic AST fuel farm southwest of Runway 15-33
2	12,000	Steel	100 Low Lead Aviation Gas	Classic AST fuel farm southwest of Runway 15-33
3	1,000	Steel	Waste Oil	American Aviation Hangar - Exterior
4	2,000	Fuel Truck (Steel)	Jet A Fuel	Classic Aviation
5	2,000	Fuel Truck (Steel)	Jet A Fuel	Classic Aviation
6	650	Fuel Truck (Steel)	100 Low Level Aviation Gas	Classic Aviation
7	1,000	Fuel Truck (Steel)	100 Low Level Aviation Gas	Classic Aviation
8	200	Steel (mobile fuel tank trailer)	Gasoline	Adjacent to the aircraft wash rack (Classic Aviation)

Tank No.	Size (gal)	Construction Material	Tank Content	Location
9	12,000	Steel	Jet A Fuel	American AST fuel farm south of the Electrical Storage Building
10	12,000	Steel	100 Low Lead Aviation Gas	American AST fuel farm south of the Electrical Storage Building
11	2,500	Fuel Truck (Steel)	Jet A Fuel	American Aviation Hangar – North Side
12	750	Fuel Truck (Steel)	100 Low Lead Aviation Gas	American Aviation Hangar – North Side
13	485	Fuel Truck (Steel)	100 Low Lead Aviation Gas	American Aviation Hangar – Near Aircraft Washrack
14	750	Fuel Truck (Steel)	100 Low Lead Aviation Gas	Million Air Hangar – East Side
15	3,000	Fuel Truck (Steel)	Jet A Fuel	Million Air Hangar – East Side
16	10,000	Steel	100 Low Lead Aviation Gas	Million Air AST Fuel Farm – Southwest of Runway 15-33
17	10,000	Steel	Jet A Fuel	Million Air AST Fuel Farm – Southwest of Runway 15-33

The waste oil tank (Tank #3) is also above ground and is inspected weekly for signs of corrosion. Spills associated with the tank would occur during transfer of fluids into the tanks from routine maintenance activities, or during waste oil removal by an independent waste transporter. A spill resulting from a waste transfer from a drain pan to the waste oil tank would be small (refer to Section 3.0).

Waste fluids are collected from the waste tank using a vacuum system. Should a spill occur while wastes are being transferred to the independent waste transporter vehicle, the operator would immediately cease the vacuum operations and secure the area.

6.2 Above Ground Transfer Piping and Delivery to Above Ground Storage Tanks

Above ground transfer piping is associated with the fueling systems including dispenser units. Nozzles automatically shut off during fueling when they are not inserted in another container or an AST. A spill in this area would likely be due to operator error while filling the fuel trucks (Tanks #4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15) and would likely be small (see Section 3.0). The operator would immediately restrict access to the area and contain the release using the emergency response equipment located at the storage tanks.

Flexible fuel lines are associated with the mobile AST (Tank #8) containing gasoline. Nozzles automatically shut off during fueling when they are not inserted in another container or the fuel truck's tank. A spill in this area would likely be due to operator error while fueling and would likely be small (see Section 3.0). The operator would immediately stop all transfer operations and restrict access to the area.

Tanker trucks are loaded and unloaded while parked alongside the AST systems, southwest of Runway 15- 33 (Classic Aviation, Million Air Lake Powell) or south of the Storage building (American Aviation). Drip pans or absorbents are utilized at the hose connections while unloading/loading the petroleum products.

Other above ground transfer piping is temporary and utilized by delivery personnel and/or waste transporters. Both delivery and waste transporter personnel are responsible for inspecting their respective equipment and ensuring safe transfers of regulated compounds. All vendors must have appropriate emergency response spill control and containment equipment on their vehicles and be trained in handling emergency situations.

The driver, operator, or attendant of any tank vehicle shall, before making any delivery to any tank, determine the unfilled capacity of such tank by a suitable gauging device. To prevent overfilling he/she will not deliver in excess of that amount. City of Page management personnel are familiar with these general loading/unloading procedures. They will ensure that other product/waste shipments are managed in a similar manner.

Signs are posted cautioning drivers to ensure complete disconnection of hoses prior to vehicular departure. Prior to departure of any tank truck, the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicles are closely examined for leakage, and if necessary, tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid leakage while in transit.

If a leak or spill occurs, the loading/unloading operation must be stopped and the area secured. The spill will be contained, cleaned up and collected prior to continuing the operation as described in Exhibit C – Facility Spill Contingency Plan.

6.3 Aircraft Maintenance and Repair

Several potential sources exist for spills during routine maintenance activities. The sources include transfer of fuels, lubricants, and batteries. Spills that would occur would be associated with transfer of these materials within the hangars. All spills within the Classic Aviation hangar, the American Aviation hangar, and the National Parks Service hangar would be contained within the hangar and discharged to an oil/water separator. If a leak or spill occurs, the spill will be contained, cleaned up and collected as described in Exhibit C – Facility Spill Contingency Plan.

Releases of flammable materials, such as gasoline, aerosols or solvents, require immediate containment and response by the City of Page Fire Department. Where feasible and safe to do so, a temporary containment barrier formed by absorbent socks (pigs) should be constructed around the release to isolate the spill, if personnel are trained to do so. The release area must be evacuated, and care must be taken to ensure that airborne concentrations of flammable vapors do not exceed the lower explosive limit (LEL). All ventilation equipment used for ventilating the building must be FM rated.

Spills must be contained using appropriate and compatible absorbent materials. Emergency response materials that are located at the Fire Station include, but are not limited to, personal protective equipment, hydrocarbon socks and absorbent material.

Clean up of any hazardous spill must be accomplished by trained personnel in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) requirements documented in the City of Page Municipal Airport Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan (an appendix of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan).

6.4 Vehicle Maintenance and Repair

Reportedly, all vehicles used at the City of Page Municipal Airport are either removed off-site for maintenance and repair or a vehicle maintenance company comes on-site to do maintenance (i.e., oil changes), and then removes all wastes off-site when they leave. Each operator is responsible for the maintenance of their company's vehicles. However, damaged vehicles are parked on-site, outdoors and adjacent to buildings, to await maintenance off-site. Releases from damaged vehicles may occur in these areas, which are not bermed and do not have runoff diversion controls. Drip pans and absorbents are utilized to contain releases.

City of Page personnel and independent operators visually inspect vehicles entering the City of Page Municipal Airport and place drip pads beneath vehicles when parked to await maintenance. City of Page personnel and independent operators routinely inspect the staging area to remove liquids contained in the drip pads and clean and replace absorbent materials. Absorbent materials are removed following vehicle transfer and disposed in the solid waste container chemical storage.

6.5 Chemical Storage

All spills of chemicals within the Classic Aviation hangar, the American Aviation hangar, and the National Park Service hangar would be contained within the hangar and discharged to an oil/water separator.

Releases of flammable materials, such as gasoline, aerosols or solvents, require immediate containment and response by the City of Page Fire Department. Where feasible and safe to do so, a temporary containment barrier formed by absorbent socks (pigs) should be constructed around a release to isolate the spill, if personnel are trained to do so. The release area must be evacuated, and care must be taken to ensure that airborne concentrations of flammable vapors do not exceed the lower explosive limit (LEL). All ventilation equipment used for ventilating the building must be FM rated.

Spills must be contained using appropriate and compatible absorbent materials. Emergency response materials that are located at the City of Page Municipal Airport Fire Station include absorbent material. For larger spills that cannot be readily and safely contained using absorbent barriers, the City of Page Fire Department is notified.

