

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut

March 2026

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1 Introduction

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared for the Davis-Standard, LLC (D-S) facility located at 1 Extrusion Drive, Pawcatuck, CT. This Plan was prepared in accordance with the *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities* (General Permit) effective on November 1, 2025. A copy of the General Permit is included as *Appendix A*.

This SWPPP complies with the applicable content requirements specified in the General Permit and provides information and details on the following elements:

- Pollution Prevention Team
- Site description and mapping
- Summary of potential pollutant sources and inventory of exposed materials
- Stormwater control measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Inspection and Assessment Procedures
- Stormwater monitoring, reporting, and corrective action procedures
- Climate resiliency and adaptive measures
- Sector specific requirements
- Certification and recordkeeping requirements
- Signature and plan authorization

A copy of this Plan will be retained onsite and available for review during normal business hours and upon request by the Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP).

1.1 Facility Description

Facility Name: Davis-Standard, LLC

Facility Address: 1 Extrusion Drive Pawcatuck, CT 06379

Owner: Gamut Capital

Owner Address: 250 West 55th Street, 36th Floor, New York, NY, 10019

D-S designs and manufactures plastic extruders, operates a Technical Center where customers test plastic resins on D-S extruder lines, assembles the electrical control components for extruders, and tests wire and cable extruders at the Pawcatuck facility.

The facility operates under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 3559, Special Industry Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified (rubber and plastics manufacturing machinery) and SIC Code 3089, Plastics Products, Not Elsewhere Classified. Based on the SIC Codes, the facility is subject to the General Permit due to the potential for exposure of industrial materials and operations to stormwater and the presence of point source stormwater discharges. The corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code is 333220 (Plastics and Rubber Industry Machinery Manufacturing). The facility is categorized under Sector Y (SIC 3089 Plastics Products, Not Elsewhere Classified) Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Industries; and Sector AB (SIC 3559 Special Industry Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified) Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery.

The facility is located on an approximately 40-acre parcel. The amount of impervious surface, including parking areas, driveways, walkways, other paved areas, and roofs for the developed portion of the site is approximately 13.57 acres. The remaining undeveloped portions of the site consist of wetlands, lawn, and forested areas. The main D-S building, located at 1 Extrusion Drive, started doing business in 1964 and is a 225,045 square-foot (sf) building, with a 100,000-sf parking area. A 15,045-sf addition on the north side was completed at the end of 2016 and its area is included in the total. South of this building is an auxiliary building that has been referred to as many different names over the years but now will be referred to as 11 Extrusion Drive and/or HES. This building, built in 1980, is approximately 43,000 sf. A United States Geological Survey (USGS) site location map is provided as *Figure 1*. A Site Map showing drainage areas and other features required by the General Permit is included as *Figure 2*. Additional site location details have been included below:

- The site is not located within the Coastal Boundary.
- The site and its discharge points are not within areas mapped in DEEP's June 2025 Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDDB) as containing endangered, threatened, or special concern species and important natural communities.
- The site is not located within an Aquifer Protection Area.
- Implementation of this Plan will not impact historic properties.
- The site discharges stormwater to a settling pond that feeds into Anguilla Brook (no TMDL) and has an inland surface water quality classification of A. The site also discharges to wetlands on the southern portion that are not impaired waters.
- The site does not discharge within 500 feet of a tidal wetland.
- The site is within a groundwater quality classification of GA, GAA may not meet current standard.

1.2 Pollution Prevention Team

The facility personnel listed in *Table 1* are designated as members of the Pollution Prevention Team. The team members, their responsibilities, and contact phone numbers are provided in the table. The Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for implementation, maintenance, and revising the SWPPP as well as the site's stormwater control measures and taking corrective actions when required. At least one team member is present at the facility or on-call during all operational shifts. Each team member has access to either an electronic or paper copy of the General Permit, the SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information required to be kept with the SWPPP.

1.3 Additional Permits

Wastewater generated at D-S is regulated under authorization pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes. The facility operates in accordance with the following permit(s):

- *General Pretreatment Permit for Non-Significant Industrial Users* – Regulates the discharge of contact cooling water, air compressor condensate, boiler blowdown, and non-contact cooling water. These wastewaters are discharged to the Pawcatuck Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF).

Stormwater runoff regulated under the General Permit does not commingle with any process or non-process wastewater discharges generated at the facility.

2 Site Drainage

D-S is located on a 40-acre parcel at 1 Extrusion Drive in Pawcatuck, Connecticut. A Site Map showing the facility is provided as *Figure 2*. The Site Map identifies industrial activities, materials, and other sources which may contribute pollutants in the stormwater discharge. As shown on the Site Map, six drainage areas are associated with industrial activities at the site, most of which discharge stormwater to the wetlands in the southern portion of the property and one which discharges to a settling pond. None of these discharge waters are impaired. Most of the operational portions of the site are paved, while unpaved portions of the property are landscaped areas covered with grass and vegetation. Several areas of the property, such as employee and visitor parking lots, are not associated with industry activity. General descriptions of each portion of the site and its corresponding drainage area are provided below.

2.1 Drainage Area 1

Drainage area 1, 11.81 acres and 63% impervious, discharges stormwater runoff from the northern portions of the main roof of the 1 Extrusion Drive building, the material storage area north and east of this building, an access road connecting Extrusion Drive to Route 1, and some of the employee parking areas. Three paint booths exhaust through the roof area. Additionally, runoff from portions of Route 1 and Extrusion Drive is discharged to this outfall. Stormwater is collected via roof drains and 13 catch basins. The majority of run-off flows through a Hydroguard Stormwater Treatment Unit designed to remove solids, debris, oil, and floatables from the stormwater. Flows from the roof of a 2016 15,045 sf addition are routed to an underground detention system. From there stormwater exits an outlet control structure and joins the flows from the Hydroguard Stormwater Treatment Unit. Combined flows then enter a drainage junction chamber and merge with additional roof drainage before being discharged through an 18-inch HDPE pipe to a man-made settling pond on the west side of Extrusion Drive. Stormwater ultimately feeds into Anguilla Brook (no TMDL).

Potential sources of stormwater pollution in this drainage area include materials exposed to precipitation and runoff, incidental leakage of vehicle fluids and other constituents associated with vehicle traffic such as airborne dust, spillage of materials during loading and unloading operations, and roof vents from interior process lines and heating/air conditioning sources. Potential pollutants associated with this drainage area include suspended solids, plastic resins, sand/gravel/salt, metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and chemical oxygen demand (COD).

2.2 Drainage Area 2

Drainage area 2, 4.07 acres and 100% impervious, collects stormwater runoff from roof drains on the southern side of the 1 Extrusion Drive building, the Chip Shed and UST system, material storage areas, scrap wood and stainless steel storage, the shipping and receiving docks, the access road to 11 Extrusion Drive, the northwestern portion of the roof at 11 Extrusion Drive and the employee parking area. One paint booth exhausts through the roof area. Stormwater is collected via roof drains and five catch basins and discharges through a hooded concrete pipe into an unnamed wetland at the southwestern corner of the property (no TMDL)

Potential sources of stormwater pollution in this drainage area include incidental leakage of vehicle fluids and other constituents associated with vehicle traffic such as airborne dust, spillage of materials during loading and unloading operations, materials exposed to precipitation and runoff, and roof vents from interior process lines and

heating/air conditioning sources. Potential pollutants associated with this drainage area include suspended solids, sand/gravel/salt, metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and COD.

2.3 Drainage Area 3

Drainage area 3, 1.36 acres and 50% impervious, collects stormwater runoff from the employee parking area. Stormwater drains into three catch basins the last of which has an oil/water separator to treat stormwater from this area. Stormwater runs through the separator and commingles with stormwater from neighboring properties (including a bus terminal). This discharge system runs along Constitution Avenue and ultimately discharges into Wequetequock Pond, located approximately 3,500 feet southwest of the D-S facility.

Potential sources of stormwater pollution in this drainage area include incidental leakage of vehicle fluids and other constituents associated with vehicle traffic such as airborne dust. Potential pollutants associated with this drainage area include suspended solids, sand/gravel/salt, metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and COD.

2.4 Drainage Area 4

Drainage area 4, 0.03 acres and 100% impervious, collects runoff from the covered shipping bay at 11 Extrusion Drive. A 10" PVC pipe carries runoff from a single catch basin in the shipping bay and underneath the building. It discharges to a small grassy trench that leads to a concrete settling vault and eventually to the unnamed wetland located on the southern side of the site.

Potential sources of stormwater pollution in this drainage area include incidental leakage of vehicle fluids and other constituents associated with vehicle traffic such as airborne dust, and spillage of materials during loading and unloading operations. Potential pollutants associated with this drainage area include suspended solids, salt, metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and COD.

2.5 Drainage Area 5

Drainage area 5, 0.72 acres and 100% impervious, collects stormwater runoff from the paved area on the eastern side of 11 Extrusion Drive and a few roof drains from the easternmost roof area on 11 Extrusion Drive. The water is collected via a swale in the southeastern corner of the paved area and passes through a concrete settling vault prior to being discharged into the unnamed wetland located on the southern side of the site.

Potential sources of stormwater pollution in this drainage area include incidental leakage of vehicle fluids and other constituents associated with vehicle traffic such as airborne dust, materials exposed to precipitation and runoff, and a wall vent from the laser cutter. Potential pollutants associated with this drainage area include suspended solids, salt, metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and COD.

2.6 Drainage Area 6

Drainage area 6, 0.63 acres and 100% impervious, consists of a series of six roof "drains" from the building at 11 Extrusion Drive that discharge into the unnamed wetland on the south side of the facility. Each drain consists of a notch in the roof edge, a pile of crushed stone on the ground underneath the notch, and a partially buried 6" or 4" PVC pipe running from under the rocks towards the unnamed wetland. One paint booth exhausts through the roof area.

Potential pollutants associated with this drainage area include suspended solids.

3 Potential Pollutant Sources

A list of potential pollutant sources including all significant materials handled or stored onsite that may be exposed to precipitation and potentially impact stormwater is provided in *Table 3*. The list identifies each source, location of storage, associated pollutants or pollutant constituents, and management practices to minimize exposure. A description of these potential pollutant sources is also provided in *Sections 3.1 through 3.5* below, practices designed to reduce or minimize potential impacts to stormwater from these sources are outlined in Section 4.

If new materials are added or existing materials are altered, they will be evaluated to determine whether they could adversely affect the quality of stormwater runoff at the Site. Where storage modifications or additional stormwater control measures are necessary, these measures will be implemented prior to the new materials being brought onsite, and the SWPPP will be amended accordingly.

A Site Map provided as *Figure 2* identifies features relevant to the potential pollutant sources. The map also includes the general layout of the Site, including stormwater outfalls and drainage structures, locations of exposed materials, areas with elevated risk of exposure (e.g., loading and unloading areas), and existing structural stormwater control measures.

3.1 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Storage

D-S does not conduct vehicle and equipment fueling, cleaning, or maintenance onsite. Under the General Permit, discharges of vehicle wash water to the ground, stormwater system, or surface waters of the state are not authorized. Equipment washing is performed within the Chip Shed with washwater draining under cover into the UST.

3.2 Solid De-Icing Material Storage

D-S does not maintain any storage piles containing de-icing materials exposed to precipitation. Small tubs and bags of ice melting mixtures are kept indoors next to exterior doorways and used on outdoor stairways and sidewalks.

3.3 Industrial Materials Storage Areas

The following materials are stored outdoors and may have potential for stormwater contact:

- Two municipal trash compactors
- Two municipal trash/recycling dumpsters
- Scrap Metal, Scrap Wood, Waste Plastic and Wire, and Cardboard roll-offs
- Empty drum and tote storage
- Wooden pallet storage

- Bulk compressed gasses – oxygen, propane, nitrogen
- Utility owned electrical transformers

These storage areas are identified on the Site Map (*Figure 2*). Each location is routinely inspected as part of the SWPPP inspection program outlined in *Section 5* of this Plan.

3.4 Materials Handling Activities

Spillage of raw materials or waste materials during loading, unloading, or transfer operations could introduce pollutants into the stormwater system. Trucks transporting inbound materials are unloaded at the loading docks or the Chip Shed. Material handling and transfer activities, including loading and unloading operations, are conducted by trained personnel. Spill kits are maintained in strategic locations and used to respond to potential spills or leaks. D-S will contact a spill response contractor if the spill cannot be contained using in-house resources. Material handling and loading and unloading areas are routinely inspected following the procedures in *Section 5*, and as necessary corrective actions are implemented promptly. Locations of material transfer and loading and unloading areas are identified on the Site Map (*Figure 2*).

There are three (3) loading docks at 1 Extrusion Drive: one dock on the northern side and two docks along the southern side (Shipping & Receiving). One covered loading bay is on the northern side of 11 Extrusion Drive. The Chip Shed also receives and stores drums of virgin liquid materials. Raw metals (steel and aluminum), non-bulk quantities of chemical and petroleum products, virgin paints, and plastic resins are the primary items transferred through these loading areas. At the northern loading dock, trucks back into the building and all transfer of material is done inside the building. Both the Shipping and Receiving Docks are equipped with permanent dock seals that connect the building to tractor-trailer ends. The dock seals keep materials being loaded and unloaded from being exposed to stormwater. The loading bay at 11 Extrusion Drive is under cover to limit direct stormwater interaction with the transferred materials. Drums of virgin oil and coolants are unloaded inside the Chip Shed and then transferred to areas where needed by forklifts. D-S's policy is to use a drum handler when transporting 55-gallon liquid-filled drums around the site. The drum handler secures a single drum onto the forks and greatly reduces the likelihood of the drum tipping over. Spill kits and drain blocker mats are readily accessible from the loading areas.

Bulk machine oil is delivered to the indoor Des-Case Storage, Filtration, and Dispensing Center via a bulk oil delivery truck. Four free-standing 225-gallon and two stacked 120-gallon polytotes of lubricating and hydraulic oils are located along an exterior east wall in the Machine Shop within secondary containment. Totes are filled directly by delivery trucks that extend a hose through an overhead industrial door or walk through door that is closest to the Center from the East Yard. The fill port on the tote is opened and a stinger attached to the nozzle is dropped into the tote. The driver controls the flow at the nozzle and fills to 90% capacity. Deliveries are supervised by D-S employees.

D-S maintains side by side waste storage sheds located adjacent to the eastern exterior wall of 1 Extrusion Drive. Waste drums and containers are transported via forklift to these enclosed areas, both of which are equipped with secondary containment pans and spill response equipment. D-S keeps these rooms locked, except during loading/unloading and inspections. Pollutants associated with the waste storage areas are similar to those seen at the loading docks. Waste is removed from the site by certified waste haulers and supervised by D-S employees.

Materials are transferred around the facility using forklifts, containers are secured during transport. Indoor transfer and potential spills have minimal risk to impact stormwater. Outdoor transfers and potential spills may impact stormwater. The amount of the spill would be limited to the maximum number of containers being transported, which is generally limited to four drums on a pallet, or a single tote. Any spill that occurs is promptly cleaned following the spill response procedures in *Section 4.7.2*.

3.5 Other Industrial Activity and Potential Pollutant Sources

Both buildings have processes and operations that exhaust through roof stacks and vents. These exhausts are a potential source of particulates and other pollutants. There are five types of process emissions that exit the building via a stack: painting (five paint booths), extruding and melting of plastic, metal grinding (in the Snag Booth), plastic incineration from burn off ovens, and general metal working vents. The paint booths are equipped with standard fabric paint booth filters that are 98% efficient. Venting from the extruding process and incinerators does not release emissions requiring filtration. The Snag Booth vent is equipped with a Torit Downflo filter. General room vents exhaust air from the manufacturing area. These vents can release oily particulates generated by typical operations.

A Torit Downflo dust collector is located outdoors in the East Yard of 1 Extrusion Drive. Dust is collected in a 55-gallon steel drum that is secured to the bottom of the Torit to minimize releases of dust.

In addition, vehicle and equipment traffic throughout the facility, including access roads, loading/unloading areas, and parking areas, can generate dust, sediment, residuals, and minor leaks of fluids which may impact stormwater. Routine inspection of roof areas, vehicle/equipment routines, and facility yard are conducted to check for leaks, spills, and residues that could impact stormwater. Preventive measures, such as sweeping, debris removal, and cleaning spills and leaks are implemented as needed to minimize impacts to stormwater runoff.

3.6 Method and Location of On-Site Storage or Disposal

The facility manages onsite storage and disposal activities to minimize or prevent exposure of pollutants to stormwater, including the following:

- Regulated waste (used oil and non-hazardous Connecticut regulated waste): Stored inside the building, within the waste storage rooms, or within the Chip Shed. These wastes are regularly disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.
- Hazardous and Universal waste: Stored inside the building or within the waste storage rooms. These wastes are regularly disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.
- Municipal waste and recyclables: Wastes are collected in designated waste containers. The containers are routinely inspected to ensure they are in good condition. Dumpsters and compactors are inspected to ensure drain plugs are intact. Waste and recyclable materials are regularly removed offsite by licensed waste haulers.
- Scrap coolant-contaminated metal and chips: The Chip Shed was designed to cover coolant-contaminated metal chips that are removed from machine sumps. A large roll-off of chips is kept under cover at all times. Waste coolant drains from the chips along the sloped concrete floor towards a drain that leads to a UST. A scrap metal dumpster is also parked in the Chip Shed full-time.

- Scrap stainless steel: Managed in an outdoor roll-off that is routinely shipped offsite by a recycling vendor.
- Empty drums and totes: The containers are inspected to confirm they are clean, closed, and in good condition prior to storage. Damaged or contaminated containers are promptly removed.
- Wooden pallets: Are stored outdoors on the east side of the buildings. Pallets are clean and free of residue. Broken pallets are transferred into a roll-off and disposed offsite as needed.
- Compressed Bulk Gasses: Bulk storage tanks of propane, oxygen, and nitrogen are located outdoors and maintained in good condition. The tanks are protected from potential damage from vehicles or equipment. Only trained facility personnel and D-S's vendors are authorized to handle or interact with the AST.
- Wastewater from manufacturing operations: Wastewater is collected in an indoor AST located in the Die Cell area. Wastewater is removed by a licensed waste hauler. Transfer operations are supervised by trained personnel, and the transfer area is inspected following each transfer. Any spills or leaks are immediately cleaned, and all contaminated material is disposed of properly.

D-S implements good housekeeping measures to minimize potential stormwater impacts. This includes maintaining the facility in a clean and orderly condition, conducting routine inspections and cleanup of outdoor storage areas, ensuring spill response equipment is stocked and accessible, and promptly responding to spill or leaks. Good housekeeping measures are outlined further in *Section 4.1* of this Plan.

3.7 Spills and Leaks

Under the General Permit, spills and leaks are defined as “five gallons or more of petroleum products, or toxic or hazardous substances that could affect stormwater, as listed in section 22a-430-4 Appendix B Tables II, III and V, and Appendix D of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA), and 40 CFR 116.4”. Areas at the facility where potential spills or leaks could occur and contribute pollutants to stormwater discharge are listed in *Table 4*. Spills and leaks that occurred within the three (3) years prior to the SWPPP certification date are documented in *Appendix C* and shown on *Figure 2*. Any future spills or leaks meeting the above definition will be documented in *Appendix C* and/or in facility records within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery. Documentation will include a description of the incident, the response actions, clean-up completion, notifications made, personnel involved, and measures implemented to prevent recurrence.

3.8 Evaluation of Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

An evaluation of the stormwater drainage system was performed on December 23, 2025, by Jennifer Herbst from Fuss & O'Neill, Inc., and Tim Handy of D-S, to determine whether any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges were present. The evaluation included discussions with facility personnel, a visual inspection of the facility, a review of site mapping, inspection of stormwater outfalls and catch basins, and observations made during a site walk-through. Based on this evaluation, no unauthorized non-stormwater discharges were observed, and facility personnel are not aware of any such discharges at the site. D-S may generate the following authorized non-stormwater discharges:

- Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities.
- Landscape irrigation or lawn watering.

- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water.
- Uncontaminated ground water from foundation or footing drains.
- Water sprayed for dust control, in accordance with the conditions of this general permit.
- All other non-stormwater discharges except those specifically listed in this general permit are not authorized by this permit. Such discharges to surface water must be authorized under a different permit issued by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

4 Stormwater Control Measures

D-S implements a combination of structural and non-structural Stormwater Control Measures (SCM) at the facility to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these SCM are performed in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

All SCMs are routinely inspected and evaluated to ensure they remain effective in minimizing discharges of pollutants to stormwater. The schedule and frequency associated with maintaining, modifying, or implementing new SCMs will be determined based on the findings of inspections, visual assessments, and stormwater monitoring conducted in accordance with the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. Members of the pollution prevention team will be responsible for reviewing the outcome of the inspection and monitoring activities and taking appropriate corrective action(s) in accordance with the General Permit.

If D-S determines that existing SCMs are not effective or insufficient to meet applicable water quality standards or other conditions of the General Permit, the SCMs will be modified, repaired, or replaced as necessary in accordance with the corrective action procedures in *Section 8* of this Plan. The following sections describe the types of SCM implemented at the facility.

4.1 Good Housekeeping

D-S implements good housekeeping practices throughout the facility to maintain a clean and orderly work environment. These practices are designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from areas exposed to precipitation, reduce the potential for stormwater contamination from site activities, and prevent accidental spills and leaks.

In accordance with the requirements of the General Permit, facilities must maintain all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants in a clean condition. Good housekeeping measures must be implemented to minimize pollutants discharges from all areas that are exposed to precipitation and could impact stormwater quality. The following describes the specific good housekeeping measures implemented at the facility.

- Paved areas of the site will be swept or vacuumed at regular intervals. If the area is washed down, any wash water generated will be collected, treated, or properly disposed of.
- The General Permit does not authorize the discharge of wash waters containing any additives or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) to the ground, stormwater system, or surface waters.

- Materials will be stored in appropriate containers and, as applicable, liquid materials will be placed in containers with secondary containment and covered (as appropriate) to prevent exposure to precipitation.
- Areas will be kept free of waste, garbage, and floatable debris to prevent these pollutants from being discharged with stormwater runoff.
- Dumpsters, trash compactors, and roll-off containers used for waste or recyclable materials will be maintained in good, watertight condition with drain plugs intact. Containers will have covers or will be maintained in roofed areas (where possible). All dumpsters not under a roof will remain closed when the containers are not being loaded or unloaded.
- The General Permit does not authorize the discharge of any liquids (including stormwater) which collects in dumpsters, roll-offs, and any similar large waste containers to the ground, stormwater system, or surface water.
- Drains located directly beneath loading docks will be routinely inspected for accumulation of sediment, grit, trash, and other debris and clean out drains when debris reaches half the depth of the drain.
- Floor drains must not be connected to the storm sewer system and if the connection is unknown, the drain will be eliminated or sealed.
- Roof areas will be inspected to determine if any potential sources of stormwater pollution are present, such as drippage, dust, or particulates from exhausts or vents, and implement corrective action(s) as needed to minimize these sources or potential sources of pollution.

4.2 Minimizing Exposure

D-S will implement measures to minimize the exposure of industrial material and activities to rain, stormwater run-on, snow, or snowmelt. In accordance with the General Permit, D-S will minimize pollutant discharges from all areas exposed to precipitation that are potential sources of stormwater contamination. This includes ensuring that manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas are properly protected from contact with precipitation and runoff. The following practices are implemented at the facility:

- Industrial materials and activities will be located inside to the maximum extent practicable to prevent contact with stormwater.
- Industrial materials stored outdoors will be covered with storm-resistant coverings or otherwise protected to minimize exposure to precipitation.
- Grading, berms, or curbing will be used as needed to prevent runoff of potentially contaminated flows and to divert stormwater run-on away from these areas.
- Materials, equipment, and activities will be located and managed to ensure that any potential spills or leaks are contained and prevented from entering the stormwater system.
- Spills and leaks will be promptly cleaned using absorbent materials, spill response equipment will be maintained at strategic locations throughout the facility.
- Vehicles and equipment showing signs of leaks will be repaired promptly or stored indoors when feasible. If stored outdoors, drip pans and absorbent materials will be utilized to prevent pollutants from impacting stormwater.

- Fluids from vehicles and equipment to be decommissioned will be drained prior to storage. Vehicles and equipment that will remain unused for extended periods will be inspected at least monthly for evidence of spills or leaks.

4.3 Containment of Liquid Chemicals and Wastewater

D-S will prevent unauthorized discharges of liquid chemicals or wastewater from mixing with stormwater or causing pollution to the waters of the state by implementing the following control measures for stationary storage containers/areas and mobile or portable storage tanks or containers.

4.3.1 Stationary Storage or Storage Areas

Stationary aboveground tanks or containers exposed to stormwater must be either double-walled or placed within an impermeable secondary containment structure. The containment system must be capable of containing at least 110% of the volume of the largest tank/container or 10% of the total volume of all tanks and containers stored in the area the (whichever is larger), without overflowing the containment area.

4.3.2 Mobile or Portable Storage

D-S does not store mobile or portable aboveground tanks or containers for collection or storage of liquid chemicals or wastewater which are exposed to stormwater. If these containers are stored onsite in the future, they will be managed by one of the following methods:

- Kept in double-walled tanks or container
- Designed, operated, and maintained to prevent releases of wastewater from risks such as physical or chemical damage, tampering/vandalism, freezing, and thawing.
- Any trailer secured to a mobile or portable aboveground tank or container will be a registered motor vehicle that is capable of on-road transport of wastewater.

4.4 Dust Control Measures

D-S has evaluated onsite operations to determine activities with the potential to generate dust or airborne particulates. The Snag Booth grinding operations are connected to a Torit Downflo dust collector located outdoors in the East Yard of 1 Extrusion Drive. Dust is collected in a 55-gallon steel drum that is secured to the bottom of the Torit to minimize the release of dust. The dust collector is Inspected monthly and checked once per year by an outside vendor to minimize the escape of dust from the system. The filters are changed according to the magnehelic gage reading. General metal working vents from the machine shops vent emissions with particulate matter. These vents are inspected twice a year to determine if particulates are accumulating on the roof.

The paint spray booths are equipped with standard fabric paint booth filters that are 98% efficient. Dust also may be generated from vehicle traffic and exhaust emissions. To minimize dust generation and off-site tracking of materials, vehicle traffic areas are paved. Good housekeeping practices are implemented to prevent accumulation of debris and particulate matter. The facility does not utilize dust suppression water.

4.5 Vehicles and Equipment

D-S has evaluated control measures necessary to minimize impacts associated with vehicle and equipment use, storage, and maintenance activities. Control measures implemented at the site are designed to prevent leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants from vehicles and equipment which may impact stormwater.

The site does not conduct vehicle or equipment fueling onsite. Equipment cleaning and maintenance activities are performed indoors and power washing of parts is done inside the Chip Shed. The General Permit prohibits the discharge of vehicle wash water to the ground, stormwater system, or surface water.

4.6 Solid De-icing Material Storage

D-S does not maintain any storage piles containing de-icing materials for de-icing or other commercial or industrial purposes which are exposed to precipitation. If any de-icing storage piles are maintained outdoors in the future, D-S will comply with the control measures outlined in *Section 4.2.7* of the General Permit.

4.7 Emergency Response Procedures

The purpose of this section is to provide a readily useable set of procedures which can be followed in an emergency, specifically a spill, leak, or other releases which could impact stormwater. Members of the Pollution Prevention Team will coordinate spill response, review of control measures, implementation of corrective actions, and if required regulatory reporting. D-S also maintains a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan that was last updated in January 2026.

4.7.1 Spill Prevention

To minimize potential for spills, leaks, and other releases that could impact stormwater quality, the following measures are implemented at the facility:

- All areas where potential spills and leaks could occur and potentially impact stormwater have been identified and summarized in *Table 4*.
- All containers susceptible to spillage or leakage that could contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff are clearly labeled to ensure proper handling, storage and disposal.
- Employee training is provided on procedures for stopping, containing, reporting, and cleaning up spills and leaks. An example training outline has been provided in *Appendix E*.
- Materials are stored and handled in accordance with established procedures, including the use of secondary containment where appropriate. Specific material management practices are detailed in *Section 3.4*.
- Spill kits and cleanup equipment are maintained at strategic locations throughout the facility where spills may occur. Locations of spill response equipment are shown on the Site Map (*Figure 2*)
- Facility personnel will immediately notify a member of the Pollution Prevention Team or a supervisor whenever a spill, leak, or release occurs. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team contacts and emergency spill response contractors are listed in *Table 1*. Spill response procedures are detailed in *Section 4.7.2*.

- Any leak, spill, or unauthorized discharge to the stormwater drainage system containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or more than reportable quantities must be reported to DEEP immediately once they are identified.

4.7.2 Spill Response Procedures

D-S personnel will only respond to incidental spills as defined below. Leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater will be handled in the following manner:

Incidental Spills

The spill is incidental and manageable by facility personnel if all the following are true:

1. The spill of hazardous substance can be sorbed or otherwise controlled at the time of release by employees or other trained persons present.
2. The spill is either inside or outside facility buildings on an impervious surface and does not reach pervious surfaces (i.e., soil) or drains.
3. The spill would not have posed a threat to human health and the environment if the spill had not been immediately controlled.

In response to an incidental spill, the following steps will be taken:

1. If an employee observes a spill, the employee will immediately notify a member of the Pollution Prevention Team or supervisor who will assess the release. If the Plan Manager decides the spill does not constitute a threat to human health or the environment and does not require assistance by personnel outside the immediate area of the spill, then clean-up will begin.
2. The Plan Manager or assigned trained persons will clean-up the spill. Employees or trained people cleaning up the spill will be attired in the necessary protective equipment (i.e., goggles, chemical resistant gloves, etc.). If necessary, clean-up will be preceded by an attempt to stop the discharge and limit any migration of the release by laying berms.
3. The Plan Manager or trained personnel will collect and contain or absorb the released material with appropriate disposable materials.
4. The collected material or sorbent, PPE such as gloves, etc., will be labeled, containerized, and disposed of properly.
5. The Plan Manager will ensure no waste incompatible with released materials is treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility until the clean-up is complete.
6. The Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) Section 22a-450-1 through -6 (revised March 8, 2022) require petroleum spills and other discharges of hazardous materials to be reported to DEEP at 860-424-3338 within 1 hour of discovery. Release reporting is required to be conducted in accordance with the *Connecticut Release Reporting Regulations – Reportable Quantities* flow chart included in *Appendix D*.
7. The Plan Manager will ensure all emergency equipment listed in the Plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations at the facility resume.

8. The emergency coordinator will monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment before operations resume.

Releases/Non-Incidental Spills

Facility personnel will not remediate releases/non-incidental spills. They will contact a licensed contractor to address releases as described below. A release meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. The released substance cannot be collected, sorbed, or otherwise controlled at the time of release by employees or other trained persons present.
2. The release is either inside or outside facility buildings on a pervious surface or may reach pervious surfaces (i.e., soil) or drains.
3. The spill would pose a threat to human health and the environment if the release had not been immediately controlled.

The following describe procedures for non-incidental hazardous releases:

1. Upon detection of the release, the discovering employee will immediately notify a member of the Pollution Prevention Team, or supervisor, or Plan Manager that there has been a release and the extent of or potential for migration of the spill to the environment.
2. The Plan Manager will try to identify the character, amount, source, and extent of the release as well as assess the real or potential threats to human health or the environment from this release.
3. The Plan Manager may decide to evacuate the building or facility in which case the evacuation alarm will be activated.
4. If deemed necessary by the emergency coordinator, the Fire Department (911), the Police Department (911), and/or the local hospital will be notified.
5. The Plan Manager will contact an outside emergency response contractor to remediate the release.
6. The Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) Section 22a-450-1 through -6 (revised March 8, 2022) require petroleum spills and other discharges of hazardous materials to be reported to DEEP at 860-424-3338 within 1 hour of discovery. Release reporting is required to be conducted in accordance with the *Connecticut Release Reporting Regulations – Reportable Quantities* flow chart included in *Appendix D*.
7. If the Plan Manager determines that a Reportable Quantity has been released or believes there exists a threat to human health or the environment outside of the facility and evacuation of local areas may become necessary, then the emergency coordinator will notify the local authorities as well as the National Response Center immediately at (800) 424-8802.
8. The Plan Manager will ensure no waste incompatible with released materials is treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility until the clean-up is complete.
9. The Plan Manager will ensure all emergency equipment listed in the Plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations at the facility resume.
10. The Plan Manager will monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment before operations resume.