Containment and cleanup of any hazardous spill must be accomplished by trained personnel in accordance with OSHA requirements documented in the City of Page Municipal Airport Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan and Emergency Spill Response Plan (included in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan).

7.0 Records

The following records shall be maintained at this facility.

1. A current list of bulk tanks, locations, and capacities shall be maintained on-site (Table 6-1).
2. A record of all repairs to distribution pipelines, tanks, and containment devices shall be maintained on-site.
3. A record of the inspection of tanks and pipelines shall be maintained on-site.
4. A record of disposal of oil and other chemical wastes resulting from spills shall be maintained on-site. This record will include wastes that may be disposed as well as waste returned to stock (such as lubricants).
5. All engineering changes made to any of the aforementioned City of Page Municipal Airport systems and changes to appropriate Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan documentation shall be maintained on-site.
6. A record of training activities and personnel involved shall be maintained on-site.
7. A copy of the City of Page Municipal Airport Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan shall be maintained on-site.
8. Copies of facility Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan annual certification sheets shall be maintained on-site.
9. Copies of all inspection records shall be maintained on-site.

All records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years from the date of documentation.

8.0 Solid Waste Management

Wastes generated from the activities conducted at the City of Page Municipal Airport include regulated hydrocarbons, and municipal trash and debris. Waste oil is stored in one 1,000-gallon AST, located in the American Aviation hangar, and several 55-gallon drums adjacent to the National Park Service facility and the Main Terminal building. Southwest Petroleum Waste Management, the oil recycling contractor for the City of Page Municipal Airport, pumps out the waste oil AST for recycling when contacted. Sunwest is contacted for the removal of the 55-gallon drum located at the Classic Aviation facility.

Municipal solid waste is collected by the personnel and disposed on-site in approved waste containers. The waste containers are collected and hauled by Allied Waste Services to a disposal site.

9.0 Pollutant Toxic Effects

The toxic effects of chemicals used at the City of Page Municipal Airport facilities are described in the Material Safety Data Sheets maintained in accordance with the City of Page Hazard Communication Program (29 CFR 1910.1200). All employees are required to be trained upon hiring, and any time a new chemical is introduced into the workplace.

10.0 Security

Operations at the City of Page Municipal Airport Facilities are performed both indoors and outdoors. The City of Page Municipal Airport is operated 365 days a year. An 8-foot high chain-link fence topped by three-strand barbwire is constructed around the airport to prevent unauthorized vehicular traffic and to keep animals off of the runway. Trespass signs are posted along the perimeter fence and operator's fencing. Signs are posted throughout the airport identifying entrance location, traffic directions, safety restricted areas, and the airport perimeter.

In addition to the FBO facilities, there are five secondary access points into the airport consisting of one personnel gate and four vehicular gates. The personnel and two vehicular gates are located in the fire station area, another vehicular gate is located through the terminal parking, west of Classic Aviation's building, and the last access point for vehicles is located on the northwest corner of the airport providing access to 17th Avenue. The main gate adjacent to Classic Aviation utilized a magnetic card coding system to obtain access.

Hours of operation at the airport terminal are typically from 6:00 am to 9:00 pm, but may vary from day to day. This is due partially to weather conditions, medical helicopter operations, and aircraft maintenance conditions affecting flight departure times, which directly affects terminal hours of operation.

Security services for the City of Page Municipal Airport are provided by Page law enforcement on a patrol basis and during 911 emergencies. There are no permanent security services provided at the airport. In case of security issues, the local police department will contact the Airport Manager should any problems arise.

11.0 Personnel Training

Appropriate training and instruction will be conducted in the areas of:

1. Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges.
2. Applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations.
3. The City of Page Municipal Airport Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and revisions to the plan.
4. Inspection procedures.
5. Responsibilities in the notification process in the event of a spill.
6. All changes pertaining to the above items.

A formal training session includes training of all City of Page Municipal Airport employees that handle the materials included in this Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan. The airport manager or designee are responsible for training the facility personnel and documenting that this has been accomplished. All new personnel are trained before they enter into responsibilities that involve regulated chemicals, which include the handling of chemical products. Copies of training records for employees are to be sent to the City of Page Human Resources Department for inclusion with individual personnel files. Original training records are to be kept on file at the City of Page Municipal Airport. Individual leaseholders will maintain copies of original training records onsite within individual personnel files. City of Page Municipal Airport training forms will be provided during the Integrated Management Plan training session.

12.0 Responsibility

The following City of Page management personnel are responsible for the implementation of this Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan. Individuals currently assigned to these positions are identified in Exhibit D – City of Page Municipal Airport Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan Responsible Management Personnel. This exhibit will be updated as needed.

- Public Works Supervisor
- City of Page Risk Manager
- City of Page Fire Department Chief
- City of Page Municipal Airport Director

13.0 Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan Amendment and Review

The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan for the City of Page Municipal Airport shall be reviewed if necessary, amended, and the City of Page Risk Manager contacted should any of the following occur:

1. Discharge of reportable quantities of regulated chemicals into or upon the navigable waters (includes wetlands and storm sewer systems) of the United States or adjoining shorelines in a single spill event.
2. Discharge of chemicals in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in two spill vents occurring within any 12-month period.
3. Change in the facility design, construction, operation or maintenance that materially affects the facility's potential for discharge of chemicals into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

Major amendments to the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan meeting one or more of the above criteria shall be reviewed and certified by a Professional Engineer under the direction of the airport manager. Minor amendments such as changing names of City of Page personnel, phone numbers or lists of spill response contractors will not require certification. Each major amendment of the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan shall also result in a complete review and evaluation of the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.

A complete review and evaluation of the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan shall be performed at least once every three years (preferably annually) from the most recent certification date. Should there be no changes, documentation of this review shall be affixed to the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan using the form in Exhibit E – Review Documentation Form.

14.0 Abbreviations and Definitions

14.1 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOT	Department of Transportation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERP	Emergency Spill Response Plan
HWCP	Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LD50	Lethal Dose to 50% of Population
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MSDS	Material Safety and Data Sheet
NRT	National Response Team
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
REV	Revision
RQ	Reportable Quantity
SARA	Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
Division SSO	Division Site Safety Officer
TITLE III	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
TL _m	Median Tolerance Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
UST	Underground Storage Tank

14.2 Definitions

Term	Definition
Administrator	Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
CERCLA Hazardous Substance	A substance on the list defined in section 101(14) of CERCLA; listed substances appear in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR 302
Commission	The State emergency response commission, or the Governor if there is no commission, for the State in which the facility is located
Committee	The local emergency planning committee for the emergency planning district in which the facility is located
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Includes "carcinogens" (as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200) and other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect generally occurs as a result of long term exposure and is of long duration
Discharge	Includes but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping. The term shall not include any discharge of oil that is authorized by a permit issued pursuant to Section 13 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 (30 Stat. 1121, 33 USC 407) or sections 402 or 405 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 816 et seq., 33 USC 1251 et seq.)

Term	Definition
Environment	Includes water, air and land, and the interrelationship which exists among and between water, air, land, and all living things - all surface and groundwater, land surface, or subsurface strata and ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States
Extremely Hazardous Substance	A substance included on the list in EPCRA section 302 (a)(2) or in the Appendices to 40 CFR 355, Emergency Planning and Notification
Facility	All buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person) for purpose of EPCRA section 304 and emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.
Fire Hazard	Includes any "flammable", "combustible liquid", "pyrophoric", and "oxidizer" (as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200)
Full-Time Employee	Means 2,000 hours per year of full-time equivalent employment. A facility calculates the number of full-time employees by totaling the hours worked during the calendar year by all employees, including contract employees, and dividing that total by 2,000 hours
Hazardous Category	Any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediately (acute) health hazard 2. Delayed (chronic) health hazard 3. Fire hazard 4. Sudden release of pressure 5. Reactive
Hazardous Chemical	Any hazardous chemical as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200(c), except that such term does not include the following substances: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any food, food additive, color additive, drug, or cosmetic regulated by the Food and Drug Administration 2. Any substance present as a solid in any manufactured item to the extent exposure to the substance does not occur under normal conditions of use 3. Any substance to the extent it is used for personal, family, or household purposes, or is present in the same form and concentration a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public 4. Any substance to the extent it is used in a research laboratory or a hospital or other medical facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual 5. Any substance to the extent it is used in routine agricultural operations or is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer
Hazardous Liquid	As defined by the US Department of Transportation, includes petroleum, petroleum product, and anhydrous ammonia
Immediately (Acute) Health Hazard	Includes "highly toxic", "toxic", "irritant", "sensitizer", "corrosive" (as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200) and other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect usually occurs rapidly as a result of short exposure and is of short duration
Mixture	Means any combination of two or more chemicals, if the combination is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction. However, if the combination was produced without a chemical reaction, it is also treated as a mixture. A mixture also includes any combination that consists of a chemical and associated impurities.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet required to be developed under section 1910.1200(g) of title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations

Term	Definition
Navigable Waters	As defined in section 502(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All navigable waters of the United States, as defined in judicial decisions prior to passage of the 1972 Amendments to the FWPCA (Pub. L. 92-500), and tributaries of such waters 2. Interstate waters 3. Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams that are utilized by interstate traveler for recreational or other purposes 4. Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams from which fish or shellfish are taken and sold in interstate commerce
Oil	Means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil
Onshore Facility	Means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States, other than submerged lands, which is not a transportation-related facility
Owner or Operator	Means any person owning or operating an onshore facility
Person	Any individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or interstate body.
Reactive	Includes “unstable reactive”, “organic peroxide”, and “water reactive” (as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200)
Release	Any spill, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance, CERCLA hazardous chemical, or toxic chemical.
Reportable Quantity	The reportable quantity established for any CERCLA hazardous substance in 40 CFR 302, Table 302.4. For any other substance, the reportable quantity is one (1) pound
Spill Event	Means a discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities, as defined in 40 CFR 110
State	Any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction.
Sudden Release of Pressure	Includes “explosive” and “compressed gas” (as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200)
Threshold Planning Quantity	Threshold quantity for an extremely hazardous substance as defined in 40 CFR 355
Title III	Means Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
Toxic Chemical	Any substance on the list in EPCRA section 313(c).

15.0 Table of Authorities

- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986, PL99-499.
- EPA Hazardous Chemical Reporting and Community Right-to-Know Requirements 40CFR 370.
- EPA Regulations for Emergency Planning and Notification under CERCLA, 40 CFR 355.
- EPA Toxic Chemical Release Reporting Regulations, 40 CFR 372.
- EPA Regulations on Oil Pollution Prevention, 40 CFR 112.
- Leeman, James E., 1989, Spill Reporting Procedures Guide, Bureau of National Affairs.
- National Response Team, 1986, Hazardous Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1).
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.38, Employee Emergency Plan.
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Title 49

EXHIBIT A

Chemical Inventory by Operator











TSA Chemical Inventory									
TAB	Product/ Trade Name	CAS Number	SDS Date	Product Code	Used As Manufacturer intended?	Impact to TSA Officer?	Hazardous?	Pictogram	PGA
1	Cci Isopropyl Alcohol 70%	67-63-0	2/28/2022	2875	No	Yes	YES		Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room
2	Dropex A	67-68-5, 67-63-0, 122-39-4, 7664-93-9	3/11/2021	01554, 01581, 01558	No	Yes	YES		Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room
3	Dropex P regular	67-63-0	3/11/2021	01540, 01577, 01548	No	Yes	YES		Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room
5	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	9/08/2024	185442	No	No	Yes		Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room
6	TNT SIMULANT	60676-86-0 118-96-7	Revision #6 Date: 7/28/16	Unknown	No	Yes	Yes	Eye: May cause eye irritation. Skin: Molten material may cause burns. Ingestion: Irritation. Inhalation: irritation to nose and respiratory system.	Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room
14	Verification Sample B (Positive)	51-05-8	4/29/2015	10011326	No	Yes	Toxic if swallowed	 Warning	Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room
15	Alcohol Preparation Pads/Swab	67-63-0	6/26/2019	AM-20200, 1113, 1114, 1116, PK-1114	No	Yes	Yes		Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room
18	Swan 70% Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	11/4/2014	2875	No	Yes	YES		Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room
19	Zee Rubbing Alcohol	67-63-0	3/16/2020	LS720A	No	Yes	Yes		Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room
21	Medline Rubbing Alcohol	67-63-0	6/6/2022	2875	Yes	Yes	Yes		Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room
25	ECP Mobiledetect	7664-93-9 64-17-5 542-16-5	3/2/2020	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes		Used at checkpoint & baggage Stored in storage room

Table Updated 3/26/25

ON-SITE CHEMICALS

Chemical/ Pollutant ¹	Packaging/ Stored Location ²	Storage Date ³	Removal Date ⁴	Reportable Quantity	Verified by (Print Name/Signature/Date) ⁵
Clorox	Cleaning Closet				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>
CLR	Cleaning Closet				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>
Lysol	Cleaning Closet				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>
Pledge	Cleaning Closet				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>
ODOBAN	Cleaning Closet				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>
Zep	Cleaning Closet				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>



1. Insert names of chemicals or pollutants that are located on site. (Hydraulic Fluid)
2. Indicate where it is stored (e.g. Drum/Outside Shed #2)
3. Provide a date when the material was brought onto the site.
4. If no longer on site, provide a date when the material was permanently removed.
5. Printed name of the person maintaining the list and date it was updated.



Chemical/ Pollutant ¹	Packaging/ Stored Location ²	Storage Date ³	Removal Date ⁴	Reportable Quantity	Verified by (Print Name/Signature/Date) ⁵
Laquer Thinner	Hangar				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>
Denat. Alch	Hangar				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>
Xylol	Hangar				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>
Goof Off	Hangar				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>
Weed Killer	Hangar				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>
Aqua Max	Hangar				<div>_____</div> <div>Printed Name:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Date:</div> <div>_____</div>

ON-SITE CHEMICALS

Chemical/ Pollutant ¹	Packaging/ Stored Location ₂	Storage Date ³	Removal Date ⁴	Reportable Quantity	Verified by (Print Name/Signature/Date) ⁵
Zep	Hangar				<div>Printed Name: _____</div> <div>Date: _____</div>
ONR	Hangar				<div>Printed Name: _____</div> <div>Date: _____</div>
Power Pods	Hangar				<div>Printed Name: _____</div> <div>Date: _____</div>
Prist	Hangar				<div>Printed Name: _____</div> <div>Date: _____</div>
					<div>Printed Name: _____</div> <div>Date: _____</div>
					<div>Printed Name: _____</div> <div>Date: _____</div>