11. Materials contaminated as a result of the clean-up will be containerized and disposed of properly.

4.7.3 Spill Notification and Reporting Procedures

The Plan Manager will be responsible for making the necessary notifications and submitting written reports to the necessary regulatory agencies. Release reporting is required to be conducted in accordance with the Connecticut Release Reporting Regulations – Reportable Quantities flow chart included in *Appendix D*. Documentation related to reportable releases and spills should be maintained in *Appendix C* or in facility files.

Immediately following the spill incident, facility personnel who were involved with the spill will meet with facility management to determine what steps can be taken to prevent other spills. These individuals will also assess the response to the release and implement any steps that may make a future spill response more efficient.

CT DEEP's Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division

A Notification of Noncompliance must be submitted electronically to CT DEEP as soon as there is knowledge of any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit. Copies of the completed Notification of Noncompliance and associated follow-up reports should be maintained in *Appendix I*.

The Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) Section 22a-450-1 through -6 (revised March 8, 2022) require petroleum spills and other discharges of hazardous materials to be reported to DEEP at 860-424-3338 within 1 hour of discovery. Release reporting is required to be conducted in accordance with the Connecticut Release Reporting Regulations – Reportable Quantities flow chart included in *Appendix D*. Additionally, the City of Pawcatuck Fire Marshal and local police or fire department should be notified of any release that could migrate off-site or pose a threat to human health or welfare.

National Response Center

Certain releases of oil to waters of the U.S. are reportable to the National Response Center. They include:

1. Sheen formed on a water body
2. Sludge or emulsions deposited beneath the surface of a water body
3. Exceedances of water quality standards

Waters of the U.S. have been interpreted to include wetlands, municipal sewer systems, storm sewers, and any tributary that may lead to a navigable waterway.

Also, if the spill reaches the environment and if the volume of the spill exceeds the Reportable Quantity (RQ), as defined by 40 CFR Part 302, the emergency coordinator will notify the National Response Center. In the event of a reportable release, the Emergency Coordinator will notify the National Response Center as soon as possible at (800) 424-8802 with a goal of reporting within 15 minutes.

Environmental Protection Agency

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.4, a report to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must be submitted if the spill incident(s) meets either of the following criteria:

1. A discharge of more than 1,000 gallons of oil into navigable waters in a single spill event occurs.
2. A discharge of more than 42 gallons of oil in two spill events within any consecutive 12-month period into the navigable waters of the US.

Within sixty (60) days of the occurrence of either of these conditions, the following information will be submitted in the report to the Regional Administrator (Region I) of the EPA:

1. Name of the facility
2. Reporter's name
3. Location of the facility
4. Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput
5. Corrective action and countermeasures the facility has taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements
6. An adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps, as necessary
7. The cause of such discharge as described in 112.1(b), including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred
8. Additional preventive measures the facility has taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence
9. Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or discharge

A copy of all information provided to the EPA Regional Administrator will likewise be provided at the same time to the CT DEEP. All information provided to the EPA and the CT DEEP will be maintained in *Appendix C* or in facility files.

4.7.4 Spill Response Equipment

There are five (5) spill response kit locations on-site:

- Outside Die Cell
- Next to north end compactor
- Outside waste storage rooms
- Chip Shed
- 11 Extrusion Drive southeast corner

The following spill control and emergency equipment is maintained at the facility. This equipment is available for use in response to spills, leaks, and other releases which could impact stormwater:

- Emergency communication devices
- Portable fire extinguishers
- Fire suppression systems
- Safety glasses
- Nitrile gloves
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Granular absorbent
- Absorbent pads, pillows, and socks
- Brooms and shovels
- Disposal bags
- Drums and buckets
- Catch basin covers/Drain blockers

4.8 Sediment and Erosion Control

Portions of the site are impervious with much of the area covered by pavement or the facility building, which prevents soil erosion. Additionally, it can be assumed that soil erosion is minimized by the very flat grades at the site and the presence of asphalt curbing in high traffic areas. The on-site catch basin system leading to the Hydroguard Stormwater Treatment Unit captures some of the sediment load generated at the site during storm events. Sand is swept from paved surfaces, as necessary. Areas of the site that are not covered by impervious surface should have adequate vegetative cover (e.g., grass, shrubs) to prevent soils from being washed away by run-off. Additional sediment and erosion control as it pertains to future construction is discussed further in *Section 4.9*.

4.9 Future Construction

Any future construction activity that disturbs more than one acre will be conducted in accordance with the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities (as amended). All construction activities, regardless of size, will comply with the 2024 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control during construction and the 2024 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for the design and implementation of post-construction stormwater management measures. Wherever possible, D-S will avoid the use of copper or galvanized roofing or building materials for any new building construction where these materials will be exposed to stormwater.

4.10 Preventative Maintenance

D-S implements a preventative maintenance program to ensure that stormwater control measures, equipment, and systems are properly maintained and remain effective in minimizing pollutants and potential impacts to stormwater. The program includes routine inspections, maintenance, and implementing corrective actions (as necessary), to address any issues that could compromise stormwater quality. The following preventative maintenance practices are implemented at the facility:

- Stormwater management structures, including catch basins, roof drains, outfalls, are routinely inspected to confirm that they are in good working condition and free of debris or damage that could impact stormwater.

- Onsite equipment and systems are periodically inspected, serviced, and tested as needed to identify conditions that could result in leaks, spills, or failures which could result in the discharge of pollutants to surface waters.
- Preventative maintenance also includes ensuring non-structural control measures, such as employee training, good housekeeping practices, and availability of spill response supplies are maintained and are effective.
- Catch basins are cleaned whenever accumulated debris reaches half of the sump depth.
- Stormwater control measures are maintained as necessary to keep them effective and in good working condition. Any control measures determined not to be adequate are promptly repaired or replaced.

If a stormwater control measure fails or is determined to be ineffective, the facility will take reasonable steps to prevent or minimize pollutant discharges during subsequent storm events. D-S must follow the steps and timelines described in *Section 8* of this SWPPP, when any of the following occur:

- Repair or replacement of stormwater controls measures are required.
- Temporary measures or cleanup activities are needed until final repairs or replacements of stormwater control measures can be implemented.
- Completion of stormwater control measure repairs or replacements will exceed fourteen (14) calendar days from the time the issue is discovered.
- A stormwater control measure was not installed, installed incorrectly, or it does not meet the requirements of the General Permit.
- A control measure is not being properly operated or maintained.

4.11 Management of Stormwater

D-S implements stormwater management practices designed to minimize pollutant discharges through effective control of runoff, run-on, and infiltration. Stormwater is managed through a network of catch basins, settling vaults, a vortex treatment unit, paved surfaces, and site grading that directs runoff to designated drainage points.

Stormwater runoff from the northern portions of the D-S site and the East Yard behind 1 Extrusion Drive is collected via roof drains and catch basins. Three of these catch basins are equipped with drain filters to trap errant plastic resins and, consequently, other solids of similar or larger size. The majority of runoff flows through a Hydroguard Stormwater Treatment Unit installed in 2016 and designed to remove solids, debris, oil, and floatables from the stormwater. Flows from the roof of the 15,045 sf addition are routed to an underground detention system. From there, stormwater exits an outlet control structure and joins the flows from the Hydroguard Stormwater Treatment Unit. Combined flows then enter a drainage junction chamber and merge with additional roof drainage before being discharged through an 18-inch HDPE pipe to a man-made settling pond on the west side of Extrusion Drive that ultimately feeds into Anguilla Brook.

Stormwater draining from the East Yard at 11 Extrusion Drive and the 11 Extrusion Drive loading bay must pass through concrete settling vaults before discharging to the unnamed wetlands on the southern portion of the site.

Catch basins are inspected as part of the monthly and semi-annual comprehensive inspections. Any excessive sediment accumulation, debris, or signs of damage are documented in the inspections log and corrective actions will be implemented.

Stormwater run-on from adjacent properties is insignificant due to existing grading and curbing around the site, which is effectively direct off-site flow away from the facility. No additional diversion or interceptor controls are required. Limited stormwater runoff may flow onto grassed or landscaped areas, where it is naturally absorbed. These areas are not considered engineered infiltration practices but provide incidental filtration and help reduce runoff volume.

4.12 Infiltration and Groundwater Quality Protection

When implementing infiltration practices, D-S is prohibited from causing or contributing to groundwater pollution. The D-S facility does not utilize a groundwater infiltration system as an alternative to structural or treatment controls and is not located within an aquifer protection area.

No additional infiltration systems are required at this time. Any future infiltration practices will comply with the General Permit and Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

4.13 Employee Training

Facility personnel who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, who are responsible for implementing activities required to comply with the General Permit, or whose activities may otherwise affect stormwater quality must receive training on the components and goals of the SWPPP within ninety (90) days of hire and at least once a year thereafter. This requirement applies to members of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team, personnel who are involved in the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of stormwater control measures, personnel responsible for storing or handling chemicals/materials that could impact stormwater quality, and personnel who conduct or document inspections, monitoring, and corrective actions. Training will be conducted or supervised by a member of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team or other qualified personnel. A training outline, an example sign-in sheet, and records of employee training will be maintained in *Appendix E*.

4.14 Resiliency Measures

Implementing structural improvements and enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges during major storm events (e.g., hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, flood events). D-S may consider the following additional SCMs if their facility may be exposed to such major storm events:

- 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 forty-eight (48) hours, delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate.
- Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level.

- Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage.
- Temporarily relocate mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground.
- Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors.
- Conduct staff training on implementation of storm-related D-S emergency procedures at regular intervals.
- Ensure drains, berms, and stormwater conveyances are free of debris prior to major storm events to maintain proper drainage.

4.15 Sector-Specific Control Measures (Sectors Y and AB)

D-S is subject to the requirements of *Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries* and *Sector AB - Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery* under the General Permit.

Facilities subject to Sector Y (Plastic Products Manufacturing) are required to minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in stormwater through implementation of appropriate control measures. At the D-S facility, plastic resin pellets are managed in a manner intended to minimize the potential for pellet loss and discharge to the stormwater system.

Control measures implemented at the facility include the following:

- **Spill Prevention:** Plastic resin pellets are handled and transferred in designated areas using procedures intended to minimize spills and pellet loss during loading, unloading, and material handling activities.
- **Spill Response and Cleanup:** Any pellet spills that occur are promptly cleaned up using appropriate methods such as sweeping or vacuuming to prevent pellets from entering nearby storm drains or outdoor drainage areas.
- **Housekeeping:** Outdoor areas where pellets may be present are routinely inspected and maintained, and pellets are removed through sweeping or other appropriate cleanup methods.
- **Pellet Capture Measures:** Where necessary, pellet capture measures such as screens, filters, or other containment practices are used to prevent pellets from entering the stormwater conveyance system. Three catch basins at the facility are equipped with drain filters designed to capture errant plastic resin pellets and other debris, thereby helping to prevent these materials from entering the stormwater drainage system
- **Employee Training:** Employees responsible for handling plastic resin pellets receive training on proper pellet handling practices, spill prevention, and cleanup procedures.
- **Proper Disposal:** Collected pellets and associated debris are properly managed and disposed of in accordance with facility waste management practices.

These measures are implemented as part of the facility's routine pollution prevention and housekeeping practices to minimize the potential for plastic resin pellets to be discharged in stormwater.

There are no additional control measures for Sector AB.

5 Inspections and Assessments

D-S will conduct monthly routine site inspections, quarterly visual stormwater assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections in accordance with the requirements of the General Permit. These inspections are intended to identify actual and potential issues, verify that good housekeeping practices are being implemented, and detect any conditions that could result in the release of pollutants to stormwater. Inspections will be performed by qualified personnel, such as members of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team, using the appropriate forms provided in in this Plan. Completed inspection forms will be maintained within the SWPPP or facility files for a minimum of five (5) years.

The inspection findings will be reviewed with the Plan Manager, who will arrange for the appropriate corrective actions in response to any actual or potential problem identified. Corrective actions will be documented directly on the inspection report, and follow-up will be conducted to confirm that issues have been resolved. Copies of all inspection reports and related follow-up documentation will be maintained on-site in accordance with SWPPP recordkeeping requirements. A detailed description of the required inspection and assessment required to be performed in accordance with the General Permit is provided in the following sections.

5.1 Monthly Routine Inspections

D-S will perform monthly inspections of facility areas with potential for stormwater pollution. These areas include, but are not limited to:

- Material loading/unloading areas
- Municipal waste/recycling dumpsters/compactor
- Roll-offs
- Outdoor storage areas
- Paved parking lots/transportation routes
- Exterior of building/roof surfaces
- Air handling equipment (dust collectors)
- Compressed gas storage areas
- Stormwater drainage structures (catch basins, settling vaults, outfalls, roof leaders)
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years

Monthly inspections will occur during normal operating hours and consist of a visual inspection of the facility, including an evaluation of stormwater management and implementation of control measures. At least one routine inspection during each calendar year should occur when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

5.2 Quarterly Visual Assessments of Stormwater Discharges

Grab samples for visual and olfactory observation will be collected on a quarterly basis from each discharge point subject to monitoring. D-S completes representative monitoring of Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDP) as described in *Section 6.1.1*. As such, the quarterly visual assessment will be performed on a rotating basis amongst the registered outfall locations.

Samples will be collected in a clear, colorless glass or plastic container and evaluated in a well-lit area as soon as possible after sample collection for the water quality characteristics specified in *Table 5*. The quarterly periods begin on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. Because the facility is in an area that typically experiences snow at least once during a 12-month period, at least one quarterly visual assessment will be performed to capture a snowmelt discharge, if feasible. Samples will be obtained from storm events occurring at least seventy-two (72) hours after any previous storm event generating a stormwater discharge.

The quarterly visual assessments must be completed by qualified and trained professionals. A sampling procedure, including required equipment and forms to record storm information and sample observations, is provided in *Appendix H*. Whenever a visual assessment indicates evidence of stormwater pollution, D-S will initiate corrective action procedures as outlined in *Section 8*. Individuals completing the assessments must determine if clear indicators of pollution are recognized in the sample including, color, odor, foam, or oil sheen. If it is determined that visual and olfactory observations are naturally occurring and not a clear indicator of pollution, this information must be noted and explained on the visual assessment form. If adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of quarterly visual samples, a substitute sample will be collected during the next qualifying storm event and documentation of the rationale for not completing the assessment will be kept with the SWPPP.

5.3 Semi-Annual Comprehensive Inspections

D-S will conduct a semi-annual comprehensive inspection annually during the fall and spring during normal facility operating hours. These inspections will include all areas of the facility that are exposed to stormwater or that are associated with the stormwater pollution prevention measures, including the following:

- Drainage areas
- Buildings, structures, permanent cover, and impervious area
- Structural control measures
- Non-structural control measures
- Stormwater management systems
- Stormwater discharge points
- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater
- Areas identified as potential pollutant sources
- Spill prevention and response procedures
- Resiliency measures

To document completion of the semi-annual comprehensive inspection, D-S will complete both the routine monthly inspection form and the supplemental semi-annual comprehensive inspection form. Whenever feasible, the semi-annual comprehensive inspection will be conducted during a rainfall event to allow for direct observation of the stormwater discharge and effectiveness of the associated control measures.

5.4 Inspection Report Documentation

D-S will document findings of monthly routine inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive inspections using the forms provided in *Appendix F*. These completed forms will be maintained onsite with the SWPPP or in facility files for a minimum of five (5) years and must remain accessible in either hard copy or electronic format. Inspection reports are not required to be submitted to CT DEEP unless specifically requested. However, any incidents of noncompliance that constitute a permit violation must be reported to CT DEEP through the Water Permitting and Enforcement Divisions (WPED) Online Noncompliance reporting

platform. A written set of tracking and follow-up procedures will be used to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken in response to inspection findings. Each inspection report will identify whether corrective action is required and will be updated to document the actions taken to correct the deficiency.

6 Monitoring Program

In accordance with *Section 4.5* of the General Permit, D-S will perform stormwater monitoring on an annual and semi-annual basis, as applicable. The sampling locations and procedures are described below. Copies of stormwater discharge monitoring reports and associated documentation will be maintained in *Appendix G* or in facility files. Stormwater monitoring will be performed for the parameters and frequency detailed in *Table 5*. Stormwater monitoring will be completed by qualified personnel, including members of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team, other trained facility personnel, or qualified consultants engaged by the facility.

A summary of stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term is included in *Table 7*. Please note that D-S met their benchmark limits prior to the current permit and has been performing visual assessments.

6.1 Discharge Identification

6.1.1 Substantially Identical Discharge Points

Pursuant to Section 4.5.8.4 of the General Permit, a facility may designate a “representative discharge point” when two (2) or more outfalls (up to five (5)) share similar features (such as surface type, slopes, drainage structures and industrial activities) and are expected to discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents. When this condition is met, the facility may conduct benchmark monitoring, impaired waters monitoring, and aquatic toxicity monitoring at the representative outfall in place of sampling each individual outfall. Under this provision, the monitoring results obtained from the representative outfall(s) are considered applicable to all associated Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDPs).

For quarterly visual assessments, the General Permit requires that visual assessments be performed on a rotating basis amongst all registered outfall locations so that each outfall is visually assessed throughout the permit term.

If stormwater contamination or any condition triggering corrective action is identified during monitoring or visual assessment at a representative discharge point, D-S must evaluate whether corrective actions are necessary at all SIDPs represented by that outfall and modify control measures, as appropriate, consistent with *Section 8* of this Plan. Corrective actions must be implemented before the next storm event or as soon as practicable.

Based on the similarity of the drainage areas associated with industrial activities at the facility, D-S will conduct representative benchmark monitoring and aquatic toxicity monitoring at the designated representative outfalls (Discharge Points 001 and 002). Drainage Area 001 is representative of Drainage Area 003. Drainage Area 002 is representative of Drainage Areas 004, 005, 006, and 007. A summary of the drainage area sizes, run-off coefficients, and industrial activities occurring within each drainage area is provided in *Table 2*.

6.1.2 Sample Location

Six drainage areas and associated outfalls exist at the facility, as shown in *Figure 2*. The drainage areas along with their estimated runoff coefficients are provided in *Table 2*. As discussed in *Section 6.1.1* of this Plan, Discharge Points 001 and 002 have been designated as the representative discharge points at the facility. Quarterly visual assessments will be conducted on a rotating basis at each registered discharge point.

- Discharge Point 001 – Material and Waste Storage Area

Discharge Point 001 is located across the street from the Main Entrance on the rip rap embankment. As the designated representative discharge point, samples will be collected from the outlet of the 18-inch HDPE pipe leading from drainage junction chamber (identified as catch basin #13 on the site plan) and discharging into the retention basin on the western side of Extrusion Drive. Benchmark monitoring and aquatic toxicity monitoring will be conducted at Discharge Point 001. Quarterly visual assessments will also be performed at this location as part of the rotating visual assessment schedule.

- Discharge Point 002 – Material Delivery Area

Discharge Point 002 is located just off the southeast corner of 11 Extrusion Drive. Stormwater is collected via roof drains and five catch basins and discharges through a hooded concrete pipe into an unnamed wetland. Benchmark monitoring and aquatic toxicity monitoring will be conducted at Discharge Point 002. Quarterly visual assessments will also be performed at this location as part of the rotating visual assessment schedule.

6.2 Stormwater Sampling Procedures

6.2.1 Qualifying Storm Event

Samples will be collected from discharges resulting from a storm event that occurs at least 72 hours (three days) after any previous storm event generating a stormwater discharge. The sample may contain snow or ice melt, provided it is indicated within the Stormwater Monitoring Report form. Information provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), or other recognized weather service, will be used to determine total rainfall for the storm event and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable event.

6.2.2 Sample Collection and Analysis

Stormwater samples will be collected as discrete grab samples at each designated outfall. At no time will stormwater samples be mixed with or combined with any other waste or process water. Collection of grab samples will begin during the first thirty (30) minutes of a storm event discharge. If it is not possible to collect the samples within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event, the samples must be collected as soon as possible. The facility must document the reason(s) why sample collection within the first thirty (30) minutes was not feasible. All discharge samples must be collected during the same storm event, if feasible. For sites that discharge through a detention basin or other stormwater management structure, the sample must be collected at the discharge from the basin or structure. Stormwater samples will be analyzed for the parameters identified in *Table 5* by a Connecticut certified laboratory. *Appendix H* provides a sampling procedure and forms to record storm information and observations. The following sections discuss the requirements for sampling and data collection for each of the required sample frequencies.

6.2.3 Benchmark Monitoring

Grab samples for chemical analysis will be collected on a semi-annual basis by a member of the pollution prevention team or their designee and analyzed by a Connecticut certified laboratory. All samples will be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with EPA-approved methods under 40 CFR 136. The two semi-annual monitoring periods are January 1 through June 30 and from July 1 through December 31, with monitoring events separated by at least thirty (30) days. Samples will be analyzed for parameters listed in *Table 5*.

For each event, storm related information, including the discharge location, sample date and time, discharge start time, duration since prior storm event, and the person(s) who collected the sample will be documented using the field data sheets provided in *Appendix H*. Laboratory reports will include the sample results, date and time analyses were initiated, analytical methods used, and will be maintained with the completed Stormwater Monitoring Report. Semi-annual samples may be collected concurrently with quarterly samples. Monitoring results will be submitted to the DEEP as detailed in *Section 7.1* of this Plan. Completed discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and all associated sampling documentation will be maintained in *Appendix G* or in facility files. See *Section 6.3* and *Section 6.4* for discussions on General Permit allowances for an “inability to collect a sample” and reducing the number of analytical parameters, respectively.

6.2.4 Annual Toxicity Monitoring

Grab samples for toxicity analysis will be collected once during the first year of permit coverage by a Connecticut certified laboratory. Aquatic toxicity testing requirements apply to each discharge point authorized under the General Permit, unless exempt as a substantially identical discharge point (SIDP). The toxicity sample will be collected concurrently during the semi-annual monitoring event. If toxicity is detected, D-S must evaluate and, if necessary, modify stormwater control measures to maintain compliance with the Connecticut water quality standards. Results will be submitted to the DEEP as detailed in *Section 7.1* of this Plan.

6.2.5 Annual Impaired Waters and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Monitoring

In accordance with Section 4.5.5 of the General Permit, each facility must evaluate whether its stormwater discharges reach waters identified as impaired and the associated impaired waters monitoring requirements. This evaluation is based on a review of the CT DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map, the most recent Integrated Water Quality Report, and DEEP’s Impaired Waters Monitoring Table. Impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standards for designated uses (e.g., recreation or aquatic habitat). A TMDL establishes the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive without exceeding water quality standards.

Stormwater discharges from the site to an unnamed tributary to Anguilla Brook (Waterbody Segment: CT2101-00_01). The receiving waterbody is not identified as an impaired waterbody. Statewide TMDLs apply broadly to waters of the State and must be considered in evaluating monitoring obligations. However, such monitoring is required only where the facility’s discharge is to an impaired waterbody and there is a reasonable potential for the pollutant(s) addressed by the TMDL to be present in stormwater runoff. No additional impaired waters or TMDL monitoring is required.

6.2.6 Other Monitoring as Required by the Commissioner

CT DEEP may notify the facility of additional stormwater discharge monitoring requirements determined to be necessary to meet the permit's effluent limits. The notice will state the reasons for the monitoring, monitoring locations, parameters to be monitored, the frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

6.3 Inability to Collect Samples

If no discharge occurs during a monitoring period, a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) must be submitted electronically to CT DEEP using the appropriate No Data Indicator (NODI) code. Reason(s) no discharge occurred may include the following:

- Absence of a 72-hour period of dry weather
- Absence of a storm event that produces a stormwater discharge
- Absence of a discharge from a detention or retention basin
- Adverse weather conditions (e.g., local flooding, high winds, electrical storms) that prevent access to a stormwater discharge location or make sampling impractical (e.g., frozen conditions)

When adverse weather prevents sample collection, D-S must collect a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Timing of a storm event is not an acceptable reason to failure to sample, unless it prevents analysis of a parameter within the acceptable laboratory hold time. Adverse weather does not exempt the facility from having to file a DMR in accordance with the established sampling schedule. Any failure to monitor during the regular reporting period must be reported on the DMR.

6.4 Exemptions from Monitoring

If the average of four (4) consecutive measurements for a parameter is below the benchmark threshold, D-S may qualify for a temporary exemption from monitoring that parameter. Monitoring can be suspended for that parameter for up to two (2) years at a time. However, an exemption for sample pH cannot be granted until exemptions for all other parameters have been achieved.

D-S will notify DEEP by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov of any of the following changes to monitoring frequency:

- All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled.
- All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term.
- Benchmark monitoring no longer applies because the DEEP has concurred with the assessment that run-on from a neighboring source is the cause of the exceedance.
- Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements no longer apply because the facility is inactive and unstaffed or
- Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements now apply because the facility has changed from inactive and unstaffed to active and staffed.

6.5 “Run-On” or Natural Background Pollutant Levels Exemption

If an exceedance of a benchmark threshold is attributable solely to the presence of that parameter in “run-on” entering from off-site or natural background pollutant levels, D-S is not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring provided the following conditions are met:

- The statistical average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results for a parameter is less than or equal to the parameter concentration in “run-on” entering from off-site or natural background pollutant levels.
- D-S documents in the SWPPP supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to off-site or natural background pollutant levels, including any data previously collected by the facility or others.
- D-S demonstrates that diversion of “run-on” from off-site containing these pollutant levels is not feasible through engineering analysis.
- D-S notifies the CT DEEP of the findings and is issued a written approval of the documentation demonstrating that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to “run-on” entering from off-site or natural background pollutant levels.

Natural background pollutants include substances naturally occurring in rainfall, soils, or groundwater and do not include “run-on” entering from legacy activity or pollution.

7 Reporting Requirements

D-S will comply with all the reporting requirements of the General Permit, including the timely submission of monitoring results, annual reports, and any notification required to be submitted DEEP. A description of the required reporting and notification procedures is provided below.

7.1 Discharge Monitoring Reports

All facilities will be required to submit hard copy Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov until receipt of the Notice of Coverage letter is received.

The Notice of Coverage letter will provide directions on how to submit DMRs electronically in EPA's online reporting tool (i.e., NetDMR). After receipt of the letter DMRs must be submitted electronically within thirty (30) days after the end of the monitoring period. For any monitored discharge point with no discharge during the reporting period, D-S will indicate “no discharge” on the DMR using the appropriate No Data Indicator (NODI) code no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. If monitoring results indicate a violation of a numeric effluent limit, the violation must be reported to DEEP within two (2) hours using the online notification form.

Once all applicable monitoring requirements have been fully satisfied, the facility is no longer required to conduct monitoring or submit results through NetDMR. However, if only a portion of the benchmark monitoring and/or impaired waters requirements have been fulfilled (e.g., the four consecutive semi-annual averages are below the benchmark for some, but not all parameters; or the permittee did not detect some, but not all impairment pollutants), the facility must continue reporting results for parameters that remain subject to monitoring.

7.2 Annual Report

An annual report must be prepared and submitted by April 15th after each calendar year electronically to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov. The report must be submitted using the template provided by DEEP. A copy of each completed annual report will be maintained in *Appendix F* or the facility files. Each annual report will include, at a minimum, the following information from the previous year:

- Summary of monitoring data
- Summary of site inspections
- Summary of visual assessments
- Summary of corrective actions and non-compliance notifications
- Documentation of any incidents of noncompliance or statement of compliance
- Signed certification

7.3 Additional Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

Immediate reporting to DEEP is required orally as soon as the facility has knowledge of any non-compliance that may endanger health or the environment. For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another permit, the facility must immediately contact CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338. In addition, D-S will notify DEEP by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov of the following conditions:

- Planned changes prior to any physical alteration or additions to the permitted facility that could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.
- Any anticipated activity or condition that may result in noncompliance with the permit requirements.
- Compliance or noncompliance reports, or any progress reports on interim and final requirements in any compliance schedule.
- Submission of facts or information if the facility becomes aware of previously omitted information, or incorrect information submitted in the registration or in any report.

8 Corrective Actions

Conditions detected through inspections, stormwater monitoring, by the CT DEEP, or other means may require corrective actions so that permit conditions are met and discharges of pollutants in stormwater are minimized. The following sections detail the types of conditions requiring corrective action. A general schedule associated with corrective action implementation is outlined in *Section 8.9*. The required corrective actions for each triggering condition are described in *Sections 8.1* through *8.8* and summarized in *Table 6*. Failure to complete corrective actions when necessary is considered a permit violation. In determining enforcement response, CT DEEP will consider the appropriateness and timeliness of corrective actions taken.

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, the facility must collect follow-up sample within thirty (30) calendar days after implementing applicable Corrective Action Measures (i.e., CAMs Level 1, 2, or 3) or during the next qualifying storm event if none occurs within that period. The facility

must submit follow-up sample results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receiving the laboratory analytical results. All corrective actions and follow-up actions must be documented using the DEEP's *Corrective Action Measures Requirements & Waiver Request* form. A blank copy of this form is included in *Appendix I* and completed forms and supporting documentation must be maintained in *Appendix I* of this Plan.

8.1 Benchmark Threshold Exceedance

An exceedance of a benchmark threshold for a parameter can occur if:

- The average of four consecutive semi-annual samples (or, if applicable four consecutive quarterly samples) for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold for that parameter.
- Fewer than four consecutive semi-annual samples (or, if applicable four consecutive quarterly samples) are collected, but a single sample or the sum of those sample results exceeds the benchmark threshold for a parameter by more than four times (i.e., the measured value is mathematically certain to exceed the four-event average).

Follow-up monitoring is required to be completed after implementation of any Corrective Action Measure (CAM) (i.e., CAM Level 1, 2, or 3) to address the exceedance of a 4-event benchmark average (or mathematical equivalent). The deadlines for implementation of CAMs are detailed in *Section 8.9*. A benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation. However, failure to take corrective action when a benchmark value exceeds the four-event average (or is mathematically certain to do so) is a permit violation.

8.1.1 Corrective Action Measure Level 1

In the event of a CAM Level 1, D-S will review the SWPPP and existing stormwater control measures to evaluate their effectiveness and determine if any modifications are necessary for the discharge to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter or address the initial corrective action triggering condition. Some examples include the following:

- Review potential sources of pollution, spill response procedures, and non-stormwater discharges
- Conduct a single comprehensive clean-up
- Make a subcontractor change
- Increase frequency of inspections

Following review of the SWPPP and stormwater control measures, the facility must implement a new control measure that would be expected to resolve the issue and ensure compliance with the permit. If determined that no further actions are necessary, the rationale for this determination must be documented *Appendix I* of this Plan.

8.1.2 Corrective Action Measure Level 2

If after steps taken for CAM Level 1, subsequent inspection and/or follow-up monitoring continue to result in the condition requiring corrective action, D-S will complete a comprehensive review of the SWPPP, implement additional stormwater control measures (e.g., pollution prevention practices, good housekeeping measures) beyond those already in place. Any new or modified control measures will consider good engineering practices and will go beyond the initial response measures, with the goal of reducing or eliminating the release of pollutants in the stormwater discharge.

8.1.3 Corrective Action Measure Level 3

If, after implementation of CAM Level 2 measures, subsequent inspection and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the same corrective action trigger has occurred for the third time, D-S will implement structural control measures with sufficient pollutant efficiency to address the exceedances examples of potential structural controls include:

- Structural Controls: permanent cover, berms, or secondary containment,
- Stormwater Treatment Control: sand filters, hydrodynamic separator, oil-water separator, retention ponds, retention ponds, infiltration structures (where appropriate)

The selected control measure will be appropriate for the pollutant(s) triggering the Level 3 exceedance and will be more rigorous than the pollution prevention and good housekeeping measures implemented under CAM Level 2. If the triggering conditions continue to persist the CT DEEP may require application for an individual permit.

8.2 Effluent Limit Exceedance

D-S is regulated under Sectors Y and AB of the General Permit, which covers Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries. Neither Sector Y nor Sector AB have associated numeric effluent limits. Therefore, implementation of corrective action measures related to exceedances of numeric effluent limits is not applicable to this facility.

8.3 Unauthorized Release or Discharge

An unauthorized release or discharge, including a spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by the General Permit or another NPDES permit requires implementation of a CAM. Failure to take corrective action following an unauthorized release or discharge is a permit violation.

Upon discovery of an unauthorized release, D-S will take the following corrective actions:

1. Take all reasonable steps to contain and clean up release using absorbent materials, barriers, or other measures to prevent the discharge of pollutants from entering surface waters.
2. Immediately submit a Notification of Noncompliance electronically through DEEP's website: [CT DEEP Non-Compliance Notification Reporting](#)
3. For any unauthorized release to the stormwater system containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a Reportable Quantity established under either 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, or 40 CFR 302 that occurred during a 24-hour period, immediately notify the CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division at (860) 424-3338 or toll-free at (866) 337-7745.