ON-SITE CHEMICALS

Chemical/ Pollutant¹	Packaging/ Stored Location²	Storage Date³	Removal Date⁴	Reportable Quantity	Verified by (Print Name/Signature/Date)⁵
Hillyard Sorb-it Granular Absorbent	Terminal Custodial Closet	1/2025			LORE DAVIS-MCCLUSKEY Printed Name: _____ Date: _____ 4/1/25 _____
Hillyard Germicidal Bowl Cleaner	Terminal Custodial Closet	1/2025			LORE DAVIS-MCCLUSKEY Printed Name: _____ Date: _____ 4/1/25 _____
Hillyard Cucumber Melon Hand soap	Terminal Custodial Closet	1/2025			LORE DAVIS-MCCLUSKEY Printed Name: _____ Date: _____ 4/1/25 _____
Hillyard Country Garden Air Freshener	Terminal Custodial Closet	1/2025			LORE DAVIS-MCCLUSKEY Printed Name: _____ Date: _____ 4/1/25 _____
Hillyard Extra Strength CSP Cleaner	Terminal Custodial Closet	1/2025			LORE DAVIS-MCCLUSKEY Printed Name: _____ Date: _____ 4/1/25 _____
Roundup Pro Concentrate	Maintenance Office	1/2025			LORE DAVIS-MCCLUSKEY Printed Name: _____ Date: _____ 4/1/25 _____



1. Insert names of chemicals or pollutants that are located on site. (Hydraulic Fluid)
2. Indicate where it is stored (e.g. Drum/Outside Shed #2)
3. Provide a date when the material was brought onto the site.
4. If no longer on site, provide a date when the material was permanently removed.
5. Printed name of the person maintaining the list and date it was updated.

ON-SITE CHEMICALS

Chemical/ Pollutant ¹	Packaging/ Stored Location ²	Storage Date ³	Removal Date ⁴	Reportable Quantity	Verified by (Print Name/Signature/Date) ⁵
Arsenal Super Shine-All	Terminal Custodial Closet	1/2025			LORE DAVIS-MCCLUSKEY Printed Name: _____ Date: _____ 4/1/25 _____
Arsenal Green Select Bathroom Cleaner	Terminal Custodial Closet	1/2025			LORE DAVIS-MCCLUSKEY Printed Name: _____ Date: _____ 4/1/25 _____
Arsenal Green Select Glass Cleaner	Terminal Custodial Closet	1/2025			LORE DAVIS-MCCLUSKEY Printed Name: _____ Date: _____ 4/1/25 _____
Blox Odor Counteractant	Terminal Custodial Closet	1/2025			LORE DAVIS-MCCLUSKEY Printed Name: _____ Date: _____ 4/1/25 _____
Hillyard Lemon Odor Counteractant	Terminal Custodial Closet	1/2025			_____ Printed Name: _____ Date: _____
					_____ Printed Name: _____ Date: _____



1. Insert names of chemicals or pollutants that are located on site. (Hydraulic Fluid)
2. Indicate where it is stored (e.g. Drum/Outside Shed #2)
3. Provide a date when the material was brought onto the site.
4. If no longer on site, provide a date when the material was permanently removed.
5. Printed name of the person maintaining the list and date it was updated.

ON-SITE CHEMICALS

Chemical/ Pollutant ¹	Packaging/ Stored Location ²	Storage Date ³	Removal Date ⁴	Reportable Quantity	Verified by (Print Name/Signature/Date) ⁵
CV-PRO Maintenance Soap	front counter	04/01/25		3 gallon / 1	SHANDIIN KAIBETONEY Printed Name: 04/01/2025 Date:
					Printed Name: Date:
					Printed Name: Date:
					Printed Name: Date:
					Printed Name: Date:
					Printed Name: Date:

1. Insert names of chemicals or pollutants that are located on site. (Hydraulic Fluid)
2. Indicate where it is stored (e.g. Drum/Outside Shed #2)
3. Provide a date when the material was brought onto the site.
4. If no longer on site, provide a date when the material was permanently removed.
5. Printed name of the person maintaining the list and date it was updated.

ON-SITE CHEMICALS

Chemical/ Pollutant ¹	Packaging/ Stored Location ²	Storage Date ³	Removal Date ⁴	Reportable Quantity	Verified by (Print Name/Signature/Date) ⁵
PIRELL HAND SANITIZER				2402 11	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25
PLEXUS	Front Counter			1302	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25
BRILL					Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25
DAWN Dish SOAP				28 FLOZ 1	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25
ANTZ FREEZE				1 qt 2	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: _____
POWER STEERING FLUID				1 qt 1	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25



1. Insert names of chemicals or pollutants that are located on site. (Hydraulic Fluid)
2. Indicate where it is stored (e.g. Drum/Outside Shed #2)
3. Provide a date when the material was brought onto the site.
4. If no longer on site, provide a date when the material was permanently removed.
5. Printed name of the person maintaining the list and date it was updated.

ON-SITE CHEMICALS

Chemical/ Pollutant ¹	Packaging/ Stored Location ²	Storage Date ³	Removal Date ⁴	Reportable Quantity	Verified by (Print Name/Signature/Date) ⁵
TURBO Oil 23/80				1 qt. - 24 cars	_____ Printed Name: _____ Date:
MARKING PAINT					_____ Printed Name: _____ Date:
					_____ Printed Name: _____ Date:
AVIATION OIL				1 qt - 1	_____ Printed Name: _____ Date:
WASH & WAX CONC					_____ Printed Name: _____ Date:
					_____ Printed Name: _____ Date:



1. Insert names of chemicals or pollutants that are located on site. (Hydraulic Fluid)
2. Indicate where it is stored (e.g. Drum/Outside Shed #2)
3. Provide a date when the material was brought onto the site.
4. If no longer on site, provide a date when the material was permanently removed.
5. Printed name of the person maintaining the list and date it was updated.

ON-SITE CHEMICALS

Chemical/ Pollutant ¹	Packaging/ Stored Location ²	Storage Date ³	Removal Date ⁴	Reportable Quantity	Verified by (Print Name/Signature/Date) ⁵
LYSOL Disinfecting Wipes	Dungeon, Office,			116.07-11	<u>Kimberly Boston</u> Printed Name: Date: 3/25/25
LYSOL Disinfecting SPRAY	Dungeon Office			116.302 1111	<u>Kim Boston</u> Printed Name: Date: 3/25/25
409 CLEANER	Dungeon			1 qt 1	<u>Kim Boston</u> Printed Name: Date: 3/25/25
LABOOM Oxi Clean	Dungeon			1902-1	<u>Kim Boston</u> Printed Name: Date: 3/25/25
Red Z Fluorinated Sandifier	Dungeon			1502 11	<u>Kim Boston</u> Printed Name: Date: 3/25/25
SAND 1 HAND WIPES	Dungeon			300 Wipes,	<u>Kim Boston</u> Printed Name: Date: 3/25/25



1. Insert names of chemicals or pollutants that are located on site. (Hydraulic Fluid)
2. Indicate where it is stored (e.g. Drum/Outside Shed #2)
3. Provide a date when the material was brought onto the site.
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ON-SITE CHEMICALS

Chemical/ Pollutant ¹	Packaging/ Stored Location ²	Storage Date ³	Removal Date ⁴	Reportable Quantity	Verified by (Print Name/Signature/Date) ⁵
SONI 10%				1 gallon 11	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25
FREBRELE				902. 11	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25
TURTLE BUG REMOVER				1602 1	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25
CEKSTE CLEANING LI				7	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25
MORRISON MEDICAL Bio HAZARD Clean Up				1	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25
MAINTENANCE SOAP				1602 SPRAYER	Kim Boston Printed Name: _____ Date: 3/25/25



1. Insert names of chemicals or pollutants that are located on site. (Hydraulic Fluid)
2. Indicate where it is stored (e.g. Drum/Outside Shed #2)
3. Provide a date when the material was brought onto the site.
4. If no longer on site, provide a date when the material was permanently removed.
5. Printed name of the person maintaining the list and date it was updated.