All incidents of authorized discharges, associated CAMs, and follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form provided *Appendix I* of the SWPPP

8.4 Inconsistency with Applicable TMDL

D-S does not discharge to an impaired waterbody; therefore, this condition is not applicable.

8.5 Control Measures Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards

Corrective actions may be required if existing stormwater control measures are not sufficient to protect the waters of the state from stormwater pollution or receiving waters are not meeting applicable water quality standards. The CT DEEP will notify the facility if a CAM is necessary for a discharge to be consistent with the relevant water quality standards or if coverage under an individual permit is required.

The facility must review and revise (as appropriate) the SWPPP, including sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, non-stormwater discharges, and selection, design, installation, and implementation of stormwater control measures. DEEP will notify the facility if follow-up monitoring is required to demonstrate compliance with the applicable water quality standards. Any notifications provided by DEEP of a violation of water quality standards and any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the form provided in *Appendix I*. Failure to implement corrective actions prescribed by the CT DEEP is a permit violation.

8.6 Control Measures Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained

Stormwater Control Measures (SCM) may include procedures, practices, or structural devices to minimize or prevent stormwater pollution. SCMs are required to prevent pollutants from entering waters of the state and to ensure compliance with applicable effluent limits, water quality standards, or WLAs. Upon discovery that a required control measure was not designed, installed, implemented, or maintained, the facility must review and revise (as appropriate) the SWPPP, including sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, non-stormwater discharges, and selection, design, installation, and implementation of stormwater control measures.

D-S will review and revise the SWPPP to include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Perform inspections and preventative maintenance of stormwater drainage systems, structural controls, treatment systems, and facility equipment that could fail and impact stormwater.
- Diligently maintain nonstructural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, train the appropriate personnel)
- If dust collectors (e.g., baghouses) are used onsite, inspect equipment at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove accumulated dust at the base of exterior dust collectors and in the surrounding environment.
- Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth and keep the debris surface at least 6" below the lowest outlet pipe.

Failure to take corrective action once after determining that a control measure was not properly designed, installed, implemented, or maintained constitutes a permit violation. All corrective actions and any associated follow-up monitoring related to design, installation, implementation, or maintenance of control measures will be documented in the SWPPP. Documentation must include the date(s) the deficiency was identified and the date(s) the corrective measure(s) was implemented or installed. Any corrective actions and/or monitoring will be documented using the form provided in *Appendix I*.

8.7 Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance

A CAM is triggered if construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility significantly alters the nature or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged in stormwater runoff. D-S will review and update the SWPPP and associated control measures as necessary. Failure to address these changes, not review the SWPPP, and/or determine if additional control measures are required is a permit violation.

8.8 Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution

If any inspection (monthly routine, quarterly visual, or semi-annual comprehensive) or other observations identifies color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam in the stormwater discharge, a CAM is triggered. While follow-up monitoring is not required, it is recommended, particularly when visual assessment indicates evidence of pollution in discharge. All corrective actions and any associated follow-up monitoring must be documented using the forms *in Appendix I*, and this documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP. Failure to implement corrective action to address the identified issue constitutes a permit violation. D-S will ensure all required documentation is maintained in *Appendix I* of this Plan.

8.9 Corrective Actions Schedule

When conditions requiring corrective actions are identified, D-S will implement all necessary measures in accordance with the schedule outlined below and document the completion of all actions, including repairs or improvements, in the SWPPP in a timely manner to ensure that issues are promptly addressed and do not persist.

8.9.1 Immediate Actions (within 1-2 days)

If a CAM is triggered, the facility must immediately take reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and operational. The term “immediately” means that the corrective action must be initiated on the same day the condition is identified. However, if the issue is discovered late in the workday, corrective action must begin no later than the following workday. Steps should include actions to assess and address the conditions, such as sweeping, vacuuming, or otherwise removing the exposed material, as well as planning or scheduling the installation of new Best Management practices (BMPs) as needed.

8.9.2 Subsequent Actions (within 14-60 days)

If additional corrective actions are necessary beyond those implemented as immediate measures, the facility must complete corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control measure) before the next storm event (if possible) within fourteen (14) calendar days of discovery of the corrective action condition. If it is not feasible to complete the corrective action within the timeframe, the facility must document the reason for the delay and identify a schedule for completion. Corrective action must be completed as soon as practicable but not later than sixty (60) days from discovery. Applicable documentation must be maintained within the SWPPP.

8.9.3 Extension for Corrective Actions (Greater than 60 days)

If the completion of corrective actions cannot be completed within sixty (60) days, the facility may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the work. In these cases, the SWPPP must be updated with the

reason for the extension, revised completion date, and any changes to stormwater control measures or procedures. This information is required to be documented and maintained with the SWPPP within fourteen (14) days of completing the corrective action.

If a Level 3 CAM is triggered and implementation of structural control measures are required, the facility may take up to one hundred and twenty (120) days to complete installation. If installation requires more than 120 days, the facility must request and obtain an extension from CT DEEP.

9 Maintaining the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

9.1 Records Retention

D-S will retain copies of the registration, the SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of the permit), documentation required under the General Permit (including records of corrective actions or exceedance responses), all reports and certifications required by the General Permit, monitoring data, and all data used to prepare the General Permit registration. These records must be maintained for at least five (5) years from the date that coverage under the permit expires or is terminated.

9.2 Plan Review and Amendment Procedure

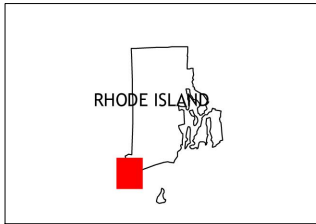
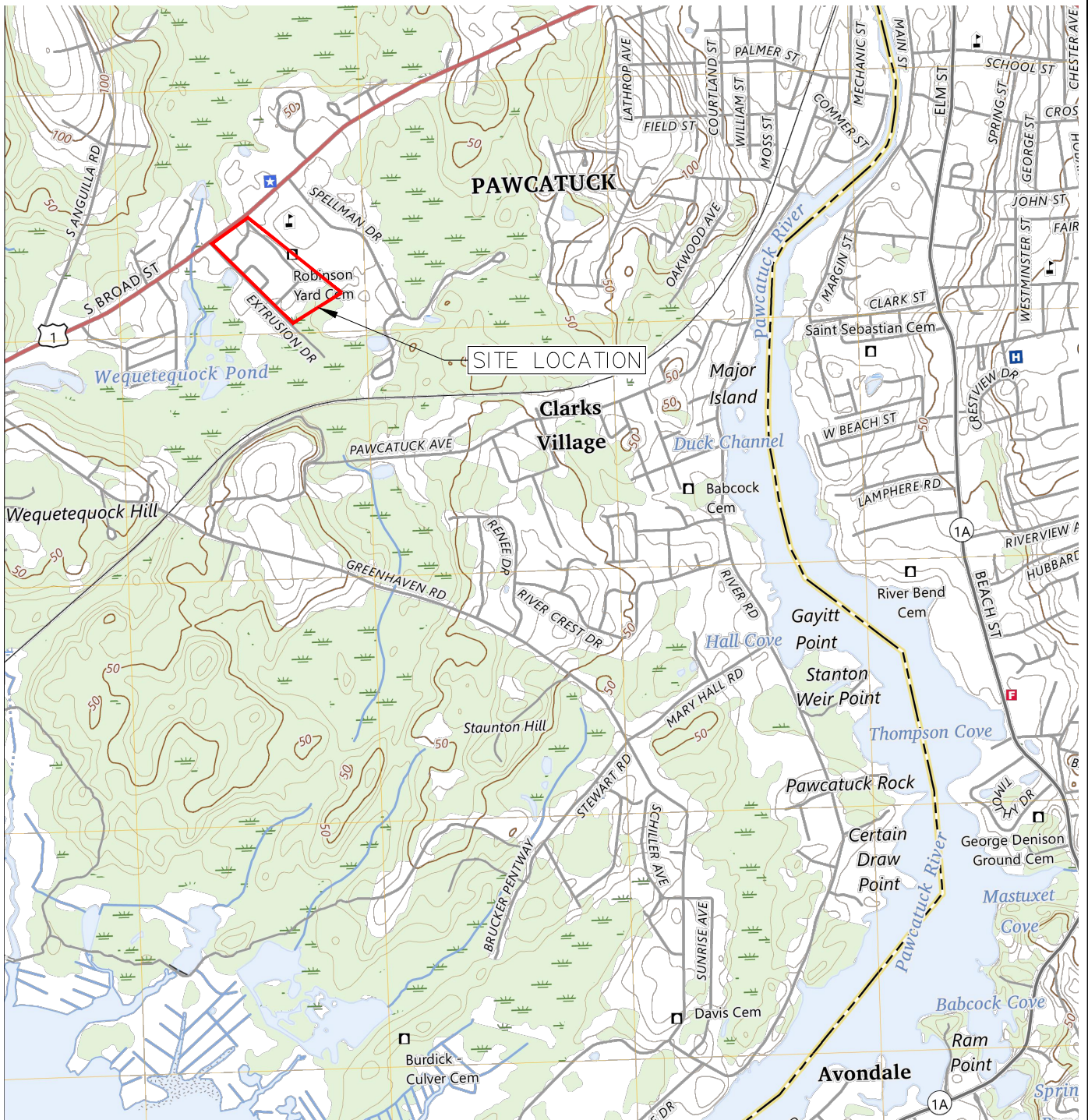
The SWPPP must be representative of current site conditions throughout facility coverage under the General Permit. D-S will review and revise the SWPPP as necessary to include any changes in site conditions or improvements to their stormwater management program. The SWPPP will be amended, and all actions required by the SWPPP will be completed, within one hundred twenty (120) days of when any of the following conditions have occurred:

- There is a change at the site that has an effect on the potential to cause pollution of the surface waters of the state.
- The actions required by the SWPPP fail to ensure or adequately protect against pollution of the surface waters of the state.
- The CT DEEP requests modification of the SWPPP.
- The site is notified that they are subject to requirements because the receiving water to which the industrial activity discharges has been designated as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report.
- The site is notified that a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been established for the receiving water to which the industrial activity discharges.
- Any significant sources or potential sources of pollution are identified as a result of any inspection or visual monitoring.
- Required as a result of monitoring benchmarks or effluent limits.
- Corrective action is required to be implemented in accordance with the General Permit.

If significant changes are made to the site and the SWPPP (e.g., addition or removal of outdoor storage areas or control measures), the Plan must be re-certified by a Qualified Professional licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut. All certifications will be maintained in *Appendix B*. Amendments to the SWPPP will be coordinated

by the Plan Manager and documented in *Appendix J*, with all Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team members notified of the updates.

Figures



MAP REFERENCE
 THIS MAP WAS PREPARED FROM THE FOLLOWING 7.5
 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC MAP:
 WATCH HILL QUADRANGLE, RI, CT, NY, 2024

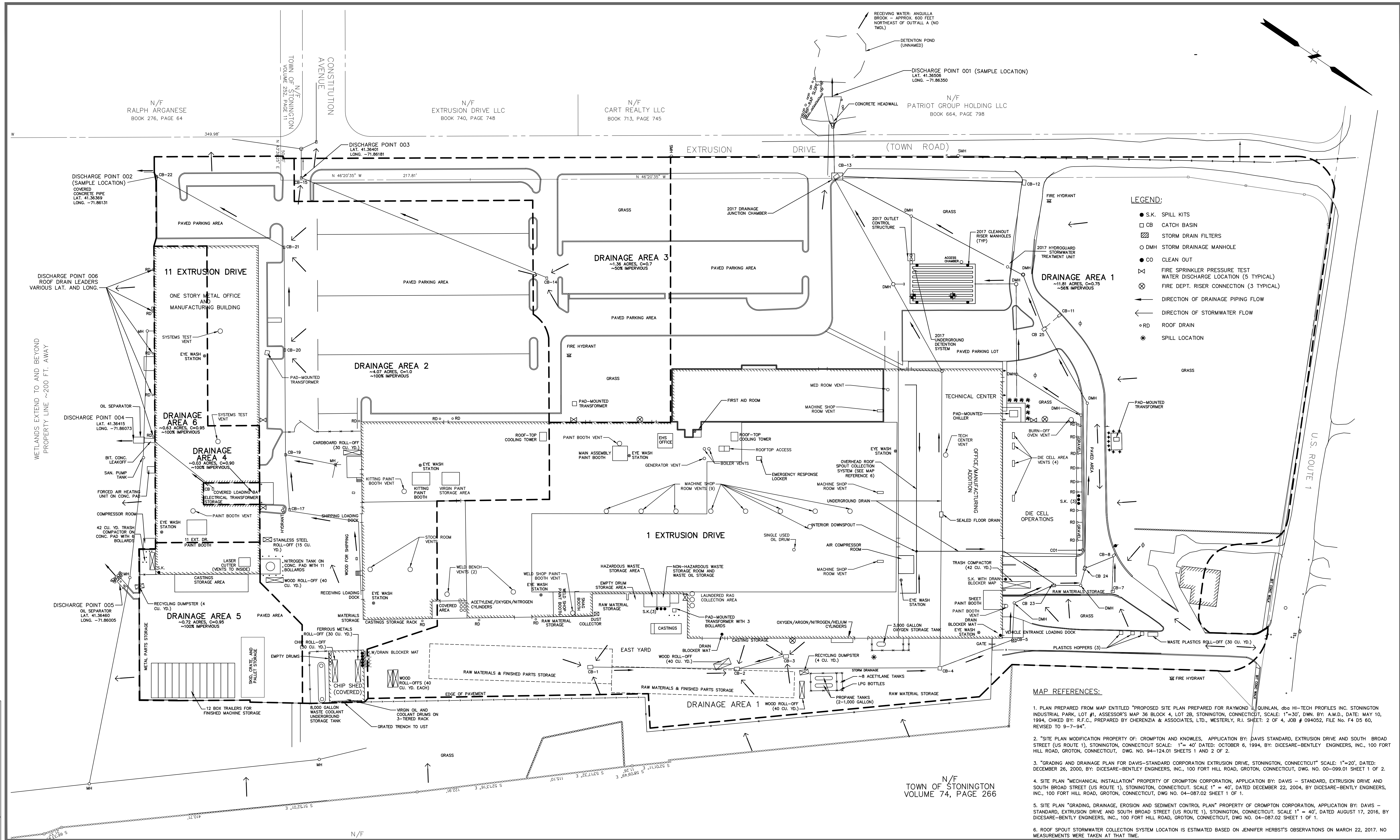
SCALE:	
HORZ.:	1" = 2000'
VERT.:	NTS
DATUM:	
HORZ.:	NAD83
VERT.:	NAVD88
GRAPHIC SCALE	

FUSS & O'NEILL
 59 ELM STREET, SUITE 500
 NEW HAVEN, CT 06510
 203.374.3748
 www.fando.com

DAVIS - STANDARD LLC
 SITE LOCATION PLAN
 #1 EXTRUSION DRIVE
 PAWCATUCK CONNECTICUT

PROJ. No.: 120.1999404.001
 DATE: MARCH 2026
FIG. 1

File Path: J:\DWG\99\99\04\70\Environmental\Plan\KC SWPPP FIG 2.dwg Layout: SWPPP W DRAINAGE Plotted: Fri, March 13, 2026 - 3:30 PM User: julia.oichowski
 MS VIEW: Plotter: DWG TO PDF PC3 CTB File: FO STB



- LEGEND:**
- S.K. SPILL KITS
 - CB CATCH BASIN
 - ▨ STORM DRAIN FILTERS
 - DMH STORM DRAINAGE MANHOLE
 - CO CLEAN OUT
 - ⊠ FIRE SPRINKLER PRESSURE TEST WATER DISCHARGE LOCATION (5 TYPICAL)
 - ⊗ FIRE DEPT. RISER CONNECTION (3 TYPICAL)
 - DIRECTION OF DRAINAGE PIPING FLOW
 - ← DIRECTION OF STORMWATER FLOW
 - RD ROOF DRAIN
 - * SPILL LOCATION

- MAP REFERENCES:**
1. PLAN PREPARED FROM MAP ENTITLED "PROPOSED SITE PLAN PREPARED FOR RAYMOND J. QUINLAN, dba HI-TECH PROFILES INC. STONINGTON INDUSTRIAL PARK, LOT #1, ASSESSOR'S MAP 36 BLOCK 4, LOT 2B, STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT, SCALE: 1"=30', DWN. BY: A.M.D., DATE: MAY 10, 1994, CHKED BY: R.F.C., PREPARED BY CHERENZIA & ASSOCIATES, LTD., WESTERY, R.I. SHEET: 2 OF 4, JOB # 094052, FILE NO. F4 D5 60, REVISED TO 9-7-94".
 2. "SITE PLAN MODIFICATION PROPERTY OF: CROMPTON AND KNOWLES. APPLICATION BY: DAVIS STANDARD, EXTRUSION DRIVE AND SOUTH BROAD STREET (US ROUTE 1), STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT. SCALE: 1"=40' DATED: OCTOBER 6, 1994, BY: DICESARE-BENTLEY ENGINEERS, INC., 100 FORT HILL ROAD, GROTON, CONNECTICUT, DWG. NO. 94-124.01 SHEETS 1 AND 2 OF 2.
 3. "GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN FOR DAVIS-STANDARD CORPORATION EXTRUSION DRIVE, STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT" SCALE: 1"=20', DATED: DECEMBER 26, 2000, BY: DICESARE-BENTLEY ENGINEERS, INC., 100 FORT HILL ROAD, GROTON, CONNECTICUT, DWG. NO. 00-099.01 SHEET 1 OF 2.
 4. SITE PLAN "MECHANICAL INSTALLATION" PROPERTY OF CROMPTON CORPORATION, APPLICATION BY: DAVIS - STANDARD, EXTRUSION DRIVE AND SOUTH BROAD STREET (US ROUTE 1), STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT. SCALE 1"=40', DATED DECEMBER 22, 2004, BY DICESARE-BENTLEY ENGINEERS, INC., 100 FORT HILL ROAD, GROTON, CONNECTICUT, DWG. NO. 04-087.02 SHEET 1 OF 1.
 5. SITE PLAN "GRADING, DRAINAGE, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN" PROPERTY OF CROMPTON CORPORATION, APPLICATION BY: DAVIS - STANDARD, EXTRUSION DRIVE AND SOUTH BROAD STREET (US ROUTE 1), STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT. SCALE 1"=40', DATED AUGUST 17, 2016, BY DICESARE-BENTLEY ENGINEERS, INC., 100 FORT HILL ROAD, GROTON, CONNECTICUT, DWG. NO. 04-087.02 SHEET 1 OF 1.
 6. ROOF SPOUT STORMWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM LOCATION IS ESTIMATED BASED ON JENNIFER HERBST'S OBSERVATIONS ON MARCH 22, 2017. NO MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT THAT TIME.

No.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNER	REVIEWER
1	8/1/2020	CATCH BASIN 16 REMOVED. THE CATCH BASIN IS PROPERTY OF THE TOWN	HW	
2	8/1/2020	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR ASSOCIATED WITH CATCH BASIN 16 REMOVED. THE MANHOLE IS A JUNCTION WHICH IS PROPERTY OF THE TOWN	HW	
3	3/1/2025	ADDED VENT AND STACK LOCATIONS TO ROOF	NC	
4	3/13/2026	DRAINAGE AREAS AND OUTFALLS CHANGED TO A NUMBERING FORMAT	JO	

SEAL	SEAL	SEAL

SCALE:
 HORZ.: 1" = 50'
 VERT.:
DATUM:
 HORZ.:
 VERT.:
 GRAPHIC SCALE

FUSS & O'NEILL
 59 ELM STREET, SUITE 500
 NEW HAVEN, CT 06510
 203.374.3749
 www.fandd.com

DAVIS - STANDARD LLC
 SWPPP SITE PLAN
 #1 EXTRUSION DRIVE
 PAWCATUCK CONNECTICUT

PROJ. No.: 120.1999404.001
 DATE: MARCH 2026
FIG. 2

Tables

Table 1

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team & Spill Response Contractor Information

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Team Member: Ryan Steele

Title: Director, EHS&S

Phone (24 Hour): 860-235-9147

Email: rsteele@davis-standard.com

Responsibilities (Plan Manager):

- Primary contact for SWPPP implementation, development, and compliance
- Ensure the SWPPP is current, accurate, and updated when site conditions change
- Coordinate and document training for Pollution Prevention Team and other personnel
- Coordinate, oversee, and review site inspections, stormwater monitoring, and review sample results
- Direct and document corrective actions to address non-compliance with the permit and assist with selecting or modifying stormwater control measures
- Maintain all reports, certifications, inspection reports, monitoring data, and SWPPP amendments
- Primary contact for CT DEEP and EPA for SWPPP related matters
- Lead and coordinate spill response activities, including cleanup, and regulatory reporting, as applicable
- Ensure Pollution Prevention Team members are informed of updates, amendments, and compliance requirements

Team Member: Tim Handy

Title: EHS Specialist

Phone: Office: 860-599-6240
Cell: 860-271-9507

Email: thandy@davis-standard.com

Responsibilities (Alternate Plan Manager):

- Back up contact for SWPPP implementation, development, and compliance
- Conduct employee training and ensure staff understand spill response and stormwater procedures. Training may be performed by another qualified professional such as a consultant.
- Complete site inspections, stormwater monitoring, and reporting. This work may be performed by another qualified professional such as a consultant.
- Assist with implementation of corrective action(s) and selecting and modifying stormwater control measures, and provide support during spills, non-compliance, or regulatory inspections

Table 1

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team & Spill Response Contractor Information

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Emergency Spill Response Contractors

Environmental Services, Inc.....	(800) 486-7745 (Emergency)
.....	(860) 528-9500 (Customer Service)
Kropp Environmental.....	(860) 642-9952 (Emergency)
.....	(860) 642-9952 (Customer Service)
Tradebe Environmental Services, Inc. (Alternate).....	(800) 914-9111 (Emergency)
.....	(888) 276-0887 (Customer Service)

Table 2

**Summary of Drainage Areas ¹
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Drainage Area	Total Area (acres)	Impervious Area (acres) (%)	Estimated Run-off Coefficient	Description of Exposed Materials within the Drainage Area
001 Material and Waste Storage Area (Chemical & Visual)	11.81	63	0.77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking lots/driveways Vehicles/Forklift • Trash compactor, roll-offs, hoppers, and dumpsters • Recycling containers • Empty Drums/Totes Storage • Raw material and finished product storage • Loading docks • Waste storage area building • Snag Booth Torit Dust Collector • Two Transformers • Chiller on concrete pad • 1 Extrusion Drive roof • Process/Exhaust Ventilation
002 Material Delivery Area (Chemical & Visual)	4.07	100	0.85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking lots/driveways Vehicles/Forklift • 1 Extrusion Drive roof • 11 Extrusion Drive roof • Process/Exhaust Ventilation • Chip Shed and UST system • Roll-offs of scrap wood, wire, cardboard, and recyclable metals • Transformer • Shipping and Receiving docks • Lumber and wooden pallets
003 Front Parking Lot (Visual)	1.36	50	0.80	<p>No Industrial Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassed area And Parking lot • Transformer
004 HES Loading Bay (Visual)	0.03	100	0.90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 Extrusion Drive loading bay
005 HES Material Storage Area (Visual)	0.72	100	0.95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking lots/driveways Vehicles/Forklift • 11 Extrusion Drive outdoor storage areas (Conex boxes, lumber, pallets, raw materials, and castings) • Eastern most section of roof of 11 Extrusion Drive • Process/Exhaust Ventilation • Trash compactor • Recycling Dumpster
006 HES Roof Aea (Visual)	0.63	100	0.95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance of 11 Extrusion Drive roof • Process/Exhaust Ventilation

Notes: 1. Drainage Areas 001 and 002 are the designated stormwater sampling locations.
 2. Drainage Area 001 is representative of Drainage Area 003.
 3. Drainage Area 002 is representative of Drainage Areas 004, 005, and 006.

Table 3

**Inventory of Exposed Materials and Associated Pollutants
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Activity/ Exposed Material or Source	Onsite Location of Activity / Material	Associated Pollutants / Constituents	Management Practices / Best Management Practices	Potential Stormwater Exposure
Vehicle/ Forklift Activity	Employee/Visitor Parking Lots, Loading/Unloading Areas	Oil & Grease, Suspended Solids, Metals, COD	Verify that vehicles and equipment are maintained to reduce leaks.	Possible contact with rain during precipitation events.
Loading/Unloading Operations	Loading Docks	Oil & Grease, Suspended Solids, Metals, COD	Surrounding area is routinely inspected for signs of spills and leaks that occur during product transfers.	Possible contact with rain during precipitation events.
Municipal Trash Compactors	Southeast Corner of Site Outside Sheet Line (north end)	Suspended Solids, Metals, COD, phosphorus, nitrogen	Verify that the compactor is kept in good condition to reduce hydraulic leaks. Clean up any spills/leaks if they occur.	Possible contact with rain during precipitation events.
Process/Exhaust Ventilation	Building Roof/ Exterior Sides of Building	Suspended Solids, Metals, Oil & Grease	Inspect vents for the presence of residue and particulate matter and remove if present.	Direct contact with rain during precipitation events.
Electrical Transformers (Utility-Owned)	East Yard near waste storage rooms North side of 11 Extrusion Drive North End	Oil & Grease, Metals	Transformers are owned, operated, and maintained by a utility.	Direct contact with rain during precipitation events.

Table 3

**Inventory of Exposed Materials and Associated Pollutants
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Activity/ Exposed Material or Source	Onsite Location of Activity / Material	Associated Pollutants / Constituents	Management Practices / Best Management Practices	Potential Stormwater Exposure
Empty Drums/Totes Storage	East Yards Loading/Unloading Areas	Suspended Solids, Oil & Grease, Metals	Verify exterior of the totes and drums are clean and containers are in good condition. Verify lids/bungs are in place and secured.	Direct contact with rain during precipitation events.
Scrap Metal Dumpsters	North Side of 11 Ext Dr Inside Chip Shed	Metals	Verify scrap metal is maintained in good condition at their designated locations and are regularly inspected.	Direct contact with rain during precipitation events.
Torit Dust Collector	East Yard	Suspended Solids, Metals	Maintain dust collectors and change collection drums when full.	Direct contact with rain during precipitation events.
Waste Roll-Off Containers/Dumpsters Plastic Roll-Off and Hoppers	Southeast Corner of Site East Yards North End	Oil & Grease, Suspended Solids, Metals	Verify that roll-off containers and dumpsters are covered when not in use and drain plugs are intact. Regularly inspect for potential leaks.	Possible contact with rain during precipitation events.
Oil/Chemical Storage	Chip Shed Waste Storage Rooms	Oil & Grease	Storage area is routinely inspected for signs of spills and leaks that could occur during product transfers.	Possible contact with rain during precipitation events.
Trailer Storage (ConEx boxes)	East Yards	Oil & Grease, Suspended Solids, Metals, Resins	Verify trailers are maintained in good condition and areas are regularly inspected.	Direct contact with rain during precipitation events.

Table 3

**Inventory of Exposed Materials and Associated Pollutants
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Activity/ Exposed Material or Source	Onsite Location of Activity / Material	Associated Pollutants / Constituents	Management Practices / Best Management Practices	Potential Stormwater Exposure
Wooden Pallets	East Yards	Metals, suspended solids, COD, Oil & Grease	Only new/clean pallets stored outside, broken pallets shipped offsite for disposal	Low potential exposure to stormwater runoff during precipitation events

Note: This table includes a summary of the potential pollutant sources associated with the industrial activities with the potential for exposure to rainfall or snowmelt. Items specified in the table include those present at the facility within the three years prior to the date the SWPPP is prepared or amended.

Table 4

**Areas Where Potential Spills and Leaks Could Occur
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Equipment or Area	Description of Potential Spill Event	Direction of Flow	Discharge Point(s) Affected
North End Loading Dock	Spill or leaks of liquid wastes from paint spray booths	West towards catch basins	001
Municipal Trash Compactors	Hydraulic line break or rupture	Flow would migrate radially across pavement surface	001 and 005
East Yard 1 Extrusion Drive (bulk oil delivery, waste drum removal)	Spills or leaks of fluids being transported around the site.	Generally, radially following contour of the paved surface	001
East Yard 11 Extrusion Drive	Spills or leaks of fluids being transported around the site.	South towards settling vault	005
Chip Shed (drum storage and pump out of UST)	Spills or leaks of fluids (oil, coolant, antifreeze, cleaners) from drums Spills or leaks of UST contents during pump out.	West and South towards catch basins	002
Vehicle and Equipment Parking/ Driveway Areas	Spills or leaks of fluids (oil, fuel, antifreeze) from vehicles and equipment	Flow direction varies depending on location, generally radially following contour of the paved surface	001, 002, 003, 004, and 005

Table 5

Summary of Stormwater Monitoring Parameters¹

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Sampling Frequency²	Monitoring Parameters	Benchmark	Holding Time	
Quarterly³	Visual	Color	N/A	N/A
		Odor	N/A	
		Clarity (diminished)	N/A	
		Floating Solids	N/A	
		Settled Solids	N/A	
		Suspended Solids	N/A	
		Foam	N/A	
		Oil Sheen	N/A	
		Other	N/A	
Semi-Annual⁴	Sample pH	5 – 9 S.U.	Immediate	
	Total Oil & Grease (O&G)	5 mg/L	28 Days	
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L	28 Days	
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.3 mg/L	28 Days	
	Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L	28 Days	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L	7 Days	
	Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃)	1.10 mg/L	48 Hours	
	Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L	180 Days	
	Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L		
	Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L		
Annually	Aquatic Toxicity ⁵ (one time)	N/A	36 Hours	

Notes:

1. The annual, semi-annual, and quarterly monitoring events can be performed concurrently.
2. This table summarizes the facility's monitoring requirements. Benchmark monitoring and aquatic toxicity monitoring will be conducted at Outfall A, which is the representative discharge point at the facility. Quarterly visual assessments will be performed at Outfall A.
3. Quarterly monitoring quarters will begin on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.
4. For semi-annual monitoring, one monitoring event is conducted between January 1 and June 30. The other monitoring event is conducted between July 1 and December 31. Monitoring events must be separated by at least 30 days.
5. D-S must monitor annually for aquatic toxicity only during the year following the date of authorization of the General Permit. This parameter will be included in a regularly scheduled semi-annual sample.