EXHIBIT B

Oil Spill Clean-Up Contractors

List of Key Contacts

ACTIVITY/WASTE STREAM	SUPPLIER/CONTRACTOR	PHONE NUMBER
Waste (Trash) Disposal	Allied Waste Services	(928) 645-3885
Waste Oil Recycle	Thermofluids, Inc.	(800) 350-7565
	Southwest Petroleum Waste Management	(623) 772-5992
	Sunwest	(928) 645-9268
Hazardous Waste Disposal	Four Corners Environmental	(928) 714-9374
Large-Scale Repairs of Airport Equipment	City of Page	(928) 645-8861
Repairs of Aircraft Equipment	Classic Aviation	(928) 645-5356
	American Aviation	(928) 608-1060

EXHIBIT C

Spill Contingency Plan

City of Page Municipal Airport Spill Contingency Plan

1. EVACUATE the immediate area, if necessary.
2. GET HELP!!
3. SHUT OFF valves, pumps, and electrical equipment as appropriate if it is safe to do so.
4. REMOVE or restrict any potential ignition source from the area if the material is flammable.
5. DON personal protective equipment including gloves, coveralls and rubber boots as necessary and allowed by training.
6. COVER OR DIKE all existing floor trench discharges to sumps if not already covered.
7. CONTAIN the spill by use of absorbent socks/brooms, and then apply appropriate absorbent material or additional absorbent socks/booms.
8. CONTACT spill response firm, if necessary, to assist in these activities.
9. REMOVE all absorbed material or contained liquid and package in DOT approved container. Used absorbent materials should be packaged separately from liquids.
10. LABEL all containers with the type of waste and the start date of accumulation.
11. NOTIFY the appropriate agencies and City of Page Risk Department contacts as prescribed in the Emergency Response Plan for the City of Page Municipal Airport.
12. INSPECT the area for cleanliness and decontaminate all equipment used in the clean-up action once the spill has been controlled and materials collected and secured, inspect.
13. REPLACE all used materials and ensure all response equipment is in good working condition.
14. MANAGE and dispose collected absorbents and liquid in accordance with Federal, State and Local environmental regulations.
15. LARGER SPILLS: For any spill greater than the reportable quantity or 25 gallons, whichever is less, this plan shall be implemented and proper records of action shall be kept on site.
16. SPILL CLEANUP EQUIPMENT is illustrated on Figure 4-1 and includes:
 - a. Spill response kit capable of containing a spill of at least 25 gallons. This kit includes absorbent spill pads, socks, and booms.
 - b. An adequate amount of nitrile gloves, nitrile or rubber boots and other personal protective equipment are located in the spill kit.

Fire extinguishers are staged at locations throughout the City of Page Municipal Airport as illustrated on Figure 4-1.

EXHIBIT D

City of Page Municipal Airport Facilities Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan Responsible Management Personnel

**Contacts for City of Page
City of Page Municipal Airport
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan**

TEAM MEMBER	JOB TITLE	CONTACT NUMBERS	
		Phone:	Cell:
Mr. Kyle Christianson	City of Page Airport Director	928-645-4302	
			928-645-8861
Mr. Chris Sloan	On-Site Environmental Coordinator – City of Page Site Safety Officer	928-645-4234	
			435-238-4203
Mr. Dan Piper	Individual Operator Site Safety Officer – Classic Aviation	928-640-0214	
Mr. Mark Williams	Individual Operator Site Safety Officer – American Aviation. Inc.	602-741-6119	
Mr. Warren Schlesinger	Individual Operator Site Safety Officer – National Park Service	928-608-6401	
Ms. Brianna Bushey	Individual Operator Site Safety Officer – Million Air Lake Powell & Hertz	928-645-2987	
			928-645-2987
Mr. Kyle Christiansen	City of Page Public Works Director	928-645-4302	
			928-645-8861
Mr. Jeff Reed	Fire Department Chief	928-645-4344	
			928-660-0912
Ms. Rachell French	City of Page Risk Manager	928-645-4231	

EXHIBIT E

Review Documentation Form

**Review Documentation Form
City of Page Municipal Airport
Review Documentation Form
Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan**

FACILITY NAME:	City of Page Municipal Airport
FACILITY ADDRESS:	238 10th Avenue, Page, Arizona 86040

As required by 40 CFR 112.5(b), I have reviewed this Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan and to the best of my knowledge no changes or spill incidents have occurred since the last review or certification which would require amendment and re-certification of the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan. The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan, as it exists, remains current and accurate.

Name **Airport Director**

Signature

Date

This page must be completed every three years (preferably annually) and included with Section 1.0 of this SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN.

Stormwater MSGP Visual Assessment Form

(Complete a separate form for each assessed outfall)

Facility Assessment Information			
Name of Facility:	Page Municipal Airport		AZPDES Auth. No.
Outfall Name (circle 1):	Outfall #1 Outfall #2	"Substantially Identical Discharge Point"?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (if yes, identify substantially identical outfalls):
Person(s)/Title(s) collecting sample:			
Person(s)/Title(s) examining sample:			
Date & Time Discharge Began:	Date & Time Sample Collected:	Date & Time Sample Examined:	
If sample not taken within first 30 minutes, explain why.			
Substitute Sample? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (identify quarter/year when sample was originally scheduled to be collected):			
Nature of Discharge: <input type="checkbox"/> Rainfall <input type="checkbox"/> Snowmelt			
Rainfall Amount (inches):	Previous Storm Ended > 72 hours Before Start of This Storm?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No* (if no, explain why):	
Pollutants Observed			
Color	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other	(Describe):	
Odor	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Musty <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfur <input type="checkbox"/> Sour <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum/Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Solvents <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe):		
Clarity	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Floating Solids	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):		
Settled Solids**	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):		
Suspended Solids	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):		
Foam (gently shake sample)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):		
Oil Sheen	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks <input type="checkbox"/> Globs <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Slick <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe):		
Other Obvious Indicators of Stormwater Pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):		
<p>* The 72-hour interval can be waived when the previous storm did not yield a measurable discharge or if you are able to document (attach applicable documentation) that less than a 72-hour interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period.</p> <p>** Observe for settled solids after allowing the sample to sit for approximately one-half hour.</p>			
Identify probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination. Also, include any additional comments, descriptions of pictures taken, and any corrective actions necessary below (attach additional sheets as necessary).			
Certification Statement (Refer to MSGP Appendix B, Paragraph 9, for Signatory Requirements)			
<p>"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 gathered and evaluated 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."</p>			
A. Name:		B. Title:	
C. Signature:		D. Date Signed:	



Stormwater MSGP Routine Inspection Form

Inspection Information			
Facility Name	Page Municipal Airport		
AZPDES Auth. No.		Date of Inspection	
Start/End Time		During normal operating hours?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Routine Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 of 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 of 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 of 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 of 4
Proposed Date of next Routine Inspection:			
Inspector Information			
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			
Inspector's Qualifications			

Weather Information	
Weather at time of this inspection: <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Rain <input type="checkbox"/> Sleet <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Snow <input type="checkbox"/> High Winds <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Temperature:	
The permit requires at least one routine site inspection occurs during a stormwater event or while a discharge is occurring at one or more outfalls. Was there a stormwater event or discharging occurring during this routine inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Previously Unidentified Pollutants	
Have any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants occurred since the last inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:	
Is there evidence of, or the potential for, previously unidentified pollutants entering the drainage system? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:	
Discharge Points	
Are there any evidence of stormwater, or allowable non-stormwater, or unauthorized discharge occurring at the time of inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:	
Describe observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water.	