Table 6

Summary of Triggering Conditions Requiring Corrective Action Measures

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Triggering Condition	Permit Violation?	Applicable Sectors	Follow-up Sampling	Required Corrective Actions ¹
<p>Benchmark Threshold Exceedance (4 event average exceeds benchmark threshold or mathematical equivalent)</p>	<p>Yes - If corrective action is not taken</p>	<p>All Sectors</p>	<p>Required</p>	<p>First benchmark exceedance determined based on the four-event average or when an exceedance can be determined with mathematical certainty prior to four sampling events. Continued exceedances of the same parameter will advance the facility through CAM levels as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level 1 CAM (initial exceedance) – Review the SWPPP and existing stormwater control measures and modify or add controls as appropriate. - Level 2 CAM (continued exceedance) – Review the SWPPP and implement additional stormwater control measures beyond those already in place. - Level 3 CAM (recurring exceedance) – Implement structural control measures with sufficient pollutant removal efficiency to address the exceedance(s). <p>Documentation of any corrective action measures implemented must be maintained in the SWPPP.</p>
<p>Effluent Limit Exceedance (A discharge exceeds a numeric effluent limitation guideline)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A, D, E, J, K, L, S</p>	<p>Required</p>	<p>Submit a Notification of Noncompliance within two (2) hours of discovery. Submit a Noncompliance Follow-Up Report within five (5) days.</p> <p>Follow-up monitoring is required within thirty (30) days of implementing corrective actions, and thirty (30) additional days to report results to DEEP. If follow-up monitoring indicates another exceedance, continue to monitor at least monthly until the discharge is in compliance with the numeric effluent limit(s).</p>
<p>Unauthorized Release or Discharge (Spill, leak, release, or discharge of unauthorized non-stormwater discharge)</p>	<p>Yes - If corrective action is not taken</p>	<p>All Sectors</p>	<p>Recommended</p>	<p>Immediately contain and clean up the release and submit a Notification of Noncompliance. Documentation of any corrective action measures implemented to prevent recurrence must be maintained in the SWPPP. Any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater must immediately the incident to DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention by calling (860) 424-3338 or 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745).</p>

Table 6

Summary of Triggering Conditions Requiring Corrective Action Measures

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Triggering Condition	Permit Violation?	Applicable Sectors	Follow-up Sampling	Required Corrective Actions¹
Inconsistency with Applicable TMDL and its WLA (Stormwater discharges do not meet the limits or conditions of the applicable TMDL or WLA)	Yes - If corrective action is not taken	All sectors discharging to an impaired water with an applicable TMDL or WLA	Required if notified by DEEP	CT DEEP will inform the facility if corrective action(s) and/or follow-up monitoring are required, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary.
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	Yes - If corrective action is not taken	All Sectors	Required if notified by DEEP	CT DEEP will inform the facility if corrective action(s) and/or follow-up monitoring are required, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary.
Control Measures Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	Yes - If corrective action is not taken	All Sectors	Recommended	Select, design, install, implement, and maintain stormwater control measures necessary to reduce/minimize the discharge of pollutants in the stormwater discharge. Review and revise the SWPPP (as appropriate). Documentation of any corrective action measures implemented must be maintained in the SWPPP.
Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance (That significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged)	Yes – If corrective action is not taken	All Sectors	Recommended	Modify or select new stormwater control measures as necessary to reduce/minimize the discharge of pollutant in the stormwater discharge. Review and revise the SWPPP (as appropriate). Documentation of any corrective action measures implemented must be maintained in the SWPPP.
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution (Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended	Yes - If corrective action is not taken	All Sectors	Recommended	The first instance of evidence of pollution identified during visual assessments will initiate the CAM process. Continued identification of the same evidence of pollution during subsequent visual assessments will advance the facility through CAM levels as follows:

Table 6

Summary of Triggering Conditions Requiring Corrective Action Measures

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Triggering Condition	Permit Violation?	Applicable Sectors	Follow-up Sampling	Required Corrective Actions ¹
solids, or foam observed in discharge water)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level 1 CAM (initial observation) – Review the SWPPP and existing stormwater control measures and modify or add controls as appropriate. - Level 2 CAM (continued observation) – Review the SWPPP and implement additional stormwater control measures beyond those already in place. - Level 3 CAM (recurring observation) – Implement structural control measures with sufficient pollutant removal efficiency to address the observed pollution. <p>Documentation of any corrective action measures implemented must be maintained in the SWPPP.</p>
Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner (required additional corrective actions in response to permit violations)	Yes - Upon Commissioner's determination	All Sectors	Required if notified by DEEP	CT DEEP will inform the facility if corrective action(s) and/or follow-up monitoring are required, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary.

Notes:

1. Conditions listed in *Table 6* trigger Corrective Action Measures (CAMs) which require sequential and increasingly robust responses when recurring triggering conditions occur. Each level must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 8.9 of this Plan.

**Table 7
Summary of Stormwater Discharge Sampling Data**

Sample Results									
Parameter	Benchmark	Units	Date						
Total Oil & Grease	5	mg/L							
Sample pH	5 - 9	S.U.							
Chemical Oxygen Demand	75	mg/L							
Total Suspended Solids	90	mg/L							
Total Phosphorus	0.40	mg/L							
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	2.3	mg/L							
Nitrate as Nitrogen	1.10	mg/L							
Total Copper	0.059	mg/L							
Total Lead	0.076	mg/L							
Total Zinc	0.160	mg/L							

NOT APPLICABLE

Notes:

During the previous permit term (effective October 1, 2021), Davis-Standard met benchmark limits, therefore, no routine analytical monitoring was required during that term. Quarterly visual monitoring was conducted in accordance with permit requirements.

Appendix A

NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities



National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities

Permit No.: CTR050000

This National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (“Industrial Stormwater General Permit”) is issued in accordance with Section 22a-430 of Chapter 446k, Conn. Gen. Stat., and Regs. Conn. State Agencies. adopted thereunder, as amended, and Section 402(b) of the Clean Water Act (“CWA”), as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq., and pursuant to an approval dated September 26, 1973, by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Connecticut to administer a NPDES permit program. Persons shall comply with all conditions of this permit, including Sections 22a-430-3 and 22a-430-4 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies., which have been adopted pursuant to Section 22a-430 and are hereby incorporated into this permit.

This permit is structured as follows:

Parts 1-7: General requirements that apply to all facilities;

Part 8: Industry sector-specific requirements; and

Appendices A through L: Additional permit conditions that apply to all operators covered under this permit.

This permit becomes effective on November 1, 2025. This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire on September 30, 2030.

This permit is issued on October 1, 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Emma Cimino".

Emma Cimino
Deputy Commissioner

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National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities

Section 1 Authority

This general permit is issued under the authority of Section 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

Section 2 Authorization Under This General Permit

2.1 Eligible Activities

This general permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater from or associated with industrial activities as defined in this general permit to waters of the State provided the requirements of this Section are satisfied and the activity is conducted in accordance with this permit.

2.1.1 Allowable Non-stormwater Discharges

The following non-stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities, as defined in this general permit, are authorized under this permit for all eligible sectors, provided that all discharges comply with all permit terms and conditions:

- a. discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities.
- b. landscape irrigation or lawn watering.
- c. uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.
- d. uncontaminated ground water or spring water.
- e. uncontaminated ground water from foundation or footing drains.
- f. water sprayed for dust control, in accordance with the conditions of this general permit.
- g. for Sector A only, 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.
- h. All other non-stormwater discharges except those specifically listed in this general permit are not authorized by this permit. Such discharges to surface water must be authorized under a different permit issued by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

2.2 Requirements of Authorization

This general permit authorizes the discharges listed in Section 2.1 of this general permit, and stormwater that is discharged from a point source which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or material storage areas at an industrial activity, including but not limited to:

- stormwater discharged from ground surfaces immediately adjacent to manufacturing areas.
- processing or material storage area.
- immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste materials, or by-products used or created by the facility.
- material handling sites.
- refuse sites.
- sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters.

2.2.1 Limitations of Coverage

Prohibited discharges under this general permit are as follows:

- a. discharges of water, substance, or material into the waters of the state other than eligible discharges specified in this general permit.
- b. eligible discharges to publicly or privately owned storm sewers or conveyances without written consent from the system owner.
- c. discharges of polychlorinated biphenyl (“PCB”) compounds.
- d. discharges of mercury.

2.2.2 Complete Registration

A completed registration pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit shall be filed with the Commissioner.

2.2.3 Coastal Management and Permitting

Such activity is consistent with all applicable goals and policies in Section 22a-92 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and must not cause adverse impacts to coastal resources as defined in Section 22a-93(15) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

2.2.4 Endangered and Threatened Species

Such activity does not threaten the continued existence of any species listed as endangered or threatened pursuant to Section 26-306 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species.

2.2.5 Aquifer Protection Areas

Such activity, if it is located within an aquifer protection area as mapped under Section 22a-354b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., must comply with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 22a-354i of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

2.2.6 Conservation and Preservation Restrictions

Such activity, if located within a conservation or preservation restriction area, complies with Section 47-42d of the Conn. Gen. Stat., by providing the following documentation to the Commissioner: proof of written notice to the holder of such restriction of the proposed activity’s registration pursuant to this general permit or a letter from the holder of such restriction verifying that the proposed activity is in compliance with the terms of the restriction.

2.2.7 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

Such activity must be consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) for those river components and tributaries which have been designated as Wild and Scenic by the United States Congress. Further, such activity must not have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river designation was established.

2.2.8 Discharge to Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

The stormwater is *not* discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (“POTW”).

2.2.9 Discharge to Ground Water

The stormwater is not discharged entirely to ground water.

2.2.10 Discharges Subject to Federal Categorical Effluent Limitations Guidelines

For discharges subject to categorical Effluent Limitations Guidelines (“ELGs”) under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, only those discharges identified in this general permit are authorized by this general permit.

2.2.11 Discharges to Tidal Wetlands

For a stormwater discharge(s) initiated, created, or originated after October 1, 1997, discharging within 500 feet of a tidal wetland, which is not a fresh-tidal wetland, the volume of stormwater run-off generated by one inch of rainfall is retained, unless the Commissioner approves an alternate stormwater management system in accordance with the conditions of Section 4.1.1 of this general permit. For such a stormwater discharge(s) initiated, created, or originated after the date of issuance of this permit, the Water Quality Volume is retained, unless the Commissioner approves an alternate stormwater management system in accordance with the conditions of Section 4.1.1 of this general permit.

2.2.12 Antidegradation

Such activity is consistent with the Antidegradation Standards of Section 22a-426-8 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

2.2.13 New or Increased Discharges to High Quality Waters

On or before thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of a new or increased discharge to High Quality Waters from its industrial activity, the permittee must document compliance with the Connecticut Anti-Degradation Implementation Policy in the Water Quality Standards, as amended. At a minimum, the permittee shall identify in its Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), the control measures it will implement to prevent the discharge of the Water Quality Volume to a surface water body.

2.2.14 New or Increased Discharges to Impaired Waters

There shall be no new or increased discharges from the permittee to impaired waters listed in categories 4b or 5 of the most recent Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report of waters listed pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 303(d) and 305(b) unless the permittee demonstrates that there is provides to the Commissioner the following documentation demonstrating that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Water Quality Standard(s) that caused the impairment:

- For discharges of pollutants which cause or contribute to the impairment of a water body segment without an established Total Maximum Daily Load (“TMDL”), the permittee must provide data and other technical information to the Commissioner sufficient to demonstrate that the discharge of the pollutant identified as an indicator of the impairment will meet in-stream water quality standards and criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody.
- For discharges to waterbody segments impaired for Aquatic Life Uses, discharges shall not contain concentrations of any pollutants with a Water Quality Criteria (“WQC”) identified in Table 3 of Section 22a-426-9 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies. in concentrations greater than the more restrictive of the chronic aquatic life criteria or applicable human health criteria.
- For discharges to waters with an established TMDL, the Commissioner must determine if there are sufficient allocations in the TMDL to allow the discharge. The Commissioner may authorize the discharge with additional permit conditions or compliance.

2.2.14.1 Affirmative Determination

An affirmative determination that the discharge will not contribute to the existing impairment may be required from the Commissioner, in which case the permittee must maintain such determination onsite with the SWPPP. In such a case, if the permittee does not receive such affirmative determination pursuant to this subsection, or if an impairment exists for which an indicator or surrogate pollutant has not been designated but for which stormwater discharges are a potential cause, the industrial activity will not be authorized by this general permit.

2.2.15 Other State and Local Authorization(s)

Such activity obtains all other state and/or local authorization(s) required for such a discharge.

2.2.16 Certification Requirements for Registration

As part of the registration for this general permit, the registrant and any other individual or individuals principally responsible for preparing the registration submits to the Commissioner a written certification which, at a minimum, complies with the following requirements:

2.2.16.1 Document Review

The registrant and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification has completely and thoroughly reviewed, at a minimum, this general permit, and the following regarding the activities to be authorized under such general permit:

- all registration information.
- the SWPPP.
- any plans and specifications and any Department approvals regarding the SWPPP.

2.2.16.2 Affirmative Determination

The registrant and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification pursuant to this general permit has, based on the review described in Section 2.2.16.1 of this general permit, made an affirmative determination to:

- comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
- maintain compliance with all plans and documents prepared pursuant to this general permit including, but not limited to, the SWPPP.
- properly implement and maintain the elements of the SWPPP.
- properly operate and maintain all stormwater management measures and systems in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit to protect the waters of the state from pollution.

2.3 Registration

Pursuant to the registration requirements in Section 3 of this general permit, a completed registration for discharge with respect to the industrial activity shall be filed with the Commissioner unless exempted by the “No-Exposure Certification” in Section 2.4 of this general permit.

2.4 No Exposure Certification

Pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit, the operator of a site identified below shall submit to the Commissioner a completed No Exposure Certification form if the facility meets the criteria for no exposure to stormwater. A condition of no exposure shall be deemed to exist when all industrial materials and industrial activities at the facility are completely sheltered by a storm-resistant structure so as to prevent exposure to precipitation, snowmelt, or stormwater run-off.

The following industrial activities are eligible, unless otherwise stated: industries classified as SIC 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221 -25, (provided the activity is not otherwise included within categories (2) through (9), (11) or (12)).

2.5 Geographic Area

This general permit applies throughout the State of Connecticut.

2.6 Effective Date and Expiration of this General Permit

This general permit is issued October 1, 2025, effective November 1, 2025, and expires September 30, 2030. The general permit may be administratively continued in effect until the Department has reissued the permit in accordance with the Regs. Conn. State Agencies. If the permit is administratively continued, permittees are required to comply with all permit terms and conditions, including the monitoring requirements and submittal of reports at their original frequency, during the continuance of the permit.

2.7 Effective Date of Authorization

2.7.1 Authorization to Discharge for New Sites

The effective date for authorization to discharge under this general permit for a new site, that has never been authorized to discharge stormwater by the NPDES Industrial Stormwater General Permit, will be provided in the Commissioner's Notice of Coverage letter. The Commissioner will review and approve, reject, or deny registrations in writing.

2.7.2 Authorization to Discharge for Existing Permittees

Facilities with existing permit coverage authorized under the NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities, issued October 1, 2021, shall have continued authorization to discharge under the terms and conditions of this general permit upon the effective date of this general permit provided a complete registration and required information (i.e. SWPPP) for this general permit is submitted to the Commissioner on or before 180 days of the permit issuance date – April 1, 2026. If the owner or operator does not submit a timely, appropriate, complete, and accurate registration requesting authorization to discharge under the reissued general permit or a timely request for authorization under an individual or alternative general permit, authorization under this permit will terminate on the due date for the registration under the reissued general permit unless otherwise specified in the reissued general permit. The Commissioner will review and approve or reject registrations in writing.

2.8 Transition to and from an Individual Permit

No person shall operate or conduct an activity authorized by both an individual permit and this general permit. The requirements for transitioning authorization are as follows:

2.8.1 Transition from an Individual Permit to Authorization Under This General Permit

If an activity meets the requirements of authorization of this general permit and such operation or activity is presently authorized by an individual permit, the permittee may seek a modification to the permit to exclude such operation or activity from the individual permit or if the operation or activity is the sole operation or activity authorized by such permit, the permittee shall surrender its permit in writing to the Commissioner. In either event, such permittee's individual permit shall continue to apply and remain in effect until authorization of such operation or activity under this general permit takes effect.

2.8.2 Transition from Authorization Under This General Permit to an Individual Permit

If an activity or operation is authorized under this general permit and the Commissioner subsequently issues an individual permit for the same activity, then on the date any such individual permit is issued by the Commissioner, the authorization issued under this general permit shall automatically expire.

2.9 Revocation of an Individual Permit

If a discharge resulting from an industrial activity is eligible for authorization under this general permit and such activity is presently authorized by an individual permit, the existing individual permit may be revoked by the Commissioner upon a written request by the permittee. If the Commissioner revokes such individual permit in writing, such revocation shall take effect on the effective date of authorization of such activity under this general permit.

2.10 Issuance of an Individual Permit

If the Commissioner issues an individual permit under Section 22a-430 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., permitting an activity authorized by this general permit, authorization of that activity under this general permit shall cease upon the issuance date of the individual permit.

Section 3 Registration Requirements

3.1 Registration Procedures

3.1.1 Who Must File a Registration

Any person or municipality that initiates, creates, originates, or maintains a discharge authorized by this general permit, and has not filed a No Exposure Certification form, shall file an electronic registration which meets the registration requirements of this Section of the general permit. Such registration shall be submitted along with the non-refundable applicable fee and the updated SWPPP.

3.1.2 New or Existing Sites Without Existing Discharge Authorization

Any other discharge, on or before 90 days prior to the date the industrial activity is initiated for that facility, must submit a registration for this general permit.

If the facility or activity for which a registration is submitted under this permit is owned by one person or municipality but is leased or, in some other way, the legal responsibility of another person or municipality (the operator), the operator is responsible for submitting the registration required by this general permit. The registrant is responsible for compliance with all conditions of this general permit.

3.1.3 Sites with Existing Discharge Authorization & a New Owner or Operator

- This general permit is not transferable.
- The existing permittee must submit a Notice of Termination form to the Commissioner on a prescribed form on or before thirty (30) days of the change of ownership from the site authorized for discharge under this general permit. Notices of Termination shall be e-mailed to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- Failure to submit the Notice of Termination may result in enforcement action.
- The new owner or operator must submit a new registration to the Commissioner on or before thirty (30) days following the date of transfer.

3.1.4 Sites with Existing Discharge Authorization

Sites with existing authorization to discharge under the NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities, issued October 1, 2021, must submit a complete registration under this general permit 180 days after the issuance of this general permit – April 1, 2026.

3.2 Scope of Registration

A registrant shall submit one (1) application for all discharges at a single site for which the permittee seeks authorization under this general permit. Discharges taking place at more than one (1) site may not be consolidated onto one (1) form.

3.3 Contents of Registration

3.3.1 Registration Fee

A registration fee shall be submitted with each registration form. The applicable fees are described in the subsections below.

3.3.1.1 A \$625 registration fee shall be submitted for the following registrants:

- Companies that employ fewer than fifty (50) employees statewide (excluding seasonal employees employed no more than 120 days in a year) or have gross annual sales of less than five (5) million dollars; and
- Federal, State, and Municipal-operated industrial activities.
- Municipal-operated industrial activities pay half the stated fee in accordance with Section 22a-6.

3.3.1.2 A \$1250 registration fee shall be submitted for the following registrants:

- Companies that employ more than fifty (50) employees statewide (excluding seasonal employees employed no more than 120 days in a year) and have gross annual sales of greater than five (5) million dollars.

3.3.1.3 Payment Form

The registration fee shall be paid through the CT DEEP's ezFile portal located at:

<https://filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPPortal/>

3.3.1.4 The registration fee shall be paid to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

3.3.1.5 Registration shall not be deemed complete, and no activity shall be authorized by this general permit unless the registration fee has been paid in full.

3.3.2 Registrant Information

An electronic application shall be filed on forms prescribed and provided by the Commissioner. The application shall include but not be limited to the following:

3.3.2.1 Permittee Information

- a. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of the registrant. If the registrant is an entity transacting business in Connecticut, provide the exact name as registered with the Connecticut Secretary of the State.
- b. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of the site contact of the property on which the industrial activity takes place or is to take place.
- c. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of any consultant(s) or engineer(s) retained by the registrant to prepare the registration or to design or construct the subject activity.

3.3.2.2 Site Information

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- a. Location (physical) address of the site for which the registration is submitted.
- b. Primary four (4) -digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for the industrial activity at the site.
- c. Primary two to six (2-6) digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for the industrial activity at the site.
- d. A brief description of the stormwater discharge(s) including:
 - Number and type of conveyances (e.g., pipe, swale, detention basin outlet), outfalls, or channelized flows that run off the site.
 - The name, if applicable, of the separate storm sewer system to which the stormwater conveyance, outfall and/or run-off discharges, and whether the site discharges within 500 feet of a tidal wetland.
 - Name of receiving surface water(s), watershed(s), or waterbody(s) (including waterbody assessment ID which can be identified at: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>) to which the permittee discharges and indication of whether or not a receiving stream is listed as an impaired water, with or without a TMDL, and including identification of the impairment in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report or identification of the receiving stream as a high quality water by the Commissioner as defined in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards.

3.3.3 The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

All permittees must submit an electronic copy of their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in PDF format to the Commissioner. The electronic SMP shall be in PDF format or a similar no-cost, publicly available format in common use. The SWPPP must be consistent with the following provisions of state statutes and regulations, as appropriate:

- a. For sites within the Coastal Boundary, the permittee must address all applicable goals and policies in Section 22a-92 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and must not cause adverse impacts to coastal resources as defined in Section 22a-93(15) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.
- b. The permittee's SWPPP will not threaten the continued existence of any species listed pursuant to Section 26-306 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as endangered or threatened and will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species.
- c. The implementation of the permittee's SWPPP for any part of the site located within an aquifer protection area as mapped under Section 22a-354b of the Conn. Gen. Stat. will comply with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 22a-354i of the Conn. Gen. Stat. For any activity regulated pursuant to Sections 8(c) and 9(b) of the Aquifer Protection Regulations (Section 22a-354i(1)-(10) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies), the SWPPP must assure that stormwater run-off generated by the permittee is managed in a manner so as to prevent pollution of ground water.
- d. The permittee's SWPPP has been evaluated for potential impact(s) to historic properties.
- e. The SWPPP appropriately addresses new or increased discharges to high quality waters.
- f. The SWPPP appropriately addresses new or increased discharges to impaired waters, as specified in Section 2.2.14.
- g. If the registrant claims that certain elements of their SWPPP constitute a trade secret or are otherwise exempt from the disclosure requirements of the state Freedom of Information Act (Section 1-210 et seq of the Conn. Gen. Stat., also called FOIA) as specified in that Act, they shall follow the procedures provided in the electronic registration instructions for this general permit regarding information subject to FOIA requirements. The process of complying with the FOIA

requirements does not exempt the registrant from the registration requirements in Section 3 and the SWPPP preparation and submittal deadlines in Section 4.3.3 of this general permit.

- h. The SWPPP must include the certification of the registrant and of the individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration, in accordance with Section 2.2.16 (see Appendix B).
- i. The SWPPP must include the certification, pursuant to the requirements and conditions of Section 7.3.2.7.4.3.2.9a by a qualified professional in industrial stormwater management as defined in Section 6 licensed in the State of Connecticut (see Appendix D).
- j. The SWPPP must include any other certifications required in Section 4.3.2.9.

3.3.4 NetDMR Subscriber Agreement

A completed Connecticut DEEP signed NetDMR Subscriber Agreement.

3.4 Additional Forms

Include any additional forms and information that may be required regarding compliance and/or consistency with the Coastal Management Act, Endangered and Threatened Species, Impaired Waters or Waterbodies subject to a TMDL or Phosphorus Strategy, and Aquifer Protection Areas.

3.5 Certification Requirements for Permittee and Preparer

The permittee and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration submits to the Commissioner a written certification which, at a minimum, complies with the following requirements:

3.5.1.1 Review

The permittee and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification has completely and thoroughly reviewed, at a minimum, this general permit and the following regarding the activities to be covered under such general permit:

- all registration information provided in accordance with this general permit.
- the site, based on a visual site inspection.
- compliance records.
- all stormwater conveyance and treatment systems and monitoring equipment, including any plans and specifications, operating records, and any Department approvals regarding such stormwater conveyance and treatment systems and monitoring equipment.

3.5.1.2 Affirmative Determination

The permittee and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification has, based on the review described in this general permit, made an affirmative determination to each of the following:

- comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
- maintain compliance with all plans and documents prepared pursuant to this general permit.
- properly operate and maintain all stormwater conveyance and treatment systems and monitoring equipment in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit to protect the waters of the state from pollution.

3.5.1.3 Certification Statement

Such registrant and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration certifies to the following statement (available in Appendix B):

“I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, submitted to

the Commissioner by [INSERT NAME OF REGISTRANT] for an activity located at [ADDRESS OF THE REGISTERED ACTIVITY] and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been created, initiated or maintained and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site. I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 2.2.16.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 2.2.16.2 of this general permit. I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Conn. Gen. Stat. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and any other applicable law.”

3.6 Additional Information

The Commissioner may require a registrant to submit additional information which the Commissioner deems necessary to evaluate the consistency of the subject activity with the requirements for authorization under this general permit.

3.7 Additional Notification

For activities authorized under this permit that are discharged through a municipal separate storm sewer system, a copy of the registration shall also be submitted to the owner and operator of that system at the same time the registration is submitted to the Commissioner.

3.8 Where to File a Registration or No Exposure Certification

Registrants must submit their registrations electronically utilizing the state supported registration tool ezFile:

<https://filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPPortal/>

The Department is in the process of developing a new online application tool that maybe utilized during the permit term. Information will be provided on the Departments website.

3.9 Modifying Permit Coverage

3.9.1.1 The permittee must submit a Notice of Change (“NOC”) request on a form prescribed by the Commissioner if any of the following criteria are met:

- a change in contact information.
- the addition or removal of a discharge point (e.g. DSN).

3.9.1.2 If any of the following conditions occur, the permittee must submit a Notice of Termination and submit a new application for review and approval:

- any expansion, alteration, or modification of the industrial activity.
- a change in the nature of the industrial activity generating the discharge (e.g., a change in the SIC code or NAICS code).

- the introduction of a new source of stormwater pollution subject to sector-specific monitoring requirements (e.g., the use of creosote in Sector A, the use of blasting in Sector J, the use of de-icing fluid in Sector S).
- the relocation of the discharge to a different receiving waterbody.
- the relocation of a discharge that changes or increases the pollutant load in the discharge.
- the addition of a discharge subject to ELGs (Section 4.5.3 and Table 5).

3.9.1.3 Approval of the Notice of Change

An affirmative determination from the Commissioner must be obtained prior to initiating the change to the industrial activity on the site. The permittee is required to update the SWPPP.

3.9.1.4 Rejection of the Notice of Change

The Commissioner may reject the request and require a new registration to be submitted.

3.9.2 Termination of Discharge

The permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (“NOT”) within thirty (30) days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- A new owner or operator has received authorization to discharge under this permit.
- The permittee of the facility has submitted and been approved for a “No Exposure Certification” (NEC).
- The permittee has modified the site such that all stormwater is retained on-site and there are no discharges of stormwater to surface waters of the state either directly or indirectly through an MS4.
- The permittee has ceased operations at the facility, there will no longer be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, no materials associated with the industrial activity remain exposed to stormwater, and all sediment and erosion controls have been implemented as necessary (see Section 4.2.9).
- The facility falls under Sector J (Non-metallic Mineral Mining) and has met the applicable termination requirements per state and local regulations.
- The permittee has obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be authorized by a NPDES permit (unless DEEP revokes coverage for the permittee’s facility).

The authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that the permittee is notified that their complete NOT has been processed. Until the permittee terminates permit coverage, all permit terms and conditions remain in effect.

Notices of Termination shall be e-mailed to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov. Failure to submit the Notice of Termination may result in an enforcement action.

3.10 Certification of No Exposure Form

Such No Exposure Certification shall be electronically filed on forms prescribed and provided by the Commissioner.

3.10.1 No Exposure Certification Fee

- A fee of \$312.50 shall be submitted with the certification form.
 - The fee shall be paid to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.
 - The Certification shall not be deemed complete unless the Certification has been paid in full.

- The registration fee is non-refundable.

3.11 Action by Commissioner

3.11.1 Approval with Permit Conditions

The Commissioner may approve a registration with or without reasonable permit conditions. If the Commissioner approves a registration with or without conditions, the permittee shall be bound by such conditions as if they are part of this general permit.

3.11.2 Rejection or Denial

The Commissioner may reject or deny, without prejudice, a registration if it is determined that it does not satisfy the registration requirements in Section 3 of this general permit, or if more than seven (7) days have elapsed since the Commissioner requested the permittee submit additional information to determine eligibility for permit coverage for authorization to discharge under this general permit. Any registration refiled after such a rejection shall be accompanied by the fee specified in this general permit.

3.11.3 Require Individual Permit

The Commissioner may require that a permittee obtain an individual permit for any discharge authorized by this permit in accordance with Section 22a-430b(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

3.11.4 Activity Inconsistent with Authorization Requirements

The Commissioner may reject or deny a registration if he or she finds that the subject activity is inconsistent with the “Requirements for Authorization” in Section 2.2 of this general permit, or for any other reason provided by law.

3.11.5 Notice to Registrant

Denial or rejection of a registration under this subsection shall constitute notice to the registrant that the subject activity may not lawfully be conducted or maintained without the issuance of an individual permit in accordance with Section 22a-430 of Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

3.11.6 Notice in Writing

Rejection or denial of a registration shall be provided to the registrant in writing and state the reasons for such rejection or disapproval.

3.12 Availability of Registration and Stormwater Pollution Control Plan

3.12.1 Registration Availability

The registration shall be made available for public review and comment by both the Permittee and, if available, the Commissioner.

3.12.1.1 Availability by the Permittee

The Permittee shall make available the registration electronically on the Permittee’s official website for public review.

A completed registration shall be provided to the following persons immediately upon request:

- If the stormwater discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, the municipal operator of the system.
- If the stormwater discharge is located within a public drinking water supply watershed or aquifer protection area, the water company or entity responsible for that water supply.

3.12.1.2 Availability by the Commissioner

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- If available, the Commissioner shall post on the DEEP website a list of registrations submitted.
- If available, on or before thirty (30) days from the date such registration is accessible to the public through posting by the Commissioner, members of the public may review and comment on a registration.
- Comments shall be sent via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with the subject line **“Industrial Stormwater General Permit Public Comment [INSERT NAME OF APPLICANT].”**

3.12.2 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Availability

The SWPP shall be made available for public review and comment by both the Permittee and the Commissioner.

If the registrant claims that certain elements of their SWPPP constitute a trade secret or are otherwise exempt from the disclosure requirements of the state Freedom of Information Act (Section 1-210 et seq of the Conn. Gen. Stat., also called FOIA) as specified in that Act, they shall follow the procedures provided in the registration instructions for this general permit regarding information subject to FOIA requirements. The process of complying with the FOIA requirements does not exempt the applicant from submittal deadlines in Sections 3.1 and 4.3.3 of this general permit. A justification for redaction must be uploaded with the SWPPP in such cases and it must be approved by the Commissioner.

3.12.2.1 Availability by the Permittee

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be provided to the following persons immediately upon request:

- If the stormwater discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, the municipal operator of the system.
- If the stormwater discharge is located within a public drinking water supply watershed or aquifer protection area, the water company or entity responsible for that water supply.

3.12.2.2 Availability by the Commissioner

- If available, on or before thirty (30) days of receipt of a registration and SWPPP, the Commissioner shall post the SWPPP on the DEEP website.
- If available, on or before thirty (30) days from the date of posting of the list by the Commissioner, members of the public may submit written comments to the Commissioner.
- Comments shall be sent via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with the subject line **“Industrial Stormwater General Permit Public Comment [INSERT NAME OF APPLICANT].”**

Section 4 Conditions of This General Permit

The permittee shall at all times continue to meet the requirements for authorization set forth in Section 2 of this general permit. In addition, a permittee shall ensure that authorized activities are conducted in accordance with the following conditions:

4.1 Conditions Applicable to Certain Discharges

4.1.1 Proximity to Tidal Wetlands

Any person who or municipality which initiates, creates, or originates a discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity after the issuance date of this permit, which discharge is located less than 500 feet from a tidal wetland which is not a fresh-tidal wetland, shall discharge such stormwater through a system designed to retain the volume of stormwater run-off generated by the Water Quality Volume. If there are site constraints that would prevent retention of this volume on-site (e.g., soil contamination, elevated ground water, potential ground water drinking supply area, etc.), documentation must be submitted, for the Commissioner's review and written approval, which explains the site limitations and offers an alternative retention volume and/or additional stormwater treatment. For sites unable to comply with this Section, the Commissioner, at the Commissioner's sole discretion, may require the submission of an individual permit application in lieu of authorization under this general permit.

4.1.2 Structures and Dredging in Coastal and Tidal Areas

Any person who or municipality which discharges stormwater below the high tide line into coastal, tidal, or navigable waters for which a permit is required under the Structures and Dredging Act in accordance with Section 22a-361(a) of the Conn. Gen. Stat. or into tidal wetlands for which a permit is required under the Tidal Wetlands Act in accordance with Section 22a-32 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., shall obtain such permit(s) from the Commissioner.

4.1.3 Quality of Discharge

There shall be no distinctly visible material, floating scum, oil, or other matter contained in the stormwater discharge. Excluded from this are naturally occurring substances, such as leaves and twigs, provided no person has placed such substances in or near the discharge.

4.1.4 Toxicity to Aquatic and Marine Life/Risk to Human Health

The discharge shall not result in pollution due to acute or chronic toxicity to aquatic and marine life, impair the biological integrity of aquatic or marine ecosystems, or result in an unacceptable risk to human health.

4.1.5 Water Quality Standards

The discharge shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable Water Quality Standards in the receiving water.

4.1.6 High Quality Waters

Any new discharge to high quality waters (as defined in the Water Quality Standards) shall be discharged in accordance with the Connecticut Anti-Degradation Implementation Policy in the Water Quality Standards.