Stormwater MSGP Routine Inspection Form

Control Measures

Number the structural stormwater control measures identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many control measures as are implemented on-site). To ensure all control measures are properly installed, ADEQ recommends having the SWPPP and site map available at the time of inspection.

- Identify if maintenance, repair or replacement or corrective action is needed.

	Structural Control Measure	Control Measure is Operating Effectively?	If No, In Need of Maintenance, Repair, or Replacement?	Maintenance or Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Drainage Ditches	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
2	Detention Basins	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
3	Outfall #1	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
4	Outfall #2	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
5	Storm Drain	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
6	Fuel Tank Farm	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
7	Hazardous Waste Storage Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
8	Trash Dumpster	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
9	Trash Receptacles	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
10	Facility Site Cleanup Procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
11	Chemical Storage Procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
12	Spill Containment Measures (Internal)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	

Stormwater MSGP Routine Inspection Form

Control Measures

Number the structural stormwater control measures identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many control measures as are implemented on-site). To ensure all control measures are properly installed, ADEQ recommends having the SWPPP and site map available at the time of inspection.

- Identify if maintenance, repair or replacement or corrective action is needed.

	Structural Control Measure	Control Measure is Operating Effectively?	If No, In Need of Maintenance, Repair, or Replacement?	Maintenance or Corrective Action Needed and Notes
13	Spill Containment Measures (Fueling Areas)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
14	Interior Drains	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
15	Spill Containment Measures (Vehicle Repair/Storage areas)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
12	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	

Areas of Industrial Materials or Activities Exposed to Stormwater

Below are some general areas that should be assessed during routine inspections:

- Customize this list as needed for the specific types of industrial materials or activities at your facility that are potential pollutant sources.
- Identify if any areas or activities need maintenance, repair or replacement or corrective action is needed.

	Area/Activity	Inspected?	Controls Adequate (appropriate, effective and operating)?	Maintenance or Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Enclosed Equipment Operations and Maintenance Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2	Aircraft Wash Rack	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	Enclosed Chemical Storage Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4	Uncovered Fueling Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5	Outdoor Vehicle Storage Lot	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6	Aircraft Deicing Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7	(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8	(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Stormwater MSGP Routine Inspection Form

Additional Control Measures
Describe any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements:

Non-Compliance
<p>Were any incidents of non-compliance observed during this inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, describe:</p>
Define the actions to be taken to bring the site back into compliance and when:
<p>Were any modifications or changes to, or replacement of control measures made as a result of non-compliance? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, describe:</p>

SWPPP Revisions
<p>Were there any required revisions to the SWPPP based on this inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, describe:</p>

Notes
Use this space for any additional notes or observations from the inspection:

Certification Statement (Refer to MSGP Appendix B, Paragraph 9, for Signatory Requirements)			
<p>"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 gathered and evaluated 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."</p>			
A. Name on Inspector:		B. Title:	
C. Inspector Signature:		D. Date Signed:	

Attachment G – Forms

POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

Facility Name: _____ AZMSG #: _____
Address: _____ Phone Number: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Team Leader: _____ Title: _____
Office Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____

Responsibilities _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Member 2: _____ Title: _____
Office Phone _____ Cell Phone: _____

Responsibilities _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Member 3: _____ Title: _____
Office Phone _____ Cell Phone: _____

Responsibilities _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Member 4: _____ Title: _____
Office Phone _____ Cell Phone: _____

Responsibilities _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

EMPLOYEE TRAINING FORM

Facility Name: <u>Page Municipal Airport</u>				
Address: <u>238 N. 10th Avenue</u>		Phone Number: <u>928-645-4240</u>		
City: <u>Page</u>		State: <u>Arizona</u>		Zip Code: <u>86040</u>
Training Date: _____ Trainer: _____				
Title of Training: _____				
Location of Training: _____				
Description of Training: _____				
	Fixed Base Operator	Trainee Name (Printed):	Employee Signature:	<u>Email</u>
1		Lore Davis-McCluskey		ldavismccluskey@pageaz.gov
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
Trainer Name: <u>Christopher Rod – JE Fuller</u> Signature: _____				

Note: Training records need to be retained as part of the SWPPP.



Stormwater MSGP Routine Inspection Form

Inspection Information			
Facility Name	Page Municipal Airport		
AZPDES Auth. No.		Date of Inspection	
Start/End Time		During normal operating hours?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Routine Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 of 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 of 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 of 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 of 4
Proposed Date of next Routine Inspection:			
Inspector Information			
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			
Inspector's Qualifications			

Weather Information	
Weather at time of this inspection: <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Rain <input type="checkbox"/> Sleet <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Snow <input type="checkbox"/> High Winds <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Temperature:	
The permit requires at least one routine site inspection occurs during a stormwater event or while a discharge is occurring at one or more outfalls. Was there a stormwater event or discharging occurring during this routine inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Previously Unidentified Pollutants	
Have any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants occurred since the last inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:	
Is there evidence of, or the potential for, previously unidentified pollutants entering the drainage system? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:	
Discharge Points	
Are there any evidence of stormwater, or allowable non-stormwater, or unauthorized discharge occurring at the time of inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:	
Describe observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water.	

Stormwater MSGP Routine Inspection Form

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- Identify if maintenance, repair or replacement or corrective action is needed.

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1	Drainage Ditches	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
2	Detention Basins	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
3	Outfall #1	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
4	Outfall #2	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
5	Storm Drain	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
6	Fuel Tank Farm	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
7	Hazardous Waste Storage Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
8	Trash Dumpster	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
9	Trash Receptacles	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
10	Facility Site Cleanup Procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
11	Chemical Storage Procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
12	Spill Containment Measures (Internal)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	

Stormwater MSGP Routine Inspection Form

Control Measures

Number the structural stormwater control measures identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many control measures as are implemented on-site). To ensure all control measures are properly installed, ADEQ recommends having the SWPPP and site map available at the time of inspection.

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13	Spill Containment Measures (Fueling Areas)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
14	Interior Drains	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
15	Spill Containment Measures (Vehicle Repair/Storage areas)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
12	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	

Areas of Industrial Materials or Activities Exposed to Stormwater

Below are some general areas that should be assessed during routine inspections:

- Customize this list as needed for the specific types of industrial materials or activities at your facility that are potential pollutant sources.
- Identify if any areas or activities need maintenance, repair or replacement or corrective action is needed.