4.2 Stormwater Control Measures

Stormwater control measures (“SCMs”) (i.e., control measures (“CMs”)) help to minimize, as defined in this permit, the discharge of pollutants from the permitted facility and include best management practices (“BMPs”), which are schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of the waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site run-off, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. The permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures that address the following selection and design considerations:

- a. Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective and less costly than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater.
- b. Using control measures in combination may be more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in a stormwater discharge.
- c. Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures.
- d. Minimizing impervious areas at a facility and infiltrating run-off onsite (using approaches such as bioretention systems, green roofs, and pervious pavement) can reduce run-off and improve ground water recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C).
- e. Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows.
- f. Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater run-off and improve water quality.
- g. Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer’s specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended. The permittee may deviate from such manufacturer’s specifications where they provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of the rationale in the part of the SWPPP that describes control measures, consistent with Section 4.3.2.5. If the permittee finds that the control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges to meet applicable water quality standards or any of the other standards in this permit, they must modify these control measures per the corrective action requirements in Section 4.6.

4.2.2 Good Housekeeping

The permittee must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. The permittee must perform good housekeeping measures in order to minimize pollutant discharges from all areas that are exposed to rainfall and are potential sources of pollutants. Good housekeeping must address the following areas:

4.2.2.1 Cleanliness

- a. Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the washwater.
- b. This permit does not authorize the discharge of washwaters containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the State.

4.2.2.2 Materials Storage and Handling

- a. Store materials in appropriate containers. Liquid materials require secondary containment and cover as described in Section 4.2.4.

- b. 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.

4.2.2.3 Dumpster Maintenance and Control

- a. This permit does not authorize the discharge any liquid (including stormwater) which collects in dumpsters, “roll-offs,” and similar large waste containers to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state.
- b. Ensure that all dumpsters, trash compactors, and “roll-off” containers used to store waste or recyclable materials are in sound, watertight condition and have covers and drain plugs intact, are in roofed areas or in secondary containment areas that will prevent exposure to rainfall.
- c. All covers on dumpsters not under a roof must be closed when dumpsters are not being loaded or unloaded.
- d. Dumpsters, “roll-offs,” and similar large waste containers utilized for the dewatering of catch basin grit and aggregate or utilized for soil settling activities must be leak proof, have cover, and be placed on impervious surface.

4.2.2.4 Loading docks

- a. Loading docks (excluding those that allow a vehicle to enter the building) must be protected with a permanent roof or other structure that protects the loading dock from direct rainfall.
- b. Stormwater collection and drainage facilities adjacent to the loading dock must be designed and maintained in a way that prevents any materials spilled or released at the loading dock from discharging to the storm sewer system.
- c. Drains located directly beneath the loading dock must be routinely inspected for the accumulation of sludge, sediment, grit, tailings, trash, and any other debris. Drains must be cleaned out when the depth of debris reaches half of depth of the drain.

4.2.2.5 Floor Drains

- a. Eliminate or otherwise seal floor drains which are connected to a storm sewer system or if the connection is unknown.
- b. If a floor drain connects to the sanitary sewer system, the permittee must provide that the discharge to the sanitary sewer system is in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines.

4.2.2.6 Roof Area Pollution

- a. Identify roof areas that may be subject to drippage, dust or particulates from exhausts or vents or other sources of pollution. The permittee must inspect such areas to determine if any potential sources of stormwater pollution are present. If so, the permittee must minimize such sources or potential sources of pollution.

4.2.2.7 Plastic Materials Requirements

- a. Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement control measures to eliminate discharges of plastic in stormwater. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as stormwater pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste, and recycling.

4.2.3 Minimize Exposure

Using the “Potential Pollutant Sources” (Section 4.3.2.4) as a guide, the permittee must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges. Depending on feasibility, the permittee may implement some combination of the following measures:

- a. Locate industrial materials and activities inside.
- b. Protect industrial materials with storm resistant coverings.
- c. Perform industrial activities under a permanent roof.
- d. Use grading, berms, or curbing to prevent run-off of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas.
- e. Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained, or able to be contained or diverted before discharge.
- f. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- g. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents.
- h. Use spill/overflow protection equipment.
- i. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent run-off as well as run-on, and that capture any overspray.
- j. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

Where the permittee believes it is not feasible to protect industrial materials or activities from rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt, the permittee must document in the SWPPP the area(s) in question, reasons for infeasibility of cover, and alternative measures taken to prevent pollution load to stormwater and mitigation of stormwater discharge to ground water or surface water.

4.2.4 Liquid and Wastewater Containment

To prevent unauthorized discharges of liquid chemicals or wastewater from commingling with or polluting a facility's stormwater discharges, or otherwise causing pollution to the waters of the state, the permittee must comply with the following requirements, as applicable:

4.2.4.1 Stationary Storage or Storage Areas

For the purposes of this subsection only, "storage area" means an exterior area, which is or has the potential to be exposed to stormwater, that contains one or more tanks or containers utilized for the storage of liquid chemicals or for the collection, storage, or treatment of wastewater. Any stationary above-ground tank, container, or storage area used for the storage of liquid chemicals (as identified in Potential Pollutant Sources (Section 4.3.2.4) or for the collection, storage, or treatment of wastewater must, at a minimum, comply with one of the following criteria:

- a. The above-ground tank or container is double-walled.
- b. The storage areas, tanks, or containers are enclosed by an impermeable secondary containment area which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the largest tank or container, or 10% of the total volume of all tanks and containers in the area, whichever is larger, without overflow from such secondary containment area.

4.2.4.2 Mobile or Portable Storage

Any mobile or portable above-ground tank or container used for the collection or storage of wastewater must be double-walled. If it is not economically or practically feasible for such a tank to be double walled, the permittee must meet the following conditions:

- a. The mobile or portable above-ground tank or container (and related appurtenances like piping, fittings, valves, gauges, alarms, switches, etc.) are designed, operated, and maintained in a manner to prevent releases of wastewater resulting from factors including, but not limited to, physical or chemical damage, tampering or vandalism, freezing and thawing.

- b. Any trailer affixed to a mobile or portable above-ground tank, or container (and related appurtenances) must be a registered motor vehicle that is designed, operated, and maintained to be capable of on-road transport of wastewater at all times.

4.2.4.3 Containment exemption for certain stationary above-ground storage tanks, containers, and areas:

Containment exemption for certain stationary above-ground storage tanks, containers, and areas 1)
The secondary containment requirements above do not apply to stationary above-ground storage and treatment tanks and containers, and storage areas if such tanks, containers, and storage areas are associated with a discharge(s) authorized by a permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

4.2.4.4 Roofing for Secondary Containment Areas

The impermeable secondary containment area as required for Stationary Liquid Storage (Section 4.2.4) must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored in the containment area (e.g., anti-freeze, copper (from pressure washwater), nutrients, etc.). For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to state and federal regulations and is not authorized to be discharged under this general permit.

4.2.5 Dust Control Measures

Dust suppression measures must be employed for activities causing airborne particles. The following are appropriate control measures:

4.2.5.1 Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

The permittee must minimize generation of dust and off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste industrial materials in order to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

4.2.5.2 Dust Suppression Water

Dust suppression water may be used to control dust must be minimized to prevent run-off to surface waters of the state. Water sprayed to control dust must not contain a visible oil sheen, chemical discoloration, or foaming, or cause such a visible oil sheen, chemical discoloration, or foaming in any surface waters of the state.

This permit does not authorize the discharge of water sprayed to control dust containing any additive such as spray-on chemical soil treatments (palliatives) (e.g., anionic asphalt emulsion, latex emulsion, resin-water emulsions, and calcium chloride) to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state.

4.2.5.3 Baghouses

The permittee must inspect and maintain baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately remove accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse and surrounding environment.

4.2.6 Vehicles and Equipment

4.2.6.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. The following are possible control measures:

- a. Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.
- b. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.
- c. Install berms or dikes.
- d. Use absorbents.
- e. Install roof or coverage over storage areas.
- f. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).

4.2.6.2 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

- a. Cover the fueling area (where feasible).
- b. Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
- c. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off to the fueling area.
- d. Use dry cleanup methods.
- e. Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.
- f. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

4.2.6.3 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

This general permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle washwater to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state.

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

- a. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.
- b. Cover the cleaning operation.
- c. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines).

4.2.6.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

- a. Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.
- b. Use drip pans.
- c. Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.
- d. Drain all parts of fluid prior to disposal.
- e. Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems.
- f. Use dry cleanup methods.
- g. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- h. Minimize run-on/run-off of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.

4.2.7 Solid De-icing Material Storage

The following Section refers to storage piles of de-icing materials including pure salt, salt alternatives, or either of these mixed with other materials used for de-icing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

4.2.7.1 All Solid De-Icing Material Storage

- a. In areas with a ground water classification of GA or GAA (see Section 6), an impervious liner must be utilized under all de-icing material pile(s) to prevent infiltration to ground water.

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-Classification-Maps>

- b. No new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities must be located if the site meets any of the following conditions:
 - The site is within a 100-year floodplain as defined in Section 6 and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq.
 - The site is within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply.
 - The site is within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

4.2.7.2 Facilities with less than 30,000 tons of Solid De-Icing Materials

- a. Storage piles with less than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials and in place for more than 180 consecutive days must be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such a structure must not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls.
- b. Storage piles with less than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials and in place for less than 180 days per year may use a well-maintained and secured waterproof cover which may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

4.2.7.3 Facilities with greater than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials

Bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials, are exempt from the requirement of this general permit to cover the solid de-icing material pile (“stockpile”) by structural means (including a rigid or flexible roof) provided that all of the permit terms and conditions in Sector AE are implemented, documented, and reported, if necessary.

4.2.7.4 Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas where de-icing materials are stored or stockpiled, or where stormwater has commingled with de-icing materials (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater from coming into contact with de-icing material stockpiles.

a. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on from commingling with de-icing materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site’s perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

b. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

4.2.8 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur in order to minimize pollutant discharges. The following are required measures:

- a. Clearly identify within the SWPPP areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points.
- b. Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides,” etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage in areas that could contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off to encourage proper handling.
- c. Develop and implement training (pursuant to Section 4.2.13) on procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, reporting, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases to facilitate rapid response.
- d. Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment (pursuant to Section 4.2.4) and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.
- e. Provide spill kits and other necessary equipment near areas where spills may occur in order to implement a cleanup as quickly as possible.
- f. Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.
- g. For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit, the operator must report it orally as soon as there is knowledge of the event by contacting:
- h. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

**The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at
860-424-3338 or Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745)**

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention>

4.2.9 Sediment and Erosion Control

The permittee must identify areas that have a potential for soil erosion due to topography, activities, or other factors, and must implement measures to limit erosion and stabilize such areas in order to minimize pollutant discharges. The permittee must also place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points. Structural and non-structural control measures must be utilized to minimize the discharge of sediment. All construction activities on site must be conducted in accordance with the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control and the “Future Construction” Section (Section 4.3.2.11) of this general permit.

4.2.10 Preventative Maintenance

The permittee must implement a preventative maintenance program for all control measures that are used to achieve compliance with this permit. The permittee must also ensure that industrial equipment and systems are in effective operating condition to minimize pollutant discharges. This includes the following:

- a. Inspect and maintain stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning stormwater treatment devices, catch basins) that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.

- b. Perform visual inspection, maintenance, and/or testing of on-site equipment and systems to identify conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
- c. Maintain non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- d. Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.

If the permittee finds that the control measures need routine maintenance, they must conduct the necessary maintenance immediately to minimize pollutant discharges. These measures must be included in the Routine Inspections conducted under Section 4.4 of this general permit. If the permittee maintains an existing preventative maintenance program that addresses the requirements of this control measure, they may use that program to meet this requirement. The existence of such a program and the location of its maintenance records must be referenced in the SWPPP (See Section 4.3, below).

If a stormwater control measure is failing, the permittee must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants during subsequent storm events. The permittee must follow the steps and timeline established in Section 4.6 Corrective Actions when:

- e. Repairs/replacement of stormwater controls are needed.
- f. A cleanup is needed until the final repair or replacement of the stormwater control is implemented.
- g. Completion of stormwater control repairs/replacement will exceed fourteen (14) calendar days from the time of discovery.
- h. A control measure was never installed.
- i. A control measure was installed incorrectly.
- j. A control measure is not in accordance with the general control measures in Section 4.2 and/or sector-specific control measures in Section 6.
- k. A control measure is not being properly operated or maintained.

4.2.11 Management of Stormwater

4.2.11.1 Stormwater Run-off

The permittee must utilize the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, to investigate the need for stormwater management or treatment practices that can be used to divert, infiltrate (only when it does not contaminate ground water), reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater run-off in a manner that minimizes pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. Appropriate stormwater management or treatment measures may include but are not limited to:

- a. Vegetated swales or buffer strips.
- b. Reuse of collected stormwater (such as for process water, cooling water or as an irrigation source).
- c. Treatment technologies (e.g., swirl concentrators, sand filters, etc.).
- d. Snow management activities.
- e. Bioretention systems.
- f. Green roofs.
- g. Pervious pavement.
- h. Wet detention/retention basins.

4.2.11.2 Stormwater Run-on

Where feasible, the permittee must divert uncontaminated run-on to avoid areas that may contribute pollutants by means of the following:

- a. Interceptor controls (e.g., ditches or swales).
- b. Diversion controls (e.g., curbs or berms).
- c. Conveyance systems (e.g., channels, gutters, or open-top box culverts).

Additional information can be found in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, as defined in Section 6 of this permit, and the resources available on the DEEP Stormwater website.

4.2.11.3 Ground water Protection for Infiltration

When implementing infiltration practices, the permittee is prohibited to cause or contribute to ground water pollution in accordance with Aquifer Protection Areas (APAs), Appendix C.

4.2.11.4 Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage system meets the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3).

4.2.12 Infiltration and Ground Water Quality Protection

Infiltration may be proposed when and where the permittee can demonstrate that it is appropriate and feasible for site-specific conditions, as an alternative or adjunct to structural source controls and/or treatment controls required (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures). Infiltration used in the treatment of stormwater must not cause pollution to ground water and, if located within an aquifer protection area, must comply with the Aquifer Protection Area (APA) Regulations (see Appendix C).

A soil evaluation is required for all proposed stormwater infiltration systems to confirm critical soil characteristics, limiting design factors, and subsurface conditions at the location of the proposed system including soil types, depth to the seasonal high ground water table, depth to bedrock, soil infiltration rates (or hydraulic conductivity), lateral and horizontal mounding of the of the impacted area, and potential break out to surface water. This information is used to determine if stormwater infiltration is appropriate for use at the site and to support the design of the infiltration system.

4.2.12.1 Awareness of Flood Hazards

DEEP recommends that all permittees identify areas of their sites prone to frequent flooding or which are located within a floodplain or a flood hazard area. Awareness of these areas can be beneficial in evaluating risk factors and can be used to advise responsible site management and safety practices, such as selecting appropriate staging areas or informing employees of safety hazards associated with flooding.

4.2.13 Employee Training

The permittee must ensure that 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), or whose activities may affect stormwater quality, including all members of the pollution prevention team, receive training within ninety (90) days of employment and at least once a year thereafter. The permittee must ensure that all such personnel are familiar with the components and goals of these control measures and the SWPPP. The

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

- a. Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures).
- b. Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges.
- c. Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting inspections and monitoring as required in Sections 4.4 and 4.5, respectively.
- d. Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions.
- e. If related to the scope of their job duties, personnel must be trained in at least the following (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, emergency equipment location, 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 control measures on site.
 - When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.
 - The facility's emergency procedures.

Training must be conducted or supervised by a member of the SWPP Team or other qualified person and a written record must be maintained in the SWPPP, including the date(s), employee name, employee responsibility and training agenda.

4.2.14 Inactive Site Controls

The permittee must prepare the site for seasonal closures, planned shutdowns, furloughs, and other circumstances under which the site becomes an inactive or unstaffed facility, as defined in Section 6 of this general permit. The permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

- a. Seasonally store vehicles, equipment, and materials.
- b. Protect vehicles and materials with storm-resistant coverings.
- c. Ensure the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater.
- d. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) of any materials stored outside.
- e. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of secondary containment.
- f. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of any structural control measures.
- g. Include staffing for or management of structural control measures that require continual operation and/or maintenance.
- h. Document stormwater control measures taken to accommodate inactive or unstaffed facilities in the SWPPP Section 7.3.2.4.4.3.2.5g.

4.2.15 Sector-Specific Control Measures

Section 6 contains additional sector specific control measures for industrial activities to be implemented in addition to the control measures required in this Section.

4.2.16 Post Site Notice

4.2.16.1 New Permittees

Within 60 days of the Commissioner's approval to discharge, the Permittee shall post a sign of permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the industrial site, that, at a minimum, meets the requirements in Section 4.2.15.3

4.2.16.2 Existing Permittees

Within 180 days of the issuance date of this permit, existing permittees, shall post a sign of permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the industrial site that, at a minimum, meets the requirements in Section 4.2.15.3

4.2.16.3 The notice must be at least two (2) feet by three (3) feet in dimension, weatherproof, and in English and Spanish, located so it is visible and legible from the public road. The notice shall include:

- a. the name of the Permittee.
- b. the site address.
- c. a contact name, either the permittee or its designee.
- d. contact email and phone number, either the permittee or its designee.
- e. the Permittee-hosted website address where the Registration & SWPPP is available.
- f. the following statement: "If you observe stormwater pollution from this site, please contact the CT DEEP at Report Water Pollution at: www.ct.gov/deep/stormwater".

Signs shall be posted at each entrance to a site (i.e.. if a site has multiple entrances each entrance must have its own sign). The sign must be maintained on-site until a Notice of Termination is approved.

4.3 The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (the SWPPP)

All permittees must prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for their facility prior to submitting a registration pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit.

4.3.1 General Requirements

4.3.1.1 Certification

The permittee must prepare the SWPPP in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on the permittee's staff or a third party the permittee hires, but the SWPPP must be certified by a Qualified Professional as defined in Section 6 in accordance with the "SWPPP Certification" described in Section 7.3.2.7.4.3.2.9a and found in Appendix D. If the Commissioner concludes that the SWPPP is not in compliance with Section 7.3.2.7.4.3.2.9a of this permit, the Commissioner may require the SWPPP to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer, or for Sector J, by a Professional Geologist, with the education and experience necessary to prepare an adequate SWPPP.

A "Qualified Professional," as defined in Section 6 (Definitions), is a person who is:

- a. Knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention.
- b. Possesses the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality.
- c. Possess the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.
- d. Certified to practice in the state of Connecticut.

4.3.1.2 Revision

If the permittee prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous version of this permit, the permittee must review and revise the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting their registration. The revisions must address, at a minimum, "Required Contents of the SWPPP" (Section 4.3.2), "Control Measures" (Section 4.2), "Monitoring" (Section 4.5), and "Sector-specific Requirements" (Section 6) of this general permit. Any revised SWPPP must be re-certified by a Qualified Professional as defined in Section 6 in accordance with the Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9a.

Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA Section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA or DEEP after issuance of this permit via any means.

4.3.1.3 Record-keeping

The SWPPP is a living document and is intended to be a record of the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements. Therefore, facilities must keep their SWPPP up-to-date throughout their permit coverage and update the SWPPP with information including, but not limited to, revisions and improvements to their stormwater management program, corrective actions following spills, benchmark exceedances or effluent limit violations, as well as new information and experiences with major storm events as they occur.

4.3.1.4 Availability

The SWPPP must be retained on site at the facility that generates the stormwater discharge along with a copy of this general permit. The SWPPP must be available for review during inspections by the Commissioner or as otherwise requested by the Commissioner.

4.3.1.5 Compliance

The permittee must maintain compliance with the SWPPP at all times. The SWPPP must be representative of current site conditions and must address, at a minimum, all the elements in Section 4.3.2, below. If an element is not applicable to the facility, the SWPPP must identify it and provide an explanation as to why the element does not apply.

When site conditions deviate from the requirements of the SWPPP or are detected through inspections, monitoring or other means, or the Commissioner or the operator of the MS4 through which the permittee discharges informs the permittee that site conditions have deviated from the SWPPP, the permittee must take corrective actions so that permit conditions are met and pollutant discharges are minimized (see Section 4.6).

The permittee must perform all actions required by the SWPPP in accordance with the schedule set forth in “Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance” (Section 4.3.3) of this general permit, including implementation of the Control Measures in Section 4.2, inspections in Section 4.4, monitoring requirements in Section 4.5 and any sector-specific requirements in Section 6. The SWPPP must include records and documentation of compliance with these elements and must be kept on-site at all times along with a copy of this general permit.

4.3.2 Content Requirements

- a. **Pollution Prevention Team** – Identify the individuals responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the SWPPP, including their specific roles and responsibilities.
- b. **Site Description** – Provide a general description of the facility, activities, significant materials, drainage patterns, and receiving waters.
- c. **Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources** – List and describe activities, areas, or materials at the site that may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.
- d. **Stormwater Control Measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – Describe the structural and non-structural controls implemented to minimize or prevent pollutant discharges.
- e. **Inspection and Assessment Procedures** – Outline the frequency, methods, and responsible personnel for conducting site inspections and visual assessments.
- f. **Monitoring and Sampling Program** – Detail the parameters to be monitored, sampling locations, methods, schedules, and reporting requirements.
- g. **Resilience and Adaptive Measures** – Describe measures to increase site resilience to extreme weather events and long-term climate impacts.
- h. **Certifications and Recordkeeping** – Document required certifications and maintain records to demonstrate compliance with permit conditions.
- i. **Supporting Documentation** – Include maps, schematics, calculations, training records, and any other materials necessary to support the SWPPP.
- j. **Signature and Plan Authorization** – Ensure the SWPPP is signed and certified in accordance with permit requirements.
- k. Where the SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as 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.

4.3.2.2 Pollution Prevention Team

The permittee must identify a specific individual or individuals for the site who must serve as members of the pollution prevention team (or “team”). The individuals on the pollution prevention team must be identified in the SWPPP and must be comprised of “*Qualified Person(s)*” or “*Qualified Personnel*,” as defined in Section 6.

The pollution prevention team must be responsible for implementing the SWPPP and assisting in the implementation, maintenance, and development of revisions to the SWPPP as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. At least one team member must be present at the facility or on call during all operational shifts. The SWPPP must clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team must address all aspects of the SWPPP. Each member of the pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and the SWPPP.

4.3.2.3 Site Description

The SWPPP must include the following:

a. Facility Description

Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at the facility. Include the size of the property and amount of impervious surface in square feet or acres, including parking areas, driveways, roads, walkways, other paved areas, and roofs.

b. General Location Map

Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and all receiving waters to which stormwater discharges.

c. Site Map

The SWPPP must describe the industrial activities, materials employed, and physical features of the facility that may contribute significant amounts of pollutants in stormwater discharges. To improve readability of the map, some detailed information may be kept as an attachment to the site map and pictures may be included, as deemed appropriate. A detailed site description and site map assists operators in identifying issues and setting priorities for the selection, design, and implementation of measures taken to meet effluent limits, and in identifying potential changes in materials, materials management practices, or site features. The site map is also vital for executing proper inspections. All required elements of the site map are listed in Table 1, on next two pages.

d. Water Quality Classification

Permittees must use the Water Quality Classification Maps relevant to the Connecticut Water Quality Standards to determine the class assigned to each surface water and ground water resource to which they discharge:

<https://ctdeep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=71d4cd5834514c279ff7b7009d17b47f>

Table 1. Site Map	
General Information	An arrow indicating direction of due North
	Surveyed or approximate property lines
	Total site acreage
Drainage Area (Run-off and Run-on)	The overall site size and amount of drainage area
	Areas with the potential for erosion that may impact surface waters or wetlands or may have off-site impacts
	Locations where any drainage run-on enters the site and an indication if it contains significant quantities of pollutants
	Directions of stormwater flow in drainage area (use arrows)
Buildings, Structures, Permanent Cover, and Impervious Areas	Location of existing buildings
	Location of existing structures
	Location of permanent cover
	Location and general outlines of paved or impervious area
	Direction of stormwater flow over impervious area (i.e., sheet flow, use arrows)
Locations of all structural stormwater control measures (SCMs)	Bioretention cells, green roofs, pervious pavement
	Berms or curbing to prevent discharges
	Drywells or swales
	Swirl separators, oil-water separators, sand filters
	Other structural SCMs
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around each control measure (use arrows)
Locations of all stormwater conveyances	Catch basins, ditches, pipes
	Other stormwater conveyances
	Direction of stormwater flow in each conveyance (use arrows)
Locations and Names of all Stormwater Discharge Points (a.k.a., Outfalls)	Location of discharges to surface water
	Location of discharges to ground water through an infiltration system
	Locations of discharges to a municipal storm sewer system (MS4)
	Location of discharges to wetlands, riparian areas, or another natural habitat
	Unique identification code for each discharge point (e.g., 001, 002)
	Longitude and latitude for each discharge point
	Approximate outline of the areas draining to each discharge point
	Point at which samples are collected for stormwater monitoring (Section 4.5)
	Indication if any discharge points considered “substantially identical discharge points” in accordance with Section 4.3.2.7 as well as their associated discharges
	Direction of stormwater flow into and out of each discharge point (use arrows)
Natural Habitat	Location and approximate extent of any adjacent wetlands
	Location and approximate extent of any adjacent riparian area
	Any areas designated as potential habitat for endangered or threatened species
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around natural habitat (use arrows)
Locations and names of all receiving waters	Wetlands, streams, brooks, creeks, lakes, ponds, etc.
	Identify any receiving waters which are impaired and any applicable TMDLs
	Identify any receiving waters which are off the map, in what direction they lie, and approximate distance from the site

Table 1. Site Map (Continued from Previous)

Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, and storage areas	List of potential pollutant sources from vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, storage
	General outlines and approximate size of fueling stations
	General outlines and approximate size of maintenance areas
	General outlines and approximate size of cleaning/washing areas
	General outlines and approximate size of storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred (e.g., oil or fuel)
	Structural control measures such as concrete pads, oil-water separators, or drainage to sanitary sewer system as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
De-icing material storage areas	List of potential pollutants from de-icing material storage areas including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials
	General outlines and approximate size of de-icing material storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Structural control measures (permanent cover, temporary cover, concrete pads, concrete apron, secondary containment) as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
Industrial materials storage areas	List of potential pollutant sources from commercial or industrial materials storage areas
	General outlines and approximate size of commercial or industrial materials storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Structural control measures (roofs, secondary containment) as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
Materials handling activities areas	List of potential pollutant sources from materials handling for raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility
	General outlines and approximate size of materials processing areas
	General outlines and approximate size of materials transfer areas
	General outlines and approximate size of treatment, storage, or disposal areas (e.g., dumpsters) for waste products
	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
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
Other areas where industrial activity has taken place	Any other areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater as identified under Section 4.3.2.4, the general outlines and approximate size of those areas, location of significant spills, and direction of stormwater flow (use arrows)

4.3.2.4 Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources

Permittees must identify in the SWPPP potential sources of pollutants that could result in contaminated stormwater discharges. Sources of pollution include industrial activities, spills or leaks, unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, and de-icing materials storage.

a. Potential Pollutant Sources from Industrial Activities

Operators must identify in the SWPPP a list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater including, but not limited to, the following:

- i. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Storage:
 - sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment.
 - material handling equipment or activities.
 - industrial machinery.
 - cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations.
- ii. Solid De-Icing Material Storage:
 - List of solid de-icing material ingredients
- iii. Industrial Materials Storage Areas:
 - raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility.
 - refuse sites.
 - sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal.
- iv. Materials Handling Activities
 - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or byproducts used or created by the facility.
 - industrial production and processing areas.
 - shipping and receiving areas.
- v. Any Other Industrial Activity

List any other industrial activity which has taken place in the past and from which significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater including the following (list not exclusive):

 - stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards.
 - sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters.
 - manufacturing buildings.
 - structures located in areas of industrial activity, which themselves may be potential sources of pollutants (e.g., aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain).
- vi. List of Potential Pollutants (or Pollutant Constituents from Industrial Activities)

Permittees must identify in the SWPPP a list of the potential pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents) associated with each activity identified in Section 4.3.2.4 that could be exposed to rainfall or snowmelt and could be discharged from the facility. The potential pollutant list must include all significant

materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date the permittee prepares or amends their SWPPP.

vii. Method and Location of On-Site Storage or Disposal

The SWPPP must document the method and location for storage or disposal of any raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility. This includes, but is not limited to, on-site storage or disposal of any waste material, or byproducts used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; etc. The permittee should list in this Section any other waste permits issued by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

b. Spills and Leaks

Permittees must identify in the SWPPP a list of spills and leaks of five (5) gallons or more of petroleum products, or of toxic or hazardous substances which could affect stormwater, as listed in Section 22a-430-4 (Appendix B Tables II, III and V, and Appendix D) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, and 40 CFR 116.4, that occurred at the facility after the date of three years prior to the date of certification of the SWPPP. The permittee must also document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks.

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.

c. Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Evaluation

The permittee must document that they have evaluated for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Section 2.1.1 for the list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this permit). Documentation of the evaluation must include:

- the date of the evaluation.
- a description of the evaluation criteria used.
- a list of the discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation.
- if there are any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Section 2.1.1) for the list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this permit) the permittee must immediately take action(s), such as implementing control measures, to eliminate those discharges or seek a different permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) and document that the permittee obtained the permit (for example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to the sanitary sewer, or a NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge).
- an explanation of everything the permittee did to immediately address the unauthorized discharge per Section 4.6 Corrective Actions.

The permittee must also include a non-stormwater discharge certification, signed by a Qualified Professional, as described in Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9b. The certification can be found in Appendix E.

d. De-icing Material Storage

The permittee must document the location of any storage piles containing de-icing materials (including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials) used for de-icing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

4.3.2.5 Stormwater Control Measures and Best Management Practices

The permittee must document the location and type of control measures installed and implemented at the site in accordance with “Control Measures” (Section 4.2) as well as any additional control measures that may be required in “Sector-specific Requirements” (Section 6). The permittee should discuss the appropriateness and priorities of control measures in the SWPPP and how they address identified potential sources of pollutants at the site as well as the ways the selected control measures help to comply with applicable benchmark thresholds, numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits, water-quality based effluent limits, and protection of surrounding natural habitat (as relevant). For stormwater control measures, the SWPPP must contain the information in this subsection (at a minimum).

a. Non-structural control measures

Non-structural control measures described in the SWPPP may include the following (list not exclusive): materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with stormwater run-off; employee training, and all the elements of good housekeeping.

b. Structural control measures

Structural control measures described in the SWPPP may include the following (list not exclusive): grading, berms, curbing, baghouses, secondary containment, catch basins, as well as a description of any treatment the stormwater receives.

c. Evaluation for Non-stormwater Discharges

The permittee must describe the evaluation to determine that the stormwater discharge(s) from the site consist only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under Section 22a-430 or Section 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including the provisions of this general permit, or of stormwater combined with any of the authorized non-stormwater discharges provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

d. Sector Specific Requirements

The permittee must incorporate any sector-specific control measures pursuant to Section 6 in their SWPPP.

e. Stormwater Control Measure Details

For each type of control measure, the SWPPP must describe, at a minimum, the following items:

- person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for maintaining or implementing the control measure.
- schedules for maintaining or implementing the control measure.
- specific items necessary to implement or maintain a control measure (e.g., dumpster pickup, catch basin cleaning, education programs).

f. Stormwater Control Measures Schedules and Procedures

The permittee must document the following schedules and procedures in their SWPPP.

i. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

A schedule or convention used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occur. Also provide a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks, and containers.

ii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in the SWPPP the stormwater control measures

for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures, and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. The permittee may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by a NPDES permit for the facility, provided a copy of that other plan is maintained onsite and made available for review consistent with Section 4.3.4.

iii. Sediment and Erosion Controls (In addition to Section 4.2.9)

This permit does not authorize the discharge of waters containing polymers and/or other chemical treatments to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state. The SWPPP must describe any alternatives to polymers and/or other chemical treatments for erosion and sediment control in the SWPPP. Alternatives to chemical treatment can be determined through the selection, design, installation, and implementation of structural control measures in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

iv. Maintenance (In addition to Section 4.2.10)

Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all stormwater control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a storm event resulting in a stormwater discharge occur while a control measure is off-line. The SWPPP must include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Section 6.

v. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

The elements of the employee training plan must include (at a minimum) all the requirements set forth in Section 4.2.13, and the following:

- the content of the training.
- the frequency/schedule of training for 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.
- a log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

g. Stormwater Control Measures for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

The permittee must prepare the site for seasonal closures, planned shutdowns, furloughs and other circumstances under which the site becomes inactive, as described Section 4.2.14. Control measures may include seasonal storage of vehicles, equipment, and materials; protecting vehicles, equipment, and materials with storm-resistant coverings; shutdown and maintenance of earth-moving equipment; and stabilization of mine areas or mine preparation areas. In addition, inactive site controls must include staffing for, or management of, structural control measures that require continual operation and/or maintenance. The permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14 and 4.3.2.9.

h. Stormwater Control Measures Documentation

The SWPPP must contain the following types of documentation related to stormwater control measures:

- corrective actions for SCMs that could not meet water quality standards (Section 4.6.3.5, control measures that were never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained (Section 4.6.3.6).

- maintenance and repairs of SCMs, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Section 4.6.1 and Appendix G).
- any changes or updates to SCMs as required in Section 4.6.
- for an inactive or unstaffed facility, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14 and 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c.
- any additional documentation related to SCMs such as certifications of best engineering practices for structural control measures (see Section 4.3.2.9).

4.3.2.6 Site Inspections, Visual Assessments, and Procedures

For inspections and visual assessments of stormwater quality, the SWPPP must contain the following information, at a minimum:

a. List all areas of inspection in the SWPPP including, but not limited to, the following: (refer to Site Map Section 4.3)

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
- Areas identified in the SWPPP that are potential pollutant sources.
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.
- Discharge points.
- Control measures.
- Any sector-specific inspections pursuant to Section 6.

b. Inspection Details:

For each type of inspection, the SWPPP must describe, at a minimum, the following details:

- person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for the inspection.
- schedules for conducting inspections.
- specific items to be covered by the inspection.

c. Inspection Schedules and Procedures

The permittee must document in their SWPPP procedures for performing the types of inspections specified by this permit, which must include:

- Monthly routine facility inspections (Section 4.4.1).
- Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (Section 4.4.2).
- Semiannual comprehensive facility inspections (Section 4.4.3).

d. Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

If a permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14, Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c, and Section 4.4.

e. Inspection Documentation

This Section of the SWPPP must contain all inspection reports, including the monthly routine facility inspection reports, quarterly visual assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections as required in Section 4.4.

4.3.2.7 Monitoring and Sampling Program

A description of the monitoring program and sampling data for stormwater discharges at the site, in accordance with the “Monitoring” Section (Section 4.5) of this general permit. Existing permitted facilities must summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term. The summary must include a narrative description (and may include data tables/figures) that adequately summarizes the collected sampling data to support identification of potential pollution sources at their facility. New dischargers and new sources must provide a summary of any available stormwater data they may have.

a. Discharge Points

i. All Discharge Points

The permittee must document the following in their SWPPP for each discharge point:

- location of each discharge point.
- sequential number and description.
- Discharge points must be sequentially numbered (001, 002, 003...010, etc.) and given a descriptor (e.g., Wet Deck Area) in the SWPPP (e.g., 001 Wet Deck Area, 002 Logging Area). The same sequential number and descriptor for all discharge points will be required during the electronic registration process (both sampled discharge points and substantially identical discharge points).
- description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point.
- description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point.
- description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants via stormwater discharges.
- an estimate of the run-off coefficient of the drainage areas.

ii. Substantially Identical Discharge Points

The permittee must document the following in their SWPPP if they plan to use the substantially identical discharge point (SIDP) exception for their quarterly visual assessment requirements in Section 4.4.2 or their benchmark monitoring, additional monitoring, aquatic toxicity testing, and impaired waters monitoring in Section 4.5.1, Section 4.5.2, Section 4.5.4, and Section 4.5.5, respectively. For each SIDP, the permittee must describe which discharge points they represent and an explanation of why the discharge points are expected to be substantially identical.

The allowance for monitoring only one of the SIDP is NOT applicable to any discharge points subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines.

iii. Changes or Additions to Discharge Points

Permittees must notify the Commissioner of changes to the number or location of discharge points, either of which may require monitoring to be re-started and/or the SWPPP to be revised in accordance with Section 4.3.

b. List of all Monitoring Program Requirements

The Permittee must maintain a list of all required monitoring for their facility. This permit has six types of required monitoring:

- Benchmark monitoring (Section 4.5.1).
- Additional monitoring (Section 4.5.2).
- Effluent limits monitoring (Section 4.5.3).
- Aquatic toxicity (Section 4.5.4).
- Impaired waters monitoring (Section 4.5.5).
- Other monitoring as required by the Commissioner (Section 4.5.6).

Monitoring requirements for each sector are listed in tables in Section 6. The permittee may copy the table in their sector-specific monitoring requirements (pursuant to Section 6), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

c. Monitoring Program Details

For each type of stormwater discharge monitoring, the permittee must document in their SWPPP the following details:

- person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for the monitoring.
- locations where samples are collected, including any determination regarding substantially identical discharge points.
- The name, if applicable, of the separate storm sewer system to which the stormwater conveyance, outfall, and/or run-off discharges, and whether or not the site discharges within 500 feet of a tidal wetland.
- Name of receiving surface water(s), watershed(s) or waterbody(s) (including waterbody ID number which can be identified at <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-Classification-Maps> of which the permittee discharges and indication of whether or not a receiving stream is listed as an impaired water, with or without a TMDL, and including identification of the impairment in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report or identification of the receiving stream as a high quality water by the Commissioner as defined in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards.
- parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter.
- schedules for monitoring at the facility.
- any numeric control values (benchmark thresholds, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to stormwater discharges from each discharge point (benchmark thresholds and any applicable effluent limits are summarized in Sector-Specific Monitoring Tables in Section 6).
- procedures (e.g., logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering stormwater monitoring data, as specified in Section 4.5.

d. Monitoring Program Schedules and Procedures

Monitoring schedules for each sector are listed in tables in Section 6. Monitoring procedures are listed in Section 4.5.8. The permittee may copy the monitoring table which lists the monitoring schedule and procedures (pursuant to Section 6) adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements as needed. Any exemptions earned pursuant to Section 4.5, must be clearly indicated, and a list of required parameters must be adjusted accordingly.

e. Monitoring Exceptions for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

If a permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities for indicator monitoring, benchmark monitoring or impaired waters monitoring, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14, Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c, and Section 4.5.

f. Monitoring Program Documentation

i. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

This Section of the SWPPP must contain the last five (5) years of the discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) for each discharge point monitored. If DMRs are stored electronically, the SWPPP must indicate this location in the SWPPP and make them available upon request.

ii. Monitoring Records

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this general permit, the discharger must maintain records of the following information:

- the place, date, and time of sampling and the time the discharge started.
- the person(s) collecting samples.
- the dates and times the analyses were initiated.
- the person(s) or laboratory that performed the analyses.
- the analytical techniques or methods used.
- the results of all analyses.

iii. Deviations from Monitoring Schedule

This Section of the SWPPP must describe any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments (Section 4.4.2) and/or outfall monitoring (Section 4.5), and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was infeasible to collect samples within the first thirty (30) minutes of a qualifying storm event).

iv. Corrective Actions

This Section of the SWPPP must describe any corrective action documentation required per Section 4.6. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:

- documentation of any benchmark exceedances and the type of response to the exceedance employed, including the corrective action taken.
- documentation (including an affirmative determination from the Commissioner) that benchmark monitoring can be discontinued because the exceedance was due to run-on.
- a documentation (including an affirmative determination from the Commissioner) that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.
- If a permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities for indicator monitoring, benchmark monitoring or impaired waters monitoring, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14, Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c, and Section 4.5.

4.3.2.8 Resilience Measures

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 hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events. If such SCMs

are already in place due to existing requirements mandated by other state, local or federal agencies, the permittee should document in their SWPPP a brief description of the controls and a reference to the existing requirement(s). If the facility may be exposed to or has previously experienced such major storm events, additional SCMs that may be considered include, but are not limited to:

- a. Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force.
- b. Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) level or securing with non-corrosive device.
- c. When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 72 hours (3 days), delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures).
- d. Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level.
- e. Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage.
- f. Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground.
- g. Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors.
- h. Conduct staff training for implementing the permittee's emergency procedures at regular intervals.
- i. This subsection requires that the permittee must consider Section 4.2 when selecting and designing control measures to minimize pollutant discharges via stormwater. This subsection does not require nor prescribe specific SCMs to be implemented; however, the permittee must document in their SWPPP the considerations made to select and design control measures at their facility to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

4.3.2.9 Signature and Plan Authorization in the SWPPP

The SWPPP must contain the following certifications as applicable:

a. Certification that the SWPPP Meets Permit Criteria (Appendix D)

For all permittees, the SWPPP must include certification that the SWPPP meets the criteria set forth in the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, effective TBD. This certification must be signed and dated by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut or a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager. The language of the certification must not be altered, and the certification as well as supporting documentation, must be included in the SWPPP. If significant changes are made to the site or to the SWPPP in accordance with Section 4.3, the SWPPP must be re-certified in accordance with this Section.

b. Certification of Non-stormwater Discharges (Appendix E)

For all permittees, the SWPPP must include certification that the stormwater discharge(s) from the site consist only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under Section 22a-430 or Section 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including the provisions of this general permit, or of stormwater combined with any of the authorized non-stormwater discharges provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards. This certification must be signed and dated by a qualified professional as described in Section 4.3.1.1 and Section 6 (Definitions). The language of the certification must not be altered, and the certification as well as supporting documentation, must be included in the SWPPP.

Supporting documentation must include any details about potential sources of non-stormwater at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-

stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test (in addition to Section 4.3.2.4.4.3.2.4c).

If significant changes are made to the site or to the SWPPP, the SWPPP must be re-certified.

c. Certification of an Inactive or Unstaffed Facility (Appendix F)

For permittees who wish to invoke monitoring or inspection exemptions for inactive or unstaffed sites, the permittee must email _ to request an affirmative determination from the Commissioner that the facility meets requirements for such exemptions.

The permittee must also include a certification statement pursuant to Section 4.3.2.9.c indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater as well as supporting documentation. Supporting documents must address the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections (Section 4.4) and monitoring (Section 4.5), respectively. This certification must be signed and dated by a qualified professional as described in Section 4.3.1.1 and Section 6 (Definitions). The language of the certification must not be altered, and the certification as well as supporting documentation and affirmative determination from the Commissioner, must be included in the SWPPP.

If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, exceptions no longer apply, and the permittee must immediately resume the requirements of the general permit (e.g., inspections, monitoring, etc.) and submit a notification to the Commissioner by emailing DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov

d. Certification of an Engineered Stormwater Discharge System

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP.

e. Any Additional Certifications

Any additional certifications and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP. Official certification statements must be written in accordance with this permit.

f. Additional Permits

The permittee should identify in their SWPPP any additional permits for discharges generated on site not authorized by this permit. Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

Where stormwater is commingled with discharges authorized by another permit, the permittee must identify the location for such commingled discharge in the SWPPP. If the Permittee is able to certify that a particular Discharge composed of commingled Stormwater and non-Stormwater, which non-Stormwater is authorized under a separate permit, and such permit subjects the non-Stormwater portion to Effluent Limitations prior to any commingling, the Permittee must retain such certification with their SWPPP This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

g. The SWPPP must be signed as follows:

- for a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer or a duly authorized representative thereof, as those terms are defined in Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

- for a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official, as those terms are defined in Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
- for a partnership or a sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

4.3.2.10 Supporting Documentation

The permittee is also required to keep in the SWPPP the following documentation:

- a copy of the registration submitted to DEEP along with any correspondence exchanged between the permittee and DEEP specific to coverage under this permit.
- a copy of the Authorization Letter the permittee receives from DEEP assigning a permit number (this letter will be sent by email after the NOI is approved).
- a copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable).
- documentation regarding Coastal Consistency Review (if applicable during registration).
- documentation regarding Natural Diversity Data Base (if applicable during registration).
- documentation regarding Conservation or Preservation Restriction Information (if applicable during registration).
- any other documentation regarding corrective action as required in Section 4.6.
- any other documentation as required in sector-specific requirements Section 6.
- Signatory Requirements.

4.3.2.11 Future Construction

Any construction activity that disturbs greater than one acre must be conducted in accordance with the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities (as amended). All construction activities, regardless of size, shall comply with the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control during construction and the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for the design and implementation of postconstruction stormwater management measures. In addition, the permittee shall avoid, wherever possible, the use of copper or galvanized roofing or building materials for any new building construction where these materials will be exposed to stormwater.

4.3.3 Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance

For any stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity initiated after the effective date of this general permit, the SWPPP must be prepared and submitted along with the registration pursuant to Section 3.3 at least sixty (60) days prior to commencing the industrial activity. The permittee must perform all actions required by the SWPPP upon obtaining permit coverage and must maintain compliance with the SWPPP thereafter.

4.3.4 SWPPP Availability

The permittee must retain a complete copy of their current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility in any accessible and legible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting permit eligibility pursuant to Section 2 of this permit, as well as the signed and dated certification page.

The SWPPP must be immediately available to facility employees, the Commissioner, the EPA, and the operator of an MS4 into which the permittee discharges at the time of an on-site inspection.

4.3.5 Keeping the SWPPP Current

The permittee must amend the SWPPP whenever:

- a. there is a change at the site which has an effect on the potential to cause pollution of the surface waters of the state.
- b. the actions required by the SWPPP fail to ensure or adequately protect against pollution of the surface waters of the state.
- c. the Commissioner requests modification of the SWPPP.
- d. the permittee is notified that they are subject to requirements because the receiving water to which the industrial activity discharges has been designated as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and as identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report.
- e. the permittee is notified that a TMDL to which the permittee is subject has been established for the stormwater receiving water.
- f. necessary to address any significant sources or potential sources of pollution identified as a result of any inspection or visual monitoring.
- g. required as a result of monitoring benchmarks or effluent limitations in “Monitoring” (Section 4.5).
- h. required corrective actions are being implemented (Section 4.6) and Appendix G).

The SWPPP must be amended, and all actions required by the SWPPP must be completed, within one hundred twenty (120) days (or within another interval as may be specified in this general permit or as may be approved in writing by the Commissioner) of the date the permittee becomes aware or should have become aware that any of the conditions listed above have occurred.

If significant changes are made to the site or to the SWPPP in accordance with Section 4.3, the SWPPP must be re-certified in accordance with the “SWPPP Certification” (Section 4.3.2.9) Section of this general permit, by a Qualified Professional as defined in Section 6. The permittee must maintain compliance with the SWPPP thereafter.

4.3.6 Failure to Prepare or Amend the SWPPP

In no event shall failure to complete or update a SWPPP in accordance with the Section 4.3.1 and Section 4.3.5 of this general permit relieve a permittee of responsibility to implement actions required to protect the surface waters of the state, complete any actions that would have been required by the SWPPP, and to comply with all conditions of this general permit.

4.4 Inspections and Assessments

This general permit requires three types of inspections/assessments: monthly routine site inspections, quarterly visual assessments of water quality, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections. Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (as defined in Section 6). Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (Section 4.5) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

4.4.1 Monthly Routine Inspections

4.4.1.1 Routine Inspection Areas

During normal facility operating hours, the qualified personnel must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
- b. Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (Section 4.3.2.4).
- c. Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years.
- d. Stormwater discharge points.
- e. Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

4.4.1.2 Routine Inspection Frequency

Routine inspections must be conducted at least monthly. Increased frequency may be specified in Section 6 Sector-Specific Requirements for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater.

4.4.1.3 Routine Inspection Procedure

At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, the permittee must inspect nearby downstream locations.

Such inspections shall, at a minimum, include the following:

- a. Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.
- b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.
- c. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.
- d. Tracking or blowing of raw, intermediate, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
- e. Erosion of soils at the facility, channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- f. Non-authorized non-stormwater discharges.
- g. Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.
- h. During an inspection occurring during a stormwater event or stormwater discharge, the permittee must observe control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits to ensure they are functioning correctly; and
- i. The permittee must also observe discharge points, as defined in Section 6, during this inspection.
- j. If performing an inspection for an inactive or unstaffed site, the qualified personnel must ensure that appropriate inactive site controls are in place according to Section 4.2.14 and any additional Sector-Specific requirements in Section 6.

4.4.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

4.4.2.1 Visual Assessment Sites

The permittee must conduct visual assessments at all discharge points that are subject to monitoring. If the facility has two or more discharge points that discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents, as documented in Section 4.3.2.7, the permittee may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at the representative discharge point. The assessment report must indicate which other discharges are represented by each representative discharge. Permittees must conduct visual assessments on a rotating basis of each SIDP throughout the period.

4.4.2.2 Visual Assessment Frequency

The permittee must conduct visual assessments once each quarter for the entire permit term. For monitoring purposes, quarters will begin on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

4.4.2.3 Visual Assessment Procedure

- a. The permittee must make the assessment of a stormwater discharge sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examine it in a well-lit area as soon as possible after collecting the sample.
- b. The permittee must make the assessment of the sample they 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 it is feasible to do so after the first 30 minutes and the permittee must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge and qualifying storm event.
- c. The permittee must make the assessment on discharges from a qualifying storm event that occurs at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge.
- d. The permittee must visually inspect or observe for the following water quality characteristics, which may be evidence of stormwater pollution:
 - Color
 - Odor
 - Clarity (diminished)
 - Floating solids
 - Settled solids
 - Suspended solids
 - Foam
 - Oil sheen
 - Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

Whenever the visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution in the discharge, the permittee must initiate the corrective action procedures in Section 4.5.3.8.

4.4.3 Semi-annual Comprehensive Inspection

4.4.3.1 Comprehensive Inspections

During normal facility operating hours, the permittee must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit and identified in the SWPPP including (but not limited to) the areas listed in this subsection.

- a. Drainage areas
- b. Buildings, structures, permanent cover, and impervious area
- c. Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit (Section 4.2)
- d. Structural control measures:
 - Integrity of liquid and wastewater containment systems (Section 4.2.4).
 - Need for preventative maintenance (Section 4.2.10).
 - The use of best engineering practices (as defined in Section 6).
- e. Non-structural stormwater control measures:

- Cleanliness
- Materials handling and storage
- Dumpster maintenance and control
- Loading dock protection
- Floor drains
- Roof area protection
- Plastic Materials requirements

f. Stormwater Management Systems (Section 4.2.11):

- Stormwater conveyances (e.g., channels, gutters, or open-top box culverts).
- Stormwater systems to manage run-off
- Stormwater systems to manage run-on
- Infiltration BMPs
- Stormwater discharge points (include all SIDPs)
- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater:
 - Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, and storage areas
 - De-icing material storage areas
 - Industrial materials storage areas
 - Materials handling activities areas
 - Other areas where industrial activity has taken place
- Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (Section 4.3.2.4)
- Spill prevention and response procedures (e.g., presence of spill kits and dry clean-up methods)
- Resilience measures (Section 4.2.14)

4.4.3.2 Comprehensive Site Inspection Frequency

Comprehensive inspections must be conducted at least semiannually and during a rainfall event if possible. Increased frequency may be specified in Section 6 Sector-Specific Requirements for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater.

4.4.3.3 Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedure

In addition to the procedure presented for routine monitoring in Section 4.4.1.3, the permittee must also do the following during a comprehensive site inspection:

- a. Make a visual inspection of material handling areas, and material storage areas, and other potential sources of pollution identified in the SWPPP for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system.
- b. Determine whether structural stormwater management measures, erosion control measures, control measures and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP are implemented and maintained in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

- c. Inspect the integrity and functionality of stormwater treatment systems (e.g., oil-water separators).
- d. Inspect infiltration practices used in the treatment of stormwater to ensure that they are not causing pollution to ground water.
- e. Inspect the implementation and integrity of structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures that are intended to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation.
- f. Review required documentation in the SWPPP semi-annually to confirm compliance with Section 4.3.
- g. Review monitoring results to determine if new control measures are required to be implemented in accordance with corrective actions in schedule in Section 4.6.

4.4.4 Inspection Reports

The permittee must document the findings of routine inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections in a report and maintain these reports with the SWPPP as required in Section 4.3.2.6.4.3.2.6e for a period of 5 years. The reports must be kept on-site and accessible, either physically or electronically. The permittee should not submit the facility inspection report (routine, quarterly or comprehensive) to DEEP, unless specifically requested to do so. However, the permittee must summarize their findings in the annual report per Section 4.7.3. Reports must include the following minimum information:

4.4.4.1 General Information

- a. The inspection date and time.
- b. The name(s), title, and signature(s) of the inspector(s) (identify which inspector(s) are members of the pollution prevention team).
- c. Weather at the time of the inspection.

4.4.4.2 Monthly Routine and Semi-Annual Comprehensive Reports

Routine and comprehensive site inspections must include observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:

- a. Description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection.
- b. Observation and evaluation of good housekeeping measures.
- c. Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site.
- d. Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- e. 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.
- f. Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement.
- g. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

4.4.4.3 Quarterly Visual Assessments

Quarterly visual reports must include the information listed in Section 4.4.2 for each discharge point assessed (e.g., color, odor, etc.).

4.4.4.4 Incidents of Noncompliance

Permittees must record incidents of noncompliance in their SWPPP. For incidents of noncompliance that constitute a permit violation, notification to the Commissioner shall be submitted via WPED's Online Noncompliance Reporting web-based platform (See Section 4.7).

4.4.4.5 Corrective Actions

A written set of tracking or follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to these inspections and assessments. The inspection report must identify whether any corrective action was taken in accordance with Section 4.6 and Appendix G of this permit.

4.4.4.6 Certification Statement

All inspection reports must be appended with the printed name, signed name, and date of the qualified person or personnel performing the inspection. Any comprehensive reports submitted to the Commissioner must contain a statement that is signed and certified in accordance with this permit

4.4.5 Exceptions to Inspections or Assessments

4.4.5.1 Adverse Weather Conditions

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of stormwater discharge sample(s) during the quarter, the permittee must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with the SWPPP records. 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 impractical, such as extended frozen conditions.

4.4.5.2 Areas that Receive Snow

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

If the facility is in an area that typically receives snow and the facility receives snow at least once over a period of four quarters, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, if feasible.

4.4.5.3 Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDP)

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

If the facility has two or more discharge points that discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents, as documented in Section 4.3.2.7, the permittee may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the discharge points and report that the results also apply to the SIDPs provided that the permittee conducts visual assessments on a rotating basis of each SIDP throughout the period of their coverage under this permit. If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment conducted at a SIDP, the permittee must assess and modify their stormwater control measures as appropriate for each discharge point represented by the monitored discharge point.

4.4.5.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

This subsection notes general waivers for inspections for inactive or unstaffed facilities. If different sector-specific inspection requirements are stipulated for inactive or unstaffed facilities in Section 6, then those requirements supersede this general subsection.

In general, the requirement for monthly routine inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive inspections do not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed if there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual routine site inspection in accordance with Section 4.4.1.

To invoke this exception, the permittee must maintain a statement in the SWPPP per Section 4.3 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities

exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified. The permittee must also indicate the change in status electronically by emailing DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.

If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and the permittee must immediately resume inspection requirements.

If the permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time they are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term they become qualified because the facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the permittee must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with their records pursuant to Section 4.3.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities authorized under Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the “no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater” standard to be eligible for this exception from quarterly visual assessments.

4.5 All Monitoring Requirements

All permittees must conduct stormwater outfall monitoring under this general permit. This permit includes six (6) types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to a stormwater discharge. Monitoring procedures, frequencies, and parameters required of certain permittees depend upon the nature of their industrial activity, the levels of pollutants in their stormwater discharge, and the nature of the receiving waters to which they discharge. Table 2 summarizes each type of monitoring requirement in this permit.

Monitoring must commence the first full semi-annual period after the date of discharge authorization (see Section 4.7.2 for reporting schedules).

If the permit is administratively continued, monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration. No benchmark exemptions can be obtained during this period.

Monitoring Type	Thresholds or Limits	Applies To	Frequency	Duration	Follow-up Action
Benchmark Monitoring	Yes	All Sectors	Semiannually ²	Until Exemption Criteria are Met	Refer to Section 4.6.3.1
Additional Monitoring	No	A, C, D, E, F, J M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, AE, AF	Refer to Section 6	Refer to Section 6	None
Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG)	Yes	A, D, E, J, K, L, O, S	Annually	Entire Permit Term	Refer to Section 4.6.3.2
Aquatic Toxicity	No	All Sectors	Once	Once in the permit term	If Required by the Commissioner
303d Monitoring	Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges ¹	All permittees discharging to an impaired water without an applicable TMDL or any waterbody associated with a TMDL or Waters Included in Pollution Control Strategy Developed by CT DEEP	Annually	Entire Permit Term	If Required by the Commissioner
Other Monitoring, as Required by the Commissioner			Refer to Section 4.5.6		

¹Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

²Sector M (Automobile Salvage Yards) and Sector N (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities) have quarterly benchmark monitoring schedules for the parameters iron, mercury, and aluminum. Sector O (Steam Electric Generating Facilities) has a quarterly benchmark monitoring schedule for the parameter iron.

4.5.1 Benchmark Monitoring Parameters for All Sectors

This permit specifies benchmark thresholds for the parameters summarized in Table 3. Permittees must monitor any applicable stormwater discharge for the benchmark parameters specified for their industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, listed in Table 3 and summarized in “Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements” in Section 6. The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark exceedance triggers Corrective Actions in Section 4.6, failure to conduct any required measures is a permit violation.

If the permit is administratively continued, benchmark monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration.

Parameter	Threshold (units)	Applicable Sectors
Chemical Oxygen Demand	75 mg/l	All Sectors
Total Oil and Grease	5 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AG
pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.	All Sectors
Total Suspended Solids	90 mg/L	All Sectors
Nitrate as Nitrogen	1.10 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Phosphorus	0.40 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	2.30 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Copper	0.059 mg/L	All Sectors except Sectors Q ² , R ² , and AG
Total Lead	0.076 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AG
Total Zinc	0.160 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AG
Ammonia	2.14 mg/L	Sector K
Total Aluminum	0.750 mg/L	Sectors C, E, J, F, M ¹ , N ¹ , Q, AA
Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/L	Sectors A, K
Total Cadmium	0.0018 mg/L	Sectors K
Total Cyanide	0.022 mg/L	Sectors K
Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	Sectors L, M ¹ , N ¹ , O ¹ , Q
Total Mercury	0.0014 mg/L	Sectors K, M ¹ , N ¹
Total Selenium	0.0015 mg/L	Sector K
Total Silver	0.0032 mg/L	Sector K

¹Sectors M, Sector N, and Sector O are required to report quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met.

²Facilities monitoring under the requirements of this sector shall not be subject to the Benchmark requirements for total copper. These facilities must monitor semiannually for total copper for the entire term of the permit.

4.5.1.1 Schedule for Benchmark Monitoring

Stormwater outfall monitoring for benchmark thresholds shall be conducted semiannually (unless an alternate frequency is specified in “Sector-specific Requirements” (see Section 6).

- a. The two (2) semiannual monitoring periods are from January 1st to June 30th and from July 1st to December 31st. Semi-annual monitoring events shall be separated by at least 30 days.
- b. The four (4) quarterly monitoring periods are from January 1st to March 31st, April 1st to June 30th, July 1st to September 30th, and October 1st to December 31st.

4.5.1.2 Discharge Points for Benchmark Monitoring

Applicable benchmark monitoring requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs).

4.5.1.3 Laboratory Methods for Benchmark Parameters

To determine compliance with limits and conditions established in this permit, monitoring must be performed using sufficiently sensitive methods approved pursuant to 40 CFR 136 for the analysis of pollutants having approved methods under that part, unless a method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.5.

All metals analyses identified in this permit shall refer to analyses for Total Recoverable Metal as defined in 40 CFR 136, unless otherwise specified.

4.5.1.4 Data Reporting for Benchmark Parameters

The permittee must report monitoring data electronically to the Commissioner, according to the schedule in Section 4.7 Table 10. Monitoring results must be signed, certified, and copy retained in the SWPPP.

4.5.1.5 Exemptions for Benchmark Monitoring

a. Average Monitoring Data Below Thresholds

If the average of four (4) consecutive measurements for a parameter does not exceed the benchmark threshold, the permittee earns a temporary monitoring exemption for that parameter and can discontinue monitoring for that parameter for a maximum of two years. The permittee should note:

- If laboratory data for a given parameter is less than the method detection limit, the permittee may report half the value of the detection limit of the analyzing laboratory.
- If laboratory data for a given parameter is between the method detection level and the reporting level (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), the permittee may report half the value of the reporting level of the analyzing laboratory.

b. pH Exemption

An exemption for sample pH cannot be earned until exemptions for all other parameters are met.

c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site

If an exceedance for a benchmark threshold is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in “run-on” entering from off-site the permittee is not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring. The Permittee must have evidence and analytical data to support such claim.

d. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater (Section 4.5.7.2).

e. Maximum Period of Exemption

Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of two (2) years at a time and then must resume routine monitoring. The Permittee shall enter the appropriate NODI code in NetDMR.

4.5.1.6 Exceedances of Benchmark Thresholds

Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for use by the permittee to determine the overall effectiveness of stormwater control measures and to assist in determining when additional action(s) may be necessary to meet the benchmark thresholds and to comply with the effluent limitations guidelines in Section 4.5.3 (if applicable). The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limits; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. For this permit, corrective actions after a benchmark exceedance occur only if the following are true:

- a. The average value of four consecutive semiannual samples for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold for that parameter; or
- b. Fewer than four semiannual samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of samples exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times that parameter's threshold (i.e., the measured value is mathematically certain to exceed the four-event average).

If benchmarks thresholds are exceeded according to the above criteria, corrective action is required. Failure to conduct any required corrective actions is a permit violation.

4.5.1.7 Corrective Action Based on Benchmark Exceedances

The schedule for corrective actions is noted in Section 4.6.1 and levels for Corrective Action Measures (CAMs) are noted in Section 4.6.2. Specific guidance for benchmark exceedances is noted in Section 4.6.3.1. Appendix H provides guidance for determining whether a corrective action is needed after a benchmark exceedance.

4.5.1.8 Benchmark Thresholds

Discharge monitoring data or other site-specific information may demonstrate that a discharge is not protective of water quality. In such a case, the Commissioner may require additional measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants for any discharge specifically found to be causing or contributing to an exceedance of Water Quality Standards in the receiving water (see Section 4.6.3.5).

4.5.2 Additional Monitoring Parameters for Certain Sectors

This permit requires additional monitoring for certain sectors for the parameters summarized in Table 4. Permittees must monitor any applicable stormwater discharge for the additional monitoring parameters specified for their industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, listed in Table 4 and summarized in "Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements" in Section 6. The additional monitoring parameters are "report-only" and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison. Instead, additional monitoring is a permit condition. *Thus, failure to conduct the required additional monitoring is a permit violation.*

If the permit is administratively continued, additional monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration.

Table 4. Summary of Additional Monitoring Parameters and Applicable Sectors	
Parameter	Applicable Facilities
Ammonia	Applies only to Sector J that conducts blasting
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing urea
Total Arsenic	Applies to all Sector E facilities
	Applies to all Sector J facilities
Chloride	Applies to all Sector AE facilities; Applies only to Sector AF facilities with Incidental Solid De-Icing Material Storage
Cyanide	Applies to all Sector AE facilities; Applies only to Sector AF facilities with Incidental Solid De-Icing Material Storage
Ethylene Glycol	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol
Propylene Glycol	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol
Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	Applies to all Sector D facilities
	Applies to all Sector M facilities
	Applies to all Sector N facilities
Perchlorate	Applies only to Sector J that conducts blasting
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Applies to all Sector N facilities
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Applies only to Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation
	Applies only to Sector C facilities with Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)
	Applies only to Sector D facilities which process paving and roofing materials (SIC Code 2951, 2952), or miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal (SIC Code 2992, 2999)
	Applies to all Sector F facilities
	Applies to all Sector O facilities
	Applies only to Sector P facilities with Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013) or Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)
	Applies to all Sector Q facilities
	Applies to all Sector R facilities
Applies to all Sector S facilities	

4.5.2.1 Schedule for Additional Monitoring

The monitoring schedule for additional parameters is determined by the industrial sector. The sector-specific monitoring table in Section 6 provide the details for monitoring schedules.

4.5.2.2 Discharge Points for Additional Monitoring

Applicable benchmark monitoring requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs).

4.5.2.3 Laboratory Method for Additional Parameters

All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.

a. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene. Samples must be analyzed using EPA Method 625.1, or EPA Method 610/Standard Method 6440B if preferred by the operator, consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods.

b. Semi-volatile Hydrocarbons: Analysis of this parameter shall be conducted using EPA Method 625.