	Area/Activity	Inspected?	Controls Adequate (appropriate, effective and operating)?	Maintenance or Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Enclosed Equipment Operations and Maintenance Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2	Aircraft Wash Rack	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	Enclosed Chemical Storage Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4	Uncovered Fueling Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5	Outdoor Vehicle Storage Lot	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6	Aircraft Deicing Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7	(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8	(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Stormwater MSGP Routine Inspection Form

Additional Control Measures
Describe any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements:

Non-Compliance
<p>Were any incidents of non-compliance observed during this inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, describe:</p>
Define the actions to be taken to bring the site back into compliance and when:
<p>Were any modifications or changes to, or replacement of control measures made as a result of non-compliance? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, describe:</p>

SWPPP Revisions
<p>Were there any required revisions to the SWPPP based on this inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, describe:</p>

Notes
Use this space for any additional notes or observations from the inspection:

Certification Statement (Refer to MSGP Appendix B, Paragraph 9, for Signatory Requirements)			
<p>"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 gathered and evaluated 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."</p>			
A. Name on Inspector:		B. Title:	
C. Inspector Signature:		D. Date Signed:	

Stormwater MSGP Visual Assessment Form

(Complete a separate form for each assessed outfall)

Facility Assessment Information			
Name of Facility:	Page Municipal Airport		AZPDES Auth. No.
Outfall Name (circle 1):	Outfall #1 Outfall #2	"Substantially Identical Discharge Point"?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (if yes, identify substantially identical outfalls):
Person(s)/Title(s) collecting sample:			
Person(s)/Title(s) examining sample:			
Date & Time Discharge Began:	Date & Time Sample Collected:		Date & Time Sample Examined:
If sample not taken within first 30 minutes, explain why.			
Substitute Sample? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (identify quarter/year when sample was originally scheduled to be collected):			
Nature of Discharge: <input type="checkbox"/> Rainfall <input type="checkbox"/> Snowmelt			
Rainfall Amount (inches):		Previous Storm Ended > 72 hours Before Start of This Storm?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No* (if no, explain why):
Pollutants Observed			
Color	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other	(Describe):	
Odor	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Musty <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfur <input type="checkbox"/> Sour <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum/Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Solvents <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe):		
Clarity	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Floating Solids	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):		
Settled Solids**	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):		
Suspended Solids	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):		
Foam (gently shake sample)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):		
Oil Sheen	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks <input type="checkbox"/> Globs <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Slick <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe):		
Other Obvious Indicators of Stormwater Pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe):		
<p>* The 72-hour interval can be waived when the previous storm did not yield a measurable discharge or if you are able to document (attach applicable documentation) that less than a 72-hour interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period.</p> <p>** Observe for settled solids after allowing the sample to sit for approximately one-half hour.</p>			
<p>Identify probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination. Also, include any additional comments, descriptions of pictures taken, and any corrective actions necessary below (attach additional sheets as necessary).</p>			
Certification Statement (Refer to MSGP Appendix B, Paragraph 9, for Signatory Requirements)			
<p>"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 gathered and evaluated 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."</p>			
A. Name:	B. Title:		
C. Signature:	D. Date Signed:		

UNAUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE FORM

Facility Name: _____	AZMSG #: _____
Address: _____	Phone Number: _____
City: _____	State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Date of Observation: _____	Outfall Location: _____
Describe Source of Discharge: _____	
Describe the Corrective Actions Taken: _____	

Remember to complete Part D (Corrective Actions) of the Annual Report Form	
<p>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 gathered and evaluated 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.</p>	
Name: _____	Title: _____
Signature: _____	Date: _____

MAINTENANCE RECORD FORM

Facility Name: _____ AZMSG #: _____
 Address: _____ Phone Number: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Structural Control Measure

- Number the structural control measures must match the number identified on the Site Plan and the Routine Inspection Form for consistency.

No.	Structural Control Measure:	Maintenance Date:	Reason for Action:	Maintenance Activity: (Briefly describe what action was performed)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	

Storage and Waste Disposal Areas

No.	Storage & Disposal Areas/Container	Maintenance Date	Reason for Action:	Maintenance Activity: (Briefly describe what action was performed)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Routine Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Discovery	

CORRECTION ACTIONS REPORT (CAR)

Pursuant to Permit Part 3.2, this form must be completed within 30 days of a discovery of any condition(s) listed in Part 3.1.1 of the MSGP

Submit the completed form to stormwatercompliance@azdeq.gov or mail to:
 ADEQ
 Surface Water Permits, MC 5415A-1
 1110 W. Washington Street
 Phoenix, AZ 85007

1. Facility Information	
Name of Permittee: Page Municipal Airport	AZPDES Permit ID#: _____
Address: _____	Phone Number: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____	
2. Condition Requiring Corrective Action (Part 3.1.1)	
Condition triggering Corrective Action (choose all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> An unauthorized discharge (e.g., non-stormwater discharge not authorized by this or another AZPDES permit to a Water of the U.S. or to a regulated MS4); <input type="checkbox"/> The permittee becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that a discharge from the site causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standard(s); <input type="checkbox"/> The permittee becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that a discharge from the site to a water listed as not attaining exceeds an adopted wasteload allocation (WLA) for the pollutant(s) causing the impairment; <input type="checkbox"/> The permittee becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that a discharge from the site to an Outstanding Arizona Water (OAW) is degrading water quality; <input type="checkbox"/> A discharge from the site violates a numeric effluent limitation guideline (ELG).	
3. Within 72 Hours of Discovery of the Condition Requiring Corrective Action (Part 3.2)	
Within 72 hours of discovery of the incident that lead to Corrective Action, describe the following action items: How was the incident discovered? _____ _____ Condition that triggered Corrective Action: _____ _____ Provide description of problem/incident, including material type/amount involved: _____ _____ _____ Date/Time problem identified: _____ Location of Incident: _____ The cause of the spill, leak, other release, or sampling exceedance: _____	

List outfall name(s) and include corresponding locations (latitude/longitude): _____

Receiving water(s) affected: _____

Is receiving water (check all that apply):

- ☐ Impaired
☐ Non-attaining
☐ OAW
☐ None

4. Within 14 Calendar Days of Discovery of the Condition Requiring Corrective Action (Part 3.2)

Within 14 calendar days of discovery (or before the next measurable storm event if possible, whichever is sooner) describe the following action items taken:

Summary of Corrective Actions taken or to be taken: _____

Modifications to control measures or preventative measures taken, in order to prevent the reoccurrence of a discharge of a pollutant(s) or prevent further exceedance(s): _____

Was Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) modification required?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

If "Yes", describe SWPPP modification(s): _____

Date Corrective Action(s) initiated or will be initiated: _____

Date Corrective Action(s) completed or will be completed: _____

Was the event that prompt corrective action related to a sampling result?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

If "Yes", what is the date the DMR was or will be submitted: _____

Describe any contingency actions to be taken, including accelerated monitoring (if required): _____

If Corrective Actions cannot be completed within the required timeframes, describe reasons for the delay, provide an implementation schedule, and the back-up practices in place: _____

If no Corrective Action was taken, describe the basis for that determination: _____

If any MS4 was affected, please name the MS4(s): _____

Provide Dates and Results of the last four (4) stormwater inspections

Date: _____

Result of Inspection:

- ☐ In Compliance
☐ Modified, repaired, or replaced control

Date: _____

Result of Inspection:

- ☐ In Compliance
☐ Modified, repaired, or replaced control

Date: _____

Result of Inspection:

- ☐ In Compliance
☐ Modified, repaired, or replaced control

Date: _____

Result of Inspection:

- ☐ In Compliance
☐ Modified, repaired, or replaced control

Certification

Remember to attach this form to Part D (Corrective Actions) of the Annual Report Form

I certify under penalty of law that this document (information and descriptions) and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information used to determine whether the applicable requirements have been met. 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 false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

PHOTO PAGE
ATTACH PHOTOS OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN

Attachment H Copy of Authorization (ADEQ)

108963 MSGP NOI CERTIFICATE

108963 MSGP NOI SUMMARY



**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT
OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**



1110 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007

(602) 771-2300 www.azdeq.gov

Notice of Intent (NOI) Certificate

LTF#: 108963

ID#:AZI108963

**Type:AZPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) | INDUSTRIAL for
NON-MINING**

Issue Date:01/16/2025

Please note, that pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 14, Article 109(C), you will be billed an annual permit fee, as described in Table 6, adjusted annually under subsection (D) until such time as you submit a Notice of Termination to close out your permit coverage.