4.5.2.4 Data Reporting for Additional Parameters

The permittee must report additional monitoring data electronically, as described in Section 4.7

4.5.2.5 Exemptions for “Report-Only” Additional Monitoring

a. No Data Based Exemptions

The additional monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no exemptions can be earned.

b. “Run-on” - Entering from Off-site

The additional monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no exemptions can be earned based on off-site pollutant levels

c. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

The requirement for additional monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater (Section 4.5.7.2).

4.5.2.6 Exceedances of “Report-Only” Additional Monitoring Parameters

Because additional monitoring parameters are “report-only” and have neither thresholds nor numeric limitations, there are no exceedances for additional monitoring parameters. Additional monitoring parameters are intended to provide the permittee and the Commissioner with a baseline and comparable understanding of industrial stormwater discharge quality and potential water quality problems.

4.5.2.7 Corrective Actions Based on “Report-Only” Additional Monitoring Data

The indicator monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no follow-up action is triggered or required under this part. However, the requirement in Section 4.1.5 that the stormwater discharge be controlled as necessary such that the receiving waters of the state will meet applicable water quality standards still applies. The permittee may find it useful to evaluate and compare additional monitoring data over time to identify any fluctuating values and why they may be occurring, and to further inform any revisions to the SWPPP or control measures (Section 4.2) if necessary.

4.5.3 Effluent Limitations Guidelines (“ELGs”) for Certain Sectors

Table 5 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit. This Section specifies that only the discharges from facilities subject to the stormwater-specific effluent limitations guidelines in Table 5 of the permit are eligible for coverage under this permit. All other stormwater and non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines must be covered under any applicable alternate NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit.

Table 6 lists the effluent parameters, numeric effluent limitations for each parameter, and the relevant sectors. Numeric effluent limitations for those stormwater discharges subject to ELGs are also listed for each sector in Section 6.

An exceedance of the effluent limitation is a permit violation. If the permit is administratively continued, effluent limitations guidelines requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration.

Table 5. Summary of Discharges with Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Sector	Regulated Activity	Refer to the Following for Numeric Limits
Sector A – Timber Products	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Section 8.1 & 40 CFR Part 429, Subpart J
Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials Manufacturers and Lubricant Manufacturers	Run-off from asphalt emulsion facilities	Section 8.4 & 40 CFR Part 443, Subpart A
Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing	Run-off from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Section 8.5 & 40 CFR Part 411, Subpart C
Sector J – Mineral Mining and Dressing	Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Section 8.10 & 40 CFR Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D
Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities	Run-off from hazardous waste landfills	Section 8.11 & 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A
Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	Run-off from non-hazardous waste landfills	Section 10.1 & 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B
Sector O- Steam Electric Power Generation	Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities ²	Section 9.1.1.5 & 40 CFR Part 423
Sector S – Air Transportation Facilities	Run-off containing urea from airfield pavement de-icing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures.	Section 10.8 & 40 CFR Part 449

¹This discharge is not authorized by this general permit. See relevant Section.

²If your facility is designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile run-off that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile run-off from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

Table 6. Summary of Effluent Limitations Guidelines Parameters and Applicable Sectors (continued next page)

Parameter	Limit (units)	Applicable Discharges in
Alpha Terpineol	0.019 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.042 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.016 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.033 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Ammonia	4.9 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	10 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	4.9 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	10 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector S
Aniline	0.015 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.024 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Benzoic Acid	0.073 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.119 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.073 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.12 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	56 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	220 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	37 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	140 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
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	Sector A
Naphthalene	0.022 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.059 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
p-Cresol	0.015 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.024 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.014 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.025 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Phenol	0.029 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.048 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.015 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.026 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Pyridine	0.025 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.072 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Sample pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector A
	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector D
	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector E
	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector J
	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector K

	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector L
	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector O
Total Arsenic	0.54 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	1.1 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Table 6. Summary of Effluent Limitations Guidelines Parameters and Applicable Sectors (continued from previous page)		
Parameter	Limit (units)	Applicable Discharges in
Total Chromium	0.46 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	1.1 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Total Oil and Grease	10.0 mg/L (30-day average)	Sector D
	15.0 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector D
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	15.0 mg/L (30-day average)	Sector D
	23.0 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector D
	50 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector E
	25.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector J
	45 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector J
	27.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	88 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	27.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	88 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Total Zinc	50 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector O
	0.296 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.535 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.11 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.20 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector L

4.5.3.1 Schedule for Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring

ELGs are expressed as a daily maximum and, in some cases, a 30-day average maximum or monthly average concentration. The monitoring is only required to be conducted at least annually. Permittees may take follow-up samples from qualifying storm events within a given 30-day period or monthly period (see “Data Reporting for Effluent Limitations Guidelines,” below).

4.5.3.2 Discharge Points for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

The allowance for monitoring only one of the substantially identical discharge points is not applicable to any discharge points with numeric effluent limitations. The permittee is required to monitor each discharge point covered by a numeric effluent limit as identified in Section 6.

4.5.3.3 Laboratory Methods for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.

4.5.3.4 Data Reporting for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

The permittee must report ELG monitoring data electronically as described in Section 4.7.

a. Single Sample

Discharges which are subject to an ELG with only a daily maximum limit must report the highest value obtained for a given pollutant concentration during the monitoring period.

Certain ELGs stipulate both a daily maximum concentration and a monthly average concentration for a given pollutant. If only one sample is taken for ELG measurements, permittees with stormwater discharges subject to a monthly average must report the value obtained as both the monthly average and the daily maximum.

b. Multiple Samples

If the single sample exceeds the monthly average concentration, the permittee may opt to collect additional samples in the next qualifying storm event within a given 30-day period (or month, respectively) for the purpose of averaging the results. The reported monthly average must reflect the average of the initial measurement and any follow-up measurements. The highest value obtained must then be reported as the daily maximum.

c. Immediate Reporting (within two (2) hours)

If any monitoring value exceeds a numeric effluent limitation contained in this permit, the permittee must notify the Commissioner within two (2) hours of becoming aware of the exceedance or at the start of the next business day (if they become aware of the exceedance outside normal business hours) by utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link (also found on the DEEP Stormwater website):

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

d. Subsequent Reporting (within five (5) days)

A subsequent report is also required within five (5) days following an ELG exceedance also using the noncompliance link above. Follow-up monitoring must be performed at least quarterly until the stormwater discharge is back in compliance with the ELG. Section 4.6.3.2 and Section 4.7.4 provide further guidance reporting requirements.

4.5.3.5 Exemptions for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

a. No Data Based Exemptions

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit are not eligible for monitoring exemptions based on reported data. Failure to annually monitor the discharges listed in Table 5 for the parameters in Table 6 is a violation of this permit.

b. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines are not exempted for inactive and unstaffed sites. Failure to annually monitor the discharges listed in Table 5 for the parameters in Table 6 is a violation of this permit.

c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines are not exempted based on off-site pollutant levels. Failure to annually monitor the discharges listed in Table 5 for the parameters in Table 6 is a violation of this permit.

4.5.3.6 Exceedance of an effluent limitation is a permit violation.

An effluent limit exceedance is a permit violation. Failing to take corrective action in accordance with Section 4.6 is an additional permit violation.

4.5.3.7 Corrective Actions Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines Exceedances

The schedule for corrective actions is noted in Section 4.6.1 and specific corrective actions measures are noted in Section 4.6.2. See Section 4.6.3.2 for specific details related to ELG exceedances.

4.5.4 Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Effluent acute aquatic toxicity is measured using a multi-concentration, or definitive test, consisting of a control and a minimum of five (5) effluent concentrations. The tests are designed to provide dose-response information, expressed as the percent effluent concentration that is lethal to 50% of the test organisms (LC50) within the prescribed period of time (24-96 hr.), or the highest effluent concentration in which survival is not statistically significantly different from the control.

If the permit is administratively continued, aquatic toxicity testing requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration. Table 7, below, summarizes the requirements for aquatic toxicity testing.

Parameter	Reporting Requirement (No Limit)	Applicable Discharges
Daphnia pulex	Lethal Concentration 50 (% LC50)	Freshwater
Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)	Lethal Concentration 50 (% LC50)	Saltwater

4.5.4.1 Schedule Aquatic Toxicity Testing

All permittees must monitor for aquatic toxicity during the year following the date of authorization under Section 2.7 of this permit and the results shall be submitted in NetDMR. This parameter shall be included in a regularly scheduled semiannual sample.

4.5.4.2 Discharge Points for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Applicable aquatic toxicity testing requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs).

4.5.4.3 Laboratory Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Acute toxicity biomonitoring tests shall be conducted according to the procedures specified in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th edition (EPA 821-R-02-012). The following specific conditions apply:

- For freshwater discharges, for 48 hours utilizing neonatal Daphnia pulex (less than 24 hours old).
- For saline discharges to saltwater- for 48 hours utilizing neonatal Mysidopsis bahia (1-5 days old with no more than a 24-hour range in age).

4.5.4.4 Data Reporting for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

The permittee must report additional monitoring data electronically, as described in Section 4.7 and the permittee shall maintain the results and records within their SWPPP.

4.5.4.5 Exemptions for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Stormwater discharges subject to aquatic toxicity testing that are authorized for coverage under this permit are not eligible for exemptions. Aquatic toxicity testing must be performed.

a. No Data-Based Exemptions

Aquatic toxicity testing is “report-only,” therefore, no data-based exemptions can be earned.

b. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

Inactive and unstaffed sites are not exempt from aquatic toxicity testing.

- c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site.

Aquatic toxicity testing is “report-only,” therefore, no exemptions can be earned based on off-site pollutant levels.

4.5.4.6 Corrective Actions Based on Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Section 22a-426-1 of Regs. Conn. State Agencies. defines “Acute Toxicity” as an adverse effect, such as mortality or debilitation, caused by a brief exposure to a toxic substance. The permittee shall evaluate the results of the test using the Environmental Protection Agency’s Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) to determine if toxicity has occurred. If the results of the test indicate toxicity, the permittee shall evaluate stormwater control measures to ensure compliance with the state’s water quality standards. The Commissioner will inform the permittee whether any additional measures are necessary based on the results of aquatic toxicity testing.

4.5.5 Monitoring Discharges to Impaired Waters

All permittees must refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges. The Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map can be found here:

<https://ctdeep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=71d4cd5834514c2791f7b7009d17b47f>

If the permit is administratively continued, impaired waters monitoring requirements will remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance. Table 8, below, summarizes the requirements for impaired waters monitoring.

Table 8. Summary of Impaired Waters Monitoring Parameters		
Impairment Status and Cause	Relevant TMDLs	Applicable Discharges
Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map to determine impairment status and cause of impairment	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map to determine any relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads of receiving water for stormwater discharges	All permittees must determine if their facility is directly discharging into an impaired water during permit registration (link provided).

4.5.5.1 Schedule for Impaired Waters Monitoring

- a. Discharges to Impaired Waters Without an Established TMDL

If the permittee discharges to an impaired water without an established TMDL, they are required to monitor annually to monitor for any indicator pollutant identified in the TMDL.

This provision also applies to situations where the DEEP determines that the discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet water quality standards in a downstream water segment, even if the discharge is to a receiving water that is not specifically identified as an impaired water on a Section 303(d) list.

- b. Discharges to Impaired Waters with an Established TMDL

For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an established TMDL, the permittee is required to monitor for any indicator pollutant identified in the TMDL unless informed in writing by the Commissioner, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and/or WLA, that the

permittee is subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions of the applicable TMDL and or WLA.

c. New Discharges to Impaired Waters

If a new discharge to an impaired water is authorized pursuant to the conditions of Section 2.2.14, the permittee must implement and maintain any control measures or conditions on the site that enabled such authorization and modify such measures or conditions as necessary to maintain such authorization. The permittee must also maintain compliance with this subsection and Section 2.2.14. The Commissioner may require site specific or additional controls be installed.

4.5.5.2 Laboratory Methods Impaired Waters Parameters

All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.

4.5.5.3 Determination of Impaired Waters Parameters

Electronic determination of impairment status and data reporting will occur during the registration process.

4.5.5.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

The requirement for impaired waters monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater and there is no discharge (Section 4.5.7.2).

4.5.5.5 Corrective Actions Based on Impaired Waters Monitoring Data

The permittee is required to comply with applicable TMDLs and Watershed Action Plans. The Commissioner may inform the permittee whether any additional measures are necessary for their discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes set forth in Section 4.6.1.

4.5.6 Other Monitoring Required by the Commissioner

The Commissioner may notify the permittee of further stormwater discharge monitoring requirements that the Commissioner determines are necessary to meet the permit's effluent limitations. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

4.5.7 Monitoring Exemption for 'Run-on'

If an exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in "run-on" entering from off-site the permittee is not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring. The permittee may invoke this exception provided the following conditions are met:

- a. The statistical average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the pollutant concentration in "run-on" entering from off-site.
- b. This includes changes in pH due to rainfall. In such a case, the permittee may collect rainfall samples at representative locations and submit the data to the Commissioner for review.
- c. The permittee documents and maintains with the SWPPP the supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to "run-on" entering from off-site, including any supporting rationale, and any data previously collected by them or others.

- d. The permittee demonstrates that the diversion of off-site run-on containing these pollutant levels is infeasible through engineering analysis.
- e. The permittee notifies the Commissioner of the findings, and the Commissioner issues a written affirmative determination of the permittee’s documentation demonstrating that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely off-site pollutant levels.
- f. “Run-on” entering from legacy activity or pollution will not be approved.

4.5.7.2 Exemptions for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

This exception has different requirements for Sector J.

The requirement for benchmark monitoring, additional monitoring, and impaired waters monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, the permittee must do the following:

- a. Maintain a statement with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix F.
- b. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and the permittee must immediately begin complying with the applicable monitoring requirements under this Section as if the permittee is in the first year of permit coverage. The permittee must notify the Commissioner that the facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- c. If the permittee is not qualified for this exemption at the time the permit is authorized, but during permit coverage the permittee becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the permittee must notify the Commissioner of this change by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- d. The permittee may discontinue monitoring once they have notified the Commissioner, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning the facility’s qualification for this special exemption.

4.5.8 Stormwater Sampling Procedures

4.5.8.1 Sample Collection

All samples shall be collected from discharges resulting from a storm event that occurs at least 72 hours (three days) after any previous storm event generating a stormwater discharge. Any sample containing snow or ice melt must be identified on the Stormwater Monitoring Report form. For sites that discharge through a detention basin or other stormwater management structure, the sample shall be taken at the discharge from the basin or structure.

4.5.8.2 Sample Type

Grab samples shall be used for all monitoring and shall not be commingled or combined with other waste streams.

4.5.8.3 Sample Timing

Collection of grab samples shall begin during the first thirty (30) minutes of a storm event discharge (flow at sampling location) and shall be completed as soon as possible. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first thirty (30) minutes of a qualifying storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as it is feasible to do so after the first thirty (30) minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30

minutes. Samples shall be taken at the outfall or nearest feasible location representative of the discharge. All discharge samples at a facility must be taken during the same storm event, if feasible. The timing of a rain event is not an acceptable reason to fail to sample unless it precludes the analysis of a parameter within the acceptable hold time specified by a laboratory.

4.5.8.4 Substantially Identical Discharge Points

When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of features (e.g., grass vs. pavement, slopes, catch basins vs. swales) and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one such outfall and report that the quantitative data is representative of the substantially identical outfalls. If stormwater contamination is identified through outfall monitoring or visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, the permittee must assess and modify their control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall. The allowance to identify substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs) does not apply to monitoring required to comply with an EPA effluent limitation guideline.

The SWPPP shall include a narrative of the rationale for designating outfalls as representative discharges, and, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet), an estimate of the run-off coefficient of the drainage area and a description of the substantially identical activities contributing to the discharge shall be provided in the SWPPP. In no case shall one outfall test be substituted for more than five (5) outfalls. If a representative discharge exceeds an effluent limit, then each outfall that is represented in such sample is in violation of the permit.

If any authorized stormwater discharges commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, the permittee must conduct any required sampling of the authorized discharges at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent feasible.

4.5.8.5 Inability to Collect Samples (No Discharge)

If no discharge occurs during a monitoring period, a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form must still be submitted in accordance with the “Reporting Requirements” Section (Section 4.7) of this general permit. The permittee must use the appropriate No Data Indicator (“NODI”) code on the DMR (see Appendix L). For example, a reason(s) no discharge occurred may include the following:

- a. absence of a 72-hour (3-day) period of dry weather.
- b. the absence of a rain event that produces a stormwater discharge.
- c. the absence of a discharge from a detention or retention basin.
- d. adverse weather conditions preventing access to a stormwater discharge location (In addition to subsection below).

4.5.8.6 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 impractical, such as extended frozen conditions. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of stormwater discharge samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, the permittee must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt the permittee from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with their sampling schedule. Monitoring for Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

4.6 Corrective Actions

When conditions requiring corrective actions occur or are detected through inspections, monitoring, or other means, or the Commissioner, or the operator of the MS4 through which the permittee discharges, informs the permittee that conditions requiring corrective actions have occurred, the permittee must take corrective actions so that permit conditions are met, and pollutant discharges are minimized. The conditions listed in Table 9 trigger a sequence of Corrective Action Measures (CAMs), listed in Section 4.6.2. Each level of a CAM must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Triggering Condition	Description	Applicable Sectors/Facilities	Is this a Permit Violation?
Four (4) Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)	A discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after four (4) consecutive semiannual measurements ¹	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Effluent Limit Exceedance	A discharge exceeds a numeric effluent limitation guideline	A, D, E, J, K, L, S	Yes
Unauthorized release or discharge	Spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	A discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and its Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	All permittees discharging to an impaired water with an applicable TMDL	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	A required control measure is not stringent enough for a stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary, such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	A required control measure was never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility	Construction or a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution	Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam observed in discharge water	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner	The Commissioner may utilize enforcement discretion to require additional corrective actions in response to permit violations	All Sectors	Upon the Commissioner's determination

¹ A corrective action will also be flagged if fewer than four consecutive semiannual samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the semiannual sequence exceeds a benchmark threshold by more than four (4) times (i.e., the measured value is mathematically certain to exceed the four-event average).

4.6.1 Corrective Action Schedule

When conditions triggering corrective actions occur (Table 9), the permittee must take corrective actions according to the schedule set forth below. This 3-step schedule applies at every level of a Corrective Action Measure (CAM). These time intervals are not grace periods but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting the findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements do not persist indefinitely.

4.6.1.1 Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)

If a CAM is triggered, the permittee must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events. In this context, the term “immediately” requires the permittee to take corrective action on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the workday when it is too late to initiate corrective action, the initiation of corrective action must begin no later than the following workday. The term “all reasonable steps” means that the permittee has undertaken initial actions to assess and address the condition requiring the corrective action, including, for example, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or planning (i.e., scheduling) for a new BMP to be installed at a later date.

4.6.1.2 Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)

If the permittee determines that additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented as immediate measures, the permittee must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control measure or complete the repair) before the next storm event, if possible, and within fourteen (14) calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition.

If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within fourteen (14) calendar days, the permittee must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. The permittee must also identify a schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than sixty (60) days after discovery. Documentation must be maintained with the SWPPP.

4.6.1.3 Extension (Greater than 60 Days)

If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 60-day timeframe, the permittee may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action. The permittee must update their SWPPP with the rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which must also be included in the corrective action documentation (see Appendix G for instructions). Where corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in the SWPPP, the permittee must modify the SWPPP accordingly within fourteen (14) calendar days of completing corrective action work (Section 4.3).

If a Level 3 CAM is triggered and a structural control measure is needed, the operator may take up to one-hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures. If installation exceeds one-hundred and twenty (120) days, the permittee must obtain an extension from the Commissioner (see Appendix G for instructions).

4.6.1.4 Follow-Up Sampling

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 1, 2, or 3 to collect the follow-up sample. Once sampling results are received, the permittees must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days.

4.6.2 Corrective Action Measures (CAMs)

Corrective Action Measures (CAMs) prescribe a series of sequential and increasingly robust responses when a corrective action triggering condition occurs (Table 9). Each level must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1, above.

4.6.2.1 CAM Level 1: Review SWPPP/ Stormwater Control Measures

a. Review the SWPPP

In the event of CAM Level 1, the permittee must immediately review their SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the permit conditions. Examples may include the following: review sources of pollution, spill, and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conduct a single comprehensive clean-up; make a change in a subcontractor; implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections.

b. Implement Additional Measures

After reviewing their SWPPP/stormwater control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to address the initial corrective action triggering condition. If the permittee determines nothing further needs to be done, the permittee must document their rationale and include relevant information in the SWPPP as to why the permittee expects the existing control measures and best management practices are sufficient to meet permit requirements.

c. CAM Level 1 Deadlines

If any modifications to or additional control measures are necessary in response to CAM Level 1, the permittee must implement those modifications or control measures within 14 days of being made aware of the condition. If it is infeasible to implement a measure within 14 days, the permittee may take up to sixty (60) days to implement such a measure. The permittee must document per Section 4.3 why it was infeasible to implement such a measure in 14 days. The Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond sixty (60) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

d. CAM Level 1 Reporting

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 1 to collect the follow-up sample.

The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt. Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

4.6.2.2 CAM Level 2: SWPPP Review and Additional Stormwater Control Measures

If after the steps taken for CAM Level 1, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the triggering condition persists, CAM Level 2 is initiated.

a. Review the SWPPP

The permittee must review their SWPPP again and implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs beyond those already in place.

b. Subsequent Control Measures

Control measures must consider good engineering practices, beyond what the permittee did in the initial response, that would reasonably be expected to control the release of pollutants and abide by both the numeric and non-numeric effluent limitations guidelines. Refer to the sector-specific

fact sheets for recommended controls found at: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-fact-sheet-series>

c. CAM Level 2 Deadlines

The permittee must implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs within 14 days of receipt of laboratory and/or inspection results that indicate a corrective action triggering event has occurred for a second time and document per Section 4.3 how the measures taken at CAM Level 2 will achieve compliance. If it is infeasible to implement a measure within 14 days, the permittee may take up to sixty (60) days to implement such a measure. The permittee must document why it was infeasible to implement such a measure in 14 days. The Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond sixty (60) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

d. CAM Level 2 Reporting

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 2 to collect the follow-up sample. The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

4.6.2.3 CAM Level 3: Implementation of Structural Control Measures

If, after the steps taken in CAM Level 2, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the same corrective action trigger has occurred for a third time, CAM Level 3 is initiated.

a. Install Structural Source Controls

The control measures, treatment technologies, or treatment train utilized at CAM Level 3 should be appropriate for the pollutants that triggered the corrective action and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type stormwater control measures implemented under CAM Levels 1 and 2.

The permittee must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures, where applicable). Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of a stormwater drainage system and structural intervention requires certification by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut and should align with recommendations provided in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

b. Selection and Implementation

The permittee must select controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to prevent or minimize pollution of stormwater. The permittee must install such stormwater control measures for the discharge point(s) in question and for any discharge point represented by this point, unless the permittee individually monitors those discharge points and demonstrates that Level 3 requirements are not required at those discharge points.

c. CAM Level 3 Deadlines

The permittee must identify the schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or stormwater treatment control measures within 14 days and install such measures within ninety (90) days. If installation of structural controls is not feasible within ninety (90) days, the permittee may take up to one hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures, documenting in the SWPPP per Section 4.3 why it is infeasible to install the measure within ninety (90) days. The

Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond one hundred and twenty (120) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

d. CAM Level 3 Reporting

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 3 to collect the follow-up sample. The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

4.6.2.4 Waivers

Following a condition triggering corrective action, the permittee may qualify for a waiver from continued corrective actions (or monitoring as required). Regardless of whether the permittee qualifies for such an exemption, the permittee must still review their SCMs, SWPPP, and other on-site activities to determine if actions or modifications are necessary or appropriate.

a. Further Corrective Action Infeasible

If a permittee has progressed to CAM Level 3, and structural source and/or stormwater treatment control measures do not resolve a given corrective action triggering condition and if it is found that further corrective actions are infeasible, the permittee may request a waiver from further corrective action and/or follow-up monitoring (see Appendix G for instructions). The term “infeasible” means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Based on a review of such a request, the Commissioner will notify the permittee if the waiver request has been approved or if further corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring are required. At that time, the Commissioner may also notify the permittee that coverage under an individual permit is necessary.

b. Due to Run-On

A waiver from corrective actions and continued monitoring may occur if the permittee demonstrates and obtains the Commissioner’s affirmative determination that the condition requiring corrective action is solely attributable to run-on from a neighboring source (e.g., a source external to their facility) and that the run-on is the cause of the condition (e.g., benchmark exceedance, visual evidence of pollution, etc.), provided that all the following conditions are met and the permittee submits a request for waiver along with their analysis and documentation to the Commissioner:

- After reviewing and revising their SWPPP, as appropriate, the permittee should notify the other facility or entity contributing run-on to their discharges and request that they abate their pollutant contribution.
- If the other facility or entity fails to take action to address their discharges or sources of pollutants, the permittee should contact DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with appropriate documentation and obtain agreement to discontinue monitoring or corrective action.

c. Due to an Abnormal Event

A waiver from corrective actions and continued monitoring may occur if the permittee demonstrates and immediately documents per Section 4.3 that the condition was abnormal, a description explaining what caused the abnormal event, and how any measures taken within 14 days of such event will prevent a reoccurrence of pollution discharges to waters of the state. For benchmark exceedances, the permittee must also collect a sample during the next qualifying storm

event to demonstrate that the result is less than the benchmark threshold, in which case the measurement does not trigger any corrective action requirements based on the abnormal event. The permittee must report the result of this sample as an attachment to the DMR in lieu of the result from the sample immediately after the abnormal event. The permittee may avail themselves of the "abnormal" demonstration opportunity at any corrective action level, one time per parameter, and one time per discharge point, which shall include all represented discharges, provided the permittee qualifies for the exception.

4.6.3 Conditions Requiring Corrective Actions

4.6.3.1 Four (4) Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered if the exceedance of the four (4) event average for a benchmark threshold is mathematically certain as follows:

- The average value of four consecutive semiannual (or, if applicable, four consecutive quarterly samples) for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold for that parameter; or
- Fewer than four (4) consecutive semiannual (or, if applicable, quarterly samples) are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the semiannual sequence exceeds a benchmark threshold by more than four times.
- Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle maintenance and repair on-site must follow guidance provided in Section 10.21.7.10.21.7c in lieu of this subsection.

Benchmark monitoring data is primarily for use by the permittee to determine the overall effectiveness of stormwater control measures and to assist in determining when additional action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Section 4.5.3. The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark value exceeds the four (4) event average (or is mathematically certain to do so), failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The permittee must conduct follow-up monitoring after the implementation of any of the corrective action(s) (CAM Level 1, 2, or 3) to address the exceedance of a 4-event benchmark average (or mathematical equivalent). The timeframe for follow-up monitoring must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1. Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample.

c. Reporting Requirements

If the follow-up monitoring is within the same semi-annual period (or quarterly period, as applicable) as the initial value, only the maximum measurement taken during that semi-annual monitoring period must be reported as an attachment to the DMR as the value for a given benchmark parameter. If the follow-up monitoring sample is collected in the subsequent semi-annual period (or quarterly period, as applicable), the permittee may use the follow-up measurement as the value for that semi-annual period. Only the value reported on the DMR can be used to calculate the four (4) event average for a benchmark threshold parameter. The permittee must also report results of follow-up sampling by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Semi-Annual Monitoring

The permittee must continue to monitor semiannually (or quarterly, if applicable) until the results of the discharge are in compliance with the benchmark threshold 4-event average, or until the Commissioner waives the requirement for additional monitoring. Permittees should see Appendix H for an outline of benchmark parameters for each sampling period in the permit term, and whether continued monitoring is required.

e. Waiver

A permittee may request a waiver from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring if benchmark exceedances can be attributed to one or more of the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4.

4.6.3.2 Effluent Limit Exceedance

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered if a discharge in Table 5 violates a numeric effluent limit listed in Table 6 (numeric ELGs are also listed in Section 6 sector-specific requirements). An effluent limit exceedance is a permit violation. Failing to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is an additional permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The permittee must conduct follow-up monitoring after the exceedance of an effluent limit at least quarterly. The schedule in Section 4.6.1 allows for at least 60 days to implement a CAM, thirty (30) days to collect a follow-up sample, and thirty (30) additional days to report the results of the follow-up sample. This minimum 120-day schedule is designed to accommodate the quarterly follow-up monitoring requirement for ELG exceedances. If an extension is needed, the permittee may utilize the form in Appendix G.

c. Reporting Requirements

i. Noncompliance Report (within two (2) hours)

The permittee must, within two (2) hours of becoming aware of the exceedance or at the start of the next business day (if they become aware of the exceedance outside normal business hours) notify the Commissioner of the exceedance by utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed here (also found on the DEEP Stormwater website):

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

ii. Subsequent Report (within five (5) days)

The permittee must submit a written report to the director within five (5) days thereafter, utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed above. Such a report 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. Notification of actual or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit term or condition.

iii. Follow-up Monitoring Data

The permittee must report follow-up monitoring data on the DMR, as described in Section 4.7.

iv. SWPPP Documentation

Permittees must document any CAMs and/or follow-up monitoring using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Monitoring

If quarterly monitoring indicates that an applicable discharge is back in compliance with an ELG, the permittee can return to the annual monitoring schedule provided that the Commissioner has been notified using the Noncompliance link listed above. Documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP.

e. Waiver

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit are not eligible for waivers based on the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4. Each effluent limit exceedance is a permit violation.

4.6.3.3 Unauthorized release or discharge

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered by an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit). Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the circumstances and the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to an unauthorized release or discharge.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where an unauthorized discharge of non-stormwater reaches waters of the state. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1. Permittees should take no more than thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

i. Immediately Report to DEEP

For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit, the operator must report it orally as soon as there is knowledge of the event by contacting:

**The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or
Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745)**
<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention>

Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

ii. Noncompliance Report

For any unauthorized release or discharge to waters of the state (both hazardous and non-hazardous), the operator must report the release or discharge to the Commissioner as soon as there is knowledge of the event, utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available. Notification of actual or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit term or condition.

iii. SWPPP Documentation

Permittees must document any CAMs and/or follow-up monitoring using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Waiver

A waiver from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring under this Section may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Contact DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov for information.

4.6.3.4 Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

a. Triggering Event

If the permittee discharges to an impaired water, the Commissioner may inform the permittee that their discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, and that a CAM has been triggered.

The Commissioner will inform the permittee what CAM level is necessary for their discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Failure to take the corrective actions prescribed by the Commissioner in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The Commissioner will notify the permittee if follow-up monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with an applicable TMDL and WLA.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any notification from the Commissioner of a TMDL or WLA inconsistency and any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Monitoring

The Commissioner will inform the permittee whether continued monitoring is required to determine compliance with an applicable TMDL.

e. Waiver

A permittee may request a waiver from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring if there is inconsistency with an applicable TMDL can be attributed to run-on entering from off-site, and the permittee has documented that diversion of this off-site run-on is infeasible in accordance with Section 4.2.

The permittee must provide such documentation to the Commissioner and obtain an affirmative determination to discontinue monitoring.

4.6.3.5 Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards

a. Triggering Event

Corrective actions may be required if existing stormwater control measures do not adequately protect the waters of the state from stormwater pollution, such that the receiving waters will meet applicable water quality standards. The Commissioner will inform the permittee if a CAM is necessary for a discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the relevant water quality standards, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary.

Regardless, the permittee must review and revise, as appropriate, their SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures) so that permit effluent limits are met, and further pollutant discharges are minimized. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Failure to take the corrective actions prescribed by the Commissioner in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The Commissioner will notify the permittee if follow-up monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with any applicable water quality standards.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any notification from the Commissioner of a violation of water quality standards and any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Monitoring

The Commissioner will determine what, if any, continuation of monitoring is required to meet water quality standards.

e. Waiver

Stormwater discharges under this permit that violate water quality standards are generally not eligible for waivers based on the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4.

4.6.3.6 Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained

a. Triggering Event

Stormwater control measures (SCMs) can be actions (including processes, procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, and other best management practices), or structural or installed devices to minimize or prevent water pollution. Industrial facility operators are required to select, design, install, implement, and maintain site-specific control measures to meet the general requirements in Section 4.2 and sector-specific requirements in Section 6.

Upon discovery that a required control measure is not designed, installed, implemented, or maintained, the permittee must review and revise, as appropriate, their SWPPP (e.g., sources of

pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures) so that permit effluent limits are met, and further pollutant discharges are minimized. Review and revision of the SWPPP includes, but is not limited to, the following:

i. Inspections and Preventative Maintenance

Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in a discharge of pollutants via stormwater.

ii. Maintenance of Nonstructural Control Measures

Diligently maintaining nonstructural control measures (e.g., keeping spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).

iii. Inspection and Maintenance of Baghouses

Inspecting and maintaining baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system, and immediately removing accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse.

iv. Cleaning Catch Basins

Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth, or in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least 6 inches below the outlet pipe.

v. Schedule

Scheduling the design, installation, implementation, or maintenance of required control measures in accordance with Section 4.2 or sector-specific requirements in Section 6.

A CAM is triggered if the above conditions are not met. The Commissioner will determine if a failure to design, install, implement, or maintain a required control measure is a permit violation. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where failure to design, install, implement, or maintain a control measure resulted in the release of pollutants to waters of the state. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.4.

Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any discovery of failure to design, install, implement, or maintain a required control measure and the follow-up corrective actions must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

Documentation of design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of a control measure(s) must include the date(s) of discovery of areas in need of a control measure and the date(s) that the control measure(s) were implemented or installed. If an extended schedule for installation/implementation is granted by the Commissioner, that extension must also be included in the SWPPP. The permittee must also review Section 4.2, Section 4.3, and sector-specific requirements in Section 6.

d. Waivers

This permit generally does not mandate specific SCMs that operators must select, design, install, implement, and maintain to meet the technology-based effluent limits. The permit provides operators the flexibility to determine their site-specific controls, taking into consideration what controls are most suited for their industry in terms of economic practicability and technology availability, and in some cases, considerations such as available space and safety. Failure to design, install, implement, or maintain any SCMs may be considered a permit violation by the Commissioner, and waivers are generally not applicable.

4.6.3.7 Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered if construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at a permittee's facility occurs that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged via stormwater run-off. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3

d. Waiver

Failure to account for significant changes in the nature or increases in the quantity of pollutants discharged may be considered a permit violation by the Commissioner, and waivers are generally not applicable.

4.6.3.8 Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution

a. Triggering Event

If any inspection (monthly routine, quarterly visual, or semi-annual comprehensive) or observation reveals color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam in the stormwater discharge, then a CAM is triggered. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where a visual assessment shows evidence of pollution in discharge water. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.4. Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Waiver

A permittee may request an exemption from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring if the visual assessment of pollution can be attributed to one or more of the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4.

4.6.3.9 Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner

The Commissioner may require additional corrective actions when determining an enforcement response to permit violations. Alternatively, the Commissioner may require the submittal of an individual permit application. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

4.6.4 Substantially Identical Discharge Points

If the condition triggering a corrective action (e.g., benchmark exceedance, color in discharge, odor in discharge, control measure never installed, etc.) is associated with a discharge point that had been identified as a “substantially identical discharge point” (Section 4.3.2.7), the permittee must review the need for corrective action at all related discharges that are represented by that discharge point. Any necessary CAMs that affect these other discharge points must also be made before the next storm event, if possible, or as soon as practicable. Any corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

4.6.5 Documentation in SWPPP

The permittee must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Table 9 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such conditions. The permittee must also document any corrective action measures as they may occur in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 (e.g., immediate actions, subsequent actions, extensions, etc.) using the form in Appendix G and maintain all documentation in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3 including the following:

- a. A description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or response must be included in follow-up documentation.
- b. Date the condition/triggering event was identified.
- c. Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Section 4.6.1 to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up was completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases.
- d. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with the signatory requirements.

The permittee is not required to submit this documentation to the Commissioner, unless specifically required or requested to do so as for an Effluent Limit Exceedance (Section 4.6.3.2), Unauthorized Release or Discharge (Section 4.6.3.3), when CAM implementation requires an extension, or when follow-up data is being reported (see Appendix G).

4.7 Reporting & Recordkeeping Requirements

4.7.1 Electronic Reporting Requirement

Permittees must submit the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), Annual Reports, Notices of Noncompliance, and other reporting information as required electronically, unless approved by the Commissioner.

4.7.2 Discharge Monitoring Reports

The first monitoring period begins on January 1, 2026.

Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) are due within 30 days after the end of the monitoring period (i.e., April 30, July 30, October 30, January 30).

4.7.2.1 Submittal of DMRs

- a. Permittees will submit paper DMRs via email until the Notice of Coverage is received by the Commissioner, providing the Permittees with instructions on how to transition to the federal online application platform NetDMR.
- b. Submit DMRs via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- c. After receipt of the Notice of Coverage, submit DMRs via NetDMR. As described in the Notice of Coverage, and thereafter, all permittees must submit the DMR in NetDMR, EPA's electronic DMR system, no later than 30 days after the end of the monitoring period.
- d. The permittee's monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be pre-populated on their electronic DMR based on the information the permittee reported on their registration form.

4.7.2.2 Deadlines for DMR Submission

The permittee is required to submit sampling results to DEEP as follows (noted in Table 10, below):

- a. Quarterly Monitoring Period
 - For samples collected from January 1st to March 30th, DMRs are due April 30th.
 - For samples collected from April 1st to June 30th, DMRs are due July 30th.
 - For samples collected from July 1st to September 30th, DMRs are due October 30th.
 - For samples collected from October 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.
- b. Semi-Annual Monitoring Period
 - For samples collected from January 1st to June 30th, DMRs are due July 30th.
 - For samples collected from July 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.
- c. Annual Monitoring Period
 - For samples collected from January 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.

If the permittee collects samples during multiple storm events in a single monitoring period (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions or areas subject to snow), all sampling results for each storm event must be submitted to DEEP with the DMR. The information shall be submitted as an attachment.

For any of the monitored discharge points that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, the permittee must report that no discharges occurred for that discharge point no later than thirty (30)

days after the end of the reporting period using the appropriate NODI code on the DMR (See Appendix L).

If the monitoring data indicates a violation of a numeric effluent limit, that violation must be reported to the Commissioner within two (2) hours using the online notification form link in Section 4.7.4 (in addition to Section 4.6.3.2 and Appendix G) and reported on the DMR.

Monitoring Frequency	First Monitoring Period	DMR Due Date	DMR Type	Submission Path
Quarterly	January 1 st – March 30 th	April 30 th	Paper Until receipt of Notice of Coverage ¹	E-mail Until receipt of Notice of Coverage ¹
	April 1 st – June 30 th	July 30 th		
	July 1 st – September 30 th	October 30 th		
	October 1 st – December 31 st	January 30 th		
Semi-Annual (first)	January 1 st - June 30 th	July 30 th		
Semi-Annual (second)	July 1 st – December 31 st	January 30 th		
Annual	January 1 st – December 31 st	January 30 th		

¹ The Notice of Coverage letter from the Commissioner will provide directions and information on how to submit DMRs electronically in NetDMR.

4.7.2.3 When to Discontinue Monitoring and Data Submission

Once a permittee has completely fulfilled applicable monitoring requirements, monitoring is no longer required. If the permittee has only partially fulfilled benchmark monitoring and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements (e.g., the four consecutive semi-annual average is below the benchmark for some, but not all, parameters; the permittee did not detect some, but not all, impairment pollutants), then the permittee must continue to report results to the Commissioner.

The permittee must certify the following changes to their monitoring frequency to DEEP by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov :

- a. All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term.
- b. All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term.
- c. Benchmark monitoring requirements no longer apply because the Commissioner has concurred with the assessment that run-on from a neighboring source is the cause of the exceedance.
- d. Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements no longer apply because the facility is inactive and unstaffed.
- e. Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements now apply because the facility has changed from inactive and unstaffed to active and staffed.

Some monitoring requirements are required for the entire permit term (Section 4.5). For those permittees for whom the Commissioner grants an electronic reporting waiver per Section 4.7, the permittee must submit paper-based DMRs by the same deadline.

4.7.3 Annual Report

4.7.3.1 The permittee must submit an Annual Report (AR) by **April 15th** after each calendar year to the Commissioner electronically to DEEP.Stormwater.Industrial@ct.gov.

4.7.3.2 The annual report must be submitted on a template provided by the Commissioner.

4.7.3.3 Contents of the Annual Report

This subsection describes the minimum information expected in the Annual Report.

a. Summary of Monitoring Data

A summary of the past year's monitoring data is required (Section 4.5 for all parameters listed in the sector-specific monitoring requirements in Section 6, as well as any requirements under impaired waters monitoring criteria (Clean Water Act Section 303(d)). Instructions for the submission of electronic Annual Reports will be refined and provided in the issued permit.

b. Summary of Site Inspections

A summary of the past year's routine and comprehensive facility inspection documentation is required (Section 4.4).

For Sector S Only: If the permittee is an operator of an airport facility (Sector S) that is subject to the airport effluent limitations guidelines and are complying with the Sector S effluent limitation through the use of non-urea-containing deicers, the permittee must provide a statement certifying that they do not use pavement deicers containing urea (Appendix I) (operators of airport facilities that are complying with Sector S by meeting the numeric effluent limitation for ammonia do not need to include this statement).

c. Summary Visual Assessments

A summary of the past year's visual assessment documentation is required (Section 4.4.2).

d. Summary of Corrective Actions

A summary of the past year's corrective action and any required exceedance documentation (Section 4.6). If the permittee has not completed required corrective action or exceedance responses at the time they submit their Annual Report, they must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) or responses.

e. Noncompliance

The permittee must describe in the Annual Report any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that the permittee is in compliance with the permit.

f. Certification

The Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified.

4.7.4 Numeric Effluent Limitations Noncompliance

Exceedance of a numeric effluent limit is a permit violation.

4.8 Reporting Violations

4.8.1 Noncompliance with Permit Terms or Conditions

In accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(8), 22a-430-3(j)(11)(D), 22a-430-3(k)(4), and 22a-430-3(i)(3) of the RSCA, the Permittee shall notify the Commissioner of the following actual or anticipated noncompliance with the terms or conditions of this permit within two hours of becoming aware of the circumstances. All other actual or anticipated violations of the permit shall be reported to the Commissioner within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances:

- a. a noncompliance that is greater than two times an effluent limitation.
- b. a noncompliance of any minimum or maximum daily limitation or excursion beyond a minimum or maximum daily range.
- c. any condition that may endanger human health or the environment.
- d. a failure or malfunction of monitoring equipment used to comply with the monitoring requirements of this permit.
- e. any actual or potential bypass of the Permittee's collection system or treatment facilities.
- f. expansions or significant alterations of any wastewater collection, treatment components, or its method of operation for the purpose of correcting or avoiding a permit violation.
- g. Notifications shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Notification Form:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements>

- h. Five-Day Follow Up Report

Within five (5) days of any notification of noncompliance in accordance with Section 5.2.1 of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a follow-up report using the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Follow-up Report Form:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements>

- The follow-up report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
- a description of the noncompliance and its cause.
- the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
- if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue.
- steps taken or planned to correct the noncompliance and reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

Notification of an actual or anticipated noncompliance or site modification does not stay any term or condition of this permit.

4.8.1.2 Follow-up Monitoring

The permittee must conduct follow-up monitoring after the exceedance of an effluent limit at least quarterly. The schedule in Section 4.6.1 allows for at least 60 days to implement a CAM, thirty (30) days to collect a follow-up sample, and thirty (30) additional days to report the results of the follow-up sample. This minimum 120-day schedule is designed to accommodate the quarterly follow-up monitoring requirement for ELG exceedances. If an extension is needed, the permittee may utilize the form in Appendix G.

4.8.1.3 Continue to Monitor

If follow-up monitoring indicates another effluent limit violation, the permittee must monitor at least quarterly until their stormwater discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit. Once a discharge is back in compliance with the effluent limitation the permittee must indicate this to the Commissioner.

If quarterly monitoring indicates that an applicable discharge is back in compliance with an ELG, the permittee can return to the annual monitoring schedule provided that the Commissioner has been notified using the noncompliance link listed above. Documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP.

4.8.2 Additional Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Section 4.7, the permittee must submit the following reports to DEEP, as applicable. If the permittee discharges through an MS4, they must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator.

In accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(11)(ED) of the RSCA, the Permittee shall notify the Commissioner within seventy-two (72) hours and in writing within 30 days when he or she knows or has reason to believe that the concentration in the discharge of any substance listed in the application, or any toxic substance as listed in Appendix B or D of RSCA Section 22a-430-4, has exceeded or will exceed the highest of the following levels:

- a. one hundred micrograms per liter.
- b. two hundred micrograms per liter for acrolein and acrylonitrile, five hundred micrograms per liter for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter for antimony.
- c. an alternative level specified by the Commissioner, provided such level shall not exceed the level which can be achieved by the permittee's treatment system.
- d. The 72-hour initial notifications and thirty (30) day follow-up reports shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Follow-up Report Form. The Forms are available on the DEEP website here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

4.8.2.2 Immediate Reporting

The following information must be provided orally by the permittee as soon as there is knowledge of the event (in addition to Section 4.6.3.3):

- a. The permittee must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment.
- b. For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit, the operator must contact:

**The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or
Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745)**

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention>

Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

4.8.2.3 Other Notifications

All notifications listed below must be recorded in the SWPPP per Section 4.3.

a. Planned Changes

The permittee must give notice to DEEP via DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov promptly, no fewer than 30 days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

b. Anticipated noncompliance

The permittee must give advance notice to DEEP of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which the permittee anticipates will result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

c. Compliance schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

d. Other noncompliance

The permittee must report all other instances of noncompliance not reported in the Annual Report, compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

e. Other information

The permittee must promptly submit facts or information if the permittee becomes aware that they failed to submit relevant facts in the registration, or that the permittee submitted incorrect information in the registration or in any report.

4.8.3 Record Retention Requirements

The permittee must retain copies of the registration, SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Section 4.3 (including documentation related to any corrective actions or exceedance responses taken pursuant to Section 4.6 using Appendix G), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the registration to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

4.9 Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Incorporated into This General Permit

Unless specific conditions, terms, or limitations within this general permit are more restrictive, the permittee shall comply with Sections 22a-430-3 and 22a-430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, which are hereby incorporated into this general permit, as is fully set forth herein.

4.9.1 Section 22a-430-3

- Subsection (b) General
- Subsection (c) Inspection and Entry
- Subsection (d) Effect of a Permit
- Subsection (e) Duty to Comply
- Subsection (f) Proper Operation and Maintenance
- Subsection (g) Sludge Disposal
- Subsection (h) Duty to Mitigate
- Subsection (i) Facility (Site) Modifications, Notification
- Subsection (j) Monitoring, Records and Reporting Requirements
- Subsection (k) Bypass
- Subsection (m) Effluent Limit Violations
- Subsection (n) Enforcement
- Subsection (o) Resource Conservation
- Subsection (p) Spill Prevention and Control
- Subsection (q) Instrumentation, Alarms, Flow Recorders
- Subsection (r) Equalization

4.9.2 Section 22a-430-4

- Subsection (a) Duty to Apply
- Subsection (b) Duty to Reapply
- Subsection (c) Application Requirements
- Subsection (o) Permit or Application Transfer
- Subsection (p) Revocation, Denial, Modification
- Subsection (q) Variances
- Subsection (t) Prohibitions

Section 5 Conditions

The following standard conditions have been included in this general permit for the convenience of the permittee and are generally duplicative of the incorporated regulations in Section 6 of this general permit. If there are conflicting requirements, the regulations in Section 22a-430 take precedence.

5.1 Inspection and Entry

The Commissioner or his or her authorized representative may take any actions authorized by Sections 22a-6 (5), 22a-425, or 22a-336 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended.

5.2 Reliance on Registration

When evaluating a registration, the Commissioner relies on information provided by the registrant. If such information proves to be false or incomplete, the authorization issued under this general permit may be suspended or revoked in accordance with law, and the Commissioner may take any other legal action provided by law.

5.3 Submission of Documents

Any document, other than a DMR, required to be submitted to the Commissioner under this Section of the permit will, unless otherwise specified in writing by the Commissioner or through this general permit, be directed to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with the subject line: “ATTN: Industrial Stormwater GP”.

5.4 Violations

Violations of any of the terms, conditions, or limitations contained in this permit may subject the permittee to enforcement action, including, but not limited to, seeking penalties, injunctions, and/or forfeitures pursuant to applicable Sections of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

5.5 Enforcement

The Commissioner may take any enforcement action provided by law, including but not limited to seeking injunctions, penalties and forfeitures as provided in Sections 22a-6, 22a-7, 22a-430, 22a-432, 22a-435, 22a-438 and 22a-471 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended, for any violations or acts of noncompliance with chapter 446k of the Conn. Gen. Stat. or any regulation, order, permit or approval issued there under.

5.6 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

5.7 No Assurance

No provision of this permit and no action or inaction by the Commissioner shall be construed to constitute an assurance by the Commissioner that the actions taken by the permittee pursuant to this permit will result in compliance or prevent or abate pollution.

5.8 Relief

Nothing in this permit shall relieve the permittee of other obligations under applicable federal, state, and local law.

5.9 Duty to Provide Information

The Commissioner may require any permittee to provide, within a reasonable time (30 days) any information which the Commissioner may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying or revoking the permit or to determine compliance with the permit, including but not limited to copies of records required to be kept by the permittee.

5.10 Duty to Comply

The permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of Chapter 446k of the Conn. Gen. Stat.. Permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action, permit revocation or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

The permittee shall comply with effluent limitations, standards, or prohibitions established under Section 307 (a) CWA which are adopted in subsection (l) of Section 22a- 430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies for toxic substances upon adoption, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

Except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under Section 307 CWA, compliance with a permit during its term shall constitute compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

The Commissioner may modify or revoke a permit during its term for cause as provided in Section 22a-430-4 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

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 the permit.

5.11 Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of the permit or any discharge which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5.12 Sludge Disposal

The permittee shall dispose of screenings, sludges, chemicals, and oils and any solid or liquid wastes resulting from the wastewater treatment processes at locations approved by the Commissioner for disposal of such materials, or by means of a waste hauler licensed under the provisions of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

5.13 Resource Conservation

All permittees shall implement and maintain practices and/or facilities which, to the maximum extent practicable, result in the minimum amount of wastewater discharged. Such results may be achieved by methods including but not limited to water conservation, resource recovery, waste recycling, wastewater reuse, and material or product substitution. Excessive use of water or the addition of water to dilute an effluent in order to meet any permit limitations or conditions is prohibited.

5.14 Spill Prevention and Control

The permittee shall maintain practices, procedures, and facilities designed to prevent, minimize, and control spills, leaks, or such other unplanned releases of all toxic or hazardous substances and any other substances as the Commissioner deems necessary to prevent pollution of the waters of the state. Such requirements shall, unless otherwise allowed by the Commissioner, apply to all facilities used for storing, handling, transferring, loading, or unloading such substances, including manufacturing areas.

The requirements of this Section do not apply to site components or systems already covered by plans prepared or approved under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure program.

5.15 Duty to Reapply

The permit shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five (5) years unless administratively extended. The general permit will provide instructions on how and when to reapply.

5.16 Equalization

All treatment facilities shall be designed to prevent upsets, malfunctions, or instances of noncompliance resulting from variations in wastewater strength or flow rate, and shall include, as the Commissioner deems necessary, equalization facilities separate from the treatment facilities.

5.17 Effect of an Upset

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. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

- an upset occurred, and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- the permitted site was at the time being properly operated;
- the permittee submitted notice of the upset timely as required by this general permit; and

- the permittee complied with all remedial measures.

5.18 Bypass

The permittee shall not at any time bypass the collection system or treatment facilities or any part thereof unless such bypass is unanticipated, unavoidable, and necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage, and there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including but not limited to the use of auxiliary or back-up treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping the discharges, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime; or the permittee receives prior written approval of the bypass from the Commissioner in order to perform essential maintenance, and the bypass does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded.

5.18.1 Necessary Bypass

In the event such a bypass is necessary, the permittee shall, to the extent possible, minimize or halt production and/or all discharges until the site is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

5.18.2 Bypass Prevention

In order to prevent a bypass, the permittee may schedule maintenance during periods when no discharge is occurring or employ any necessary means, including but not limited to duplicate units and systems or alternative collection and treatment or pretreatment schemes. Any such means shall ensure that the effluent limitations specified in the permit are achieved; be approved by DEEP in writing prior to its use, which approval shall include an alternative schedule for monitoring if appropriate; and be discontinued upon completion of the performance of the essential maintenance.

5.18.3 Notification to DEEP

- 5.18.3.1 The permittee shall provide notice to DEEP not less than twenty-four (24) hours prior to the use of any alternative scheme and monitor and record the quality and quantity of the discharge in accordance with permit terms and conditions or an approved alternative schedule. Such monitoring shall be submitted with the next monitoring report required by the permit and shall not be used to meet the routine scheduled monitoring report requirements of the permit.
- 5.18.3.2 If any bypass occurs or may occur, the permittee shall, within two hours of becoming aware of such condition or need, notify DEEPs 24 hour **Department's Emergency Response Unit at 860-424-3338 or 866-337-7745** and submit within five days a written report including the cause of the problem, duration including dates and times and corrective action taken or planned to prevent other such occurrences.
- 5.18.3.3 If the permittee has reason to believe that any effluent limitation specified in the permit may be violated, the permittee shall immediately take steps to prevent or correct such violation, including but not limited to employing an alternative scheme of collection or treatment, and/or control the production of the wastewater and shall monitor and record the quality and quantity of the discharge in accordance with the permit terms and conditions or an approved alternative schedule. Such monitoring shall be submitted with the next monitoring report required by the permit and shall not be used to meet the routine monitoring requirements of the permit.

5.19 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems and parts thereof for wastewater collection, storage, treatment, and control which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, effective performance, adequate funding, and adequate operator staffing and training, including the employment of certified operators as may be required by the Commissioner pursuant to Sections 22a-416-1 through 22a-416-10 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies., as amended, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.

In accordance with Sections 22a-416 through 22a-471 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended, the permittee is required to install and operate a back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems or the inventory of spare parts and appurtenances.

5.20 Instrumentation, Alarms, and Flow Records

Except for batch treatment systems unless required by the Commissioner, process wastewater treatment systems shall include instrumentation to automatically and continuously indicate, record and/or control those functions of the system and characteristics of the discharge which the Commissioner deems necessary to assure protection of the waters of the state.

5.21 Signatory Requirements

5.21.1 Signatory

All permit applications and permit modification requests submitted to the Commissioner shall be signed as follows:

5.21.1.1 For a corporation the signatory shall be a responsible corporate officer.

For the purposes 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; 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 employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

5.21.1.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the signatory shall be a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

5.21.1.3 For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency the signatory shall be either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official.

For purposes of this Section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

5.21.2 Duly Authorized Representative

All reports required by permits, and other information submitted to the Commissioner shall be signed by a person described in Section 7.21.1 of this general permit 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 this general permit,
- the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated site or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or 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 thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position; and
- the written authorization is submitted to the Commissioner.

5.21.3 Notification to DEEP

If an authorization under this subsection is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has assumed the applicable responsibility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of this Section must be submitted to the Commissioner prior to or together with any reports or other information to be signed by an authorized representative.

5.21.4 Certification

Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certifications:

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

“I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a- 6 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and in accordance with any other applicable statute.”

5.22 Date of Filing

For purposes of this general permit, the date of filing with the Commissioner of any document is the date such document is received by the Commissioner.

5.23 False Statements

Any false statement in any information submitted pursuant to this general permit may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

5.24 Correction of Inaccuracies

Within fifteen (15) days after the date a permittee becomes aware of a change in any of the information submitted pursuant to this general permit, becomes aware that any such information is inaccurate or misleading, or that any relevant information has been omitted, such permittee shall correct the inaccurate or misleading information or supply the omitted information in writing to the Commissioner. Such information shall be certified in accordance with this general permit.

5.25 Transfer of Authorization

Any authorization under this general permit shall not be transferable.

5.26 Other Applicable Law

Nothing in this general permit shall relieve the permittee of the obligation to comply with any other applicable federal, state, and local law, including but not limited to the obligation to obtain any other authorizations required by such law.

5.27 Duty to Reapply

The permit will be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five (5) years unless administratively extended. The general permit will provide instructions on how and when to reapply.

5.28 Other Rights

This general permit is subject to and does not derogate any present or future rights or powers of the State of Connecticut and conveys no rights in real or personal property nor any exclusive privileges and is subject to all public and private rights and to any federal, state, and local laws pertinent to the property or activity

affected by such general permit. In conducting any activity authorized hereunder, the permittee may not cause pollution, impairment, or destruction of the air, water, or other natural resources of this state. The issuance of this general permit shall not create any presumption that this general permit should or will be renewed.

5.29 Effect of a Permit

The issuance of a permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, authorize any infringement of the Conn. Gen. Stat., Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or municipal ordinances, or affect the responsibility of the permittee to obtain all applicable federal, State and municipal authorizations or permits for the discharge and activities which generate the discharge.

Section 6 Commissioner's Powers

6.1 Abatement of Violations

The Commissioner may take any action provided by law to abate a violation of this general permit, including the commencement of proceedings to collect penalties for such violation. The Commissioner may, by summary proceedings or otherwise and for any reason provided by law, including violation of this general permit, revoke a permittee's authorization hereunder in accordance with Sections 22a-3a-2 through 22a-3a-6, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect any remedy available to the Commissioner by law.

6.2 General Permit Revocation, Suspension, or Modification

The Commissioner may, for any reason provided by law, by summary proceedings or otherwise, revoke or suspend this general permit or modify it to establish any appropriate conditions, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be necessary to protect human health or the environment.

6.3 Filing of an Individual Application

If the Commissioner notifies a permittee in writing that such permittee must obtain an individual permit to continue lawfully conducting the activity authorized by this general permit, the permittee may continue conducting such activity only if the permittee files an application for an individual permit within sixty (60) days of receiving the Commissioner's notice. While such an application is pending before the Commissioner, the permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Nothing herein shall affect the Commissioner's power to revoke a permittee's authorization under this general permit at any time.

Section 7 Definitions

The definitions of terms used in this general permit shall be the same as the definitions contained in Sections 22a-423 and 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and Section 22a-430-3(a) of the Regulations of State Agencies. As used in this general permit, the following definitions shall apply:

“100-year flood” means a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of recurring in any given year, or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average over a significantly long period.

“10-year, 24-hour rainfall event” means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10 Point Precipitation Frequency (PF).

“25-year, 24-hour rainfall event” means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10 Point Precipitation Frequency (PF).

“30-day average maximum” means the maximum value that must not be exceeded by the average of daily values for 30 consecutive days.

“Acute toxicity” means an adverse effect on aquatic life such as death or debilitation caused by short-term exposure to a substance or combination of substances.

“Agricultural wastes” means organic materials normally associated with the production and processing of food and fiber on farms, feedlots, and forests. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to, manures, bedding materials, spilled feed or feed waste, and crop residues.

“Annual” means calendar year.

“Aquifer Protection Area” or “APA” means aquifer protection area as defined in Section 22a-354h of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Authorized activity” means any activity authorized under this general permit.

“Average monthly discharge limitation” means the highest allowable average of all daily discharges during any calendar month. This term means the same as “monthly average”

“Benchmark” means a standard by which stormwater discharge quality is measured as identified in Section 4.5.1 of this permit.

“Best Management Practices” or “BMPs” means those practices which reduce pollution, and which have been determined by the Commissioner to be acceptable based on, but not limited to, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility. BMPs include schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site run-off, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage."

“Certified Hazardous Materials Manager” or “CHMM” means a hazardous materials manager certified by the Institute of Hazardous Materials Managers and who is qualified by reason of relevant specialized training and relevant specialized experience to conduct audits of regulated activities to ensure compliance with applicable law and identify appropriate pollution prevention practices for such activities.

“Clean Water Act” or “CWA” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*

“Coastal area” shall be the same as the definition contained in Section 22a-94 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Coastal Jurisdiction Line” or “JDL” means coastal jurisdiction line as defined in Section 22a 359(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Coastal waters” shall be the same as the definition contained in Section 22a-93 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Co-located industrial activities” means any industrial activities, excluding the primary industrial activity or activities, located on-site that are defined by the term “industrial activity” provided below. An activity at a facility 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 A.

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner as defined by Section 22a-423 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Compost” means the product of composting.

“Composting” means the process of accelerated aerobic biodegradation and stabilization of organic material under controlled conditions that results in a finished product called compost.

“Control Measures” means any BMPs or other methods used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

“Daily maximum” means the value that must not be exceeded by any one measurement.

“Day” means calendar day.

“DEEP “or “Department” means the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection.

“Discharge Point,” for the purposes of this permit, means the location where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility such that the first receiving waterbody into which the discharge flows, either directly or through a separate storm sewer system, is a water of the state.

“Effluent Limitations Guidelines” or “ELGs” means a regulation published by the Administrator under Section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise “effluent limitations.”

“Emerging contaminants” means a chemical or material characterized by a perceived, potential, or real threat to human health or the environment or by a lack of published health standards. A contaminant also may be "emerging" because of the discovery of a new source or a new pathway to humans.

“Fresh-tidal wetland” means a tidal wetland located outside of coastal waters.

“GA” or “GAA” are ground water classifications which indicate that the general condition of the water quality is natural quality, or suitable for drinking. (In addition to <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-Classification-Maps>)

“Grab Sample” means an individual sample collected in less than fifteen (15) minutes.

“Ground water” means those waters as defined in Section 22a-426-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies

“Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control” or “E&S Guidelines” means the guidelines which fulfill the requirements of Connecticut’s Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act pursuant to Public Act 83-388, codified in Sections 22a-325 through 22a-329 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“High quality waters” means those waters defined as high quality waters in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards pursuant to Section 22a-426-1(36) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“High tide line” shall be the same as that contained in Section 22a-359(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Impaired waters” means those surface waters of the state designated by the Commissioner as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act and as identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report within categories 4 or 5, including any subdivisions of these categories.

“Individual permit” means a permit issued to a named permittee under Section 22a-430 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Industrial activity” means any activity listed below with primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as identified by “Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987” (Appendix A) or a primary activity described in narrative form below:

- An activity subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N as included in this general permit;

- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441 and 373;
- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification 10 through 14 (mining industry) including active or inactive mining operations that are not stabilized; or oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations; or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater that has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products;
- Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those facilities operating under interim status or a permit pursuant to Section 22a-449(c) or 22a-454 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.; or hazardous waste transportation activities conducted pursuant to these statutes;
- Recycling centers, resource recovery facilities and all such facilities and centers as defined in Section 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4953; solid waste facilities (where waste and/or leachate are exposed or potentially exposed to rainfall); intermediate processing facilities; or facilities that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901, et seq;
- Facilities involved in the recycling (including assembling, breaking up, sorting and wholesale or retail distribution) of materials including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junk yards, or those facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093; Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance DEEP-WPED-GP-014 7 of 70 10/1/21
- Steam electric power generating facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4911, including coal-handling sites for these facilities;
- Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 44, 45 or retail truck stops (within SIC 5541) that have maintenance or fueling operations. Also included in this definition are vehicle service and storage facilities (including, but not limited to, public works garages) operated by federal, state, or municipal government which have vehicle maintenance or repair shops, equipment cleaning, fueling or maintenance operations, road salt storage, or airport deicing operations. Also included in this definition are yacht clubs (within SIC 7997) or boat dealers (SIC 5551) that have onsite engine service or repair, vehicle or equipment cleaning, painting operations, hull maintenance and repair (including, but not limited to, sanding, chemical stripping and painting) or fueling operations;
- Treatment works with a design capacity of greater than one million gallons per day (1 MGD) 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 is located within the confines of the facility. This definition does not include farmlands, domestic gardens, or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility; or areas that are in compliance with 40 CFR 503;
- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221 - 25, (provided the activity is not otherwise included within categories (2) through (9), (11) or (12)), and has material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products or industrial machinery exposed to stormwater;
- Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5171 (Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals);
- Road salt and deicing material storage facilities, including facilities storing pure salt or other deicing materials or deicing materials mixed with other materials;

- Wood processing facilities not otherwise described under this subsection, including but not limited to, mulching, chipping, and mulch coloring for retail or wholesale;
- Small-scale composting facilities (as defined in this Section) where composting is the primary activity, business, or purpose of the facility.

“Infeasible” means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

“Inland wetland” means wetlands as that term is defined in Section 22a-38 of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

“Intermediate processing facility” means a facility where glass, metals, paper products, batteries, household hazardous waste, fertilizers, and other items are removed from the waste stream for recycling or reuse.

“LC50” means the concentration of a substance, mixture of substances, or discharge which causes mortality to fifty percent of the test organisms in an acute toxicity test.

“Low Impact Development” or “LID” means