Coverage Issued to:

Name:CITY OF PAGE - PAGE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Address Line 1:PO BOX 1180

Phoenix Office

1110 W.Washington Street . Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 771-2300

Southern Regional Office

400 W.Congress Street . Suite 433 . Tucson, AZ 85701
(520) 628-6733

www.azdeq.gov

City:**PAGE**

State:**AZ** zip : **86040**

Facility Information:

Name:**Page Municipal Airport**

Address Line 1:**238 10TH AVE**

City:**PAGE**

Zip:**86040**

Number of acre used for industrial activities:**536**

Primary Activity: **S - AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES | S1 | AIRPORTS, FLYING
FIELDS, AND SERVICES | 536**

Outfall Location(s):

**OUTFALL #1 | 36.933968 | -111.450834 | Lake Powell/Glen Canyon Recreation
Area | 36°59'53.30"/111°8'16.60" -**

**OUTFALL #2 | 36.915101 | -111.445166 | Lake Powell/Glen Canyon Recreation
Area | 36°59'53.30"/111°8'16.60" -**

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Required:**No**

SWPPP Contact Information:

First Name:**Kyle**

Last Name:**Christiansen**

Phone:**9286140785**

Work Email :**kchristiansen@pageaz.gov**

Phoenix Office

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(602) 771-2300

Southern Regional Office

400 W.Congress Street . Suite 433 . Tucson, AZ 85701
(520) 628-6733

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**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT
OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**



1110 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007

(602) 771-2300 www.azdeq.gov

**NOI for Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
(AZPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) |
INDUSTRIAL Coverage for Stormwater**

LTF#: 108963

ID#: AZI108963

Fee Amount: \$1470.00

e-DMR Required: No

Phoenix Office

1110 W. Washington Street . Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 771-2300

Southern Regional Office

400 W. Congress Street . Suite 433 . Tucson, AZ 85701
(520) 628-6733

www.azdeq.gov

MSGP NOI SUMMARY

LTF: 108963

Place: Page Municipal Airport
238 10TH AVE
PAGE, AZ
86040

Company Information

Name: CITY OF PAGE - PAGE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Address: PO BOX 1180
PAGE, AZ
86040

Question: Which of your companies/agencies is this for?

Answer: CITY OF PAGE - PAGE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Question: Is this the first time you are seeking an MSGP NOI?

Answer: No

Question: What is your existing permit's LTF#?

Answer: 81486

Question: Based on the information provided, your facility name is:

Answer: PAGE, CITY OF - MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Question: Will industrial stormwater discharge reach a Protected Surface Water?

Answer: Discharge to a protected surface water directly, to an MS4, or by means of a conveyance

Question: Are all your industrial materials and activities at your facility protected by a storm-resistant shelter?

Answer: No

Question: Will industrial stormwater go to any of the listed MS4s?

Answer: No

Question: Will your facility be inactive and unstaffed at any time for the duration of this permit coverage?

Answer: No

Question: Outfall Locations

Answer:

Outfall Name	Latitude	Longitude
OUTFALL #2	36.915101	-111.445166

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www.azdeq.gov

OUTFALL #1	36.933968	-111.450834
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Question: Protected Surface Water:

Answer:

Outfall Name	Protected Surface Waters	Distance from Facility (miles)
OUTFALL #1	Lake Powell/Glen Canyon Recreation Area 36°59'53.30"/111°8'16.60" -	0.52
OUTFALL #2	Lake Powell/Glen Canyon Recreation Area 36°59'53.30"/111°8'16.60" -	1.7

Question: Will your stormwater discharge potentially reach any of the following protected surface waters?

Answer:

Outfall Name: OUTFALL #2 LAT/LONG : 36.915101/-111.445166

Protected Surface Water Name	Yes/No
Colorado River GLEN CANYON DAM - LEES FERRY @ 36°51'30.33"/111°36'02.64"	Yes

Outfall Name: OUTFALL #1 LAT/LONG : 36.933968/-111.450834

Protected Surface Water Name	Yes/No
Colorado River GLEN CANYON DAM - LEES FERRY @ 36°51'30.33"/111°36'02.64"	Yes

Question: For your industrial activities: What is the total number of acres exposed to stormwater?

Answer: 536

Primary Industrial Activity:

Sector	SubSector	SIC/AC	# of Acres
S - AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	S1	4581 - AIRPORTS, FLYING FIELDS, AND SERVICES	536

Question: What are the outfalls associated with each subsector?

Answer: Sector : S - AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES : Sub Sector : S1

Outfall Name	Latitude	Longitude
OUTFALL #1	36.933968	-111.450834
OUTFALL #2	36.915101	-111.445166

Question: At your airport does a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol in glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis?

Answer:

Outfall Name	Yes/No
OUTFALL #1	No
OUTFALL #2	No

Question: Does your industrial activity include discharges containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures?

Answer:

Outfall Name	Yes/No
OUTFALL #1	No

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OUTFALL #2	No
------------	----

Question: A SWPPP review is required, since one or more of your outfall(s) are within 2.5 miles of:

Answer:

Outfall Name	Protected Surface Water	Type
OUTFALL #1	Colorado River GLEN CANYON DAM - LEES FERRY @ 36°51'30.33"/111°36'02.64"	Impaired/Non-attaining
OUTFALL #1	Lake Powell/Glen Canyon Recreation Area 36°59'53.30"/111°8'16.60" -	Impaired/Non-attaining
OUTFALL #2	Colorado River GLEN CANYON DAM - LEES FERRY @ 36°51'30.33"/111°36'02.64"	Impaired/Non-attaining
OUTFALL #2	Lake Powell/Glen Canyon Recreation Area 36°59'53.30"/111°8'16.60" -	Impaired/Non-attaining

Answer: Uploaded File Name : 33570_SWPPP_Page_Airport_SWPPP_2024_Draft.pdf

Question: SWPPP Contact Information:

Answer: Name : Kyle Christiansen
 Phone : 9286140785
 Work Email : kchristiansen@pageaz.gov

CERTIFICATION OF SUBMISSION

KYLE CHRISTIANSEN

You validated your identity by answering your personal security question and password on myDEQ at **09:06 AM** on **04/16/2025**. At this time, you certified the summary information above by checking that you agreed to the following statement:

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1030:

An agency shall not base a licensing decision in whole or in part on a licensing requirement or condition that is not specifically authorized by statute, rule or state tribal gaming compact. A general grant of authority in statute does not constitute a basis for imposing a licensing requirement or condition unless a rule is made pursuant to that general grant of authority that specifically authorizes the requirement or condition. This section may be enforced in a private civil action and relief may be awarded against the state. The court may award reasonable attorney fees, damages and all fees associated with the license application to a party that prevails in an action against the state for a violation of this section. A state employee may not intentionally or knowingly violate this section. A violation of this section is cause for disciplinary action or dismissal pursuant to the agency's adopted personnel policy. This section does not abrogate the immunity provided by section 12-820.01 or 12-820.02.

Certify your submission:

By checking this box I certify under penalty of law that this submittal was prepared by me, or under my direction or supervision of personnel appropriately qualified to properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I understand that all information submitted to ADEQ is public record unless otherwise identified by law as confidential. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

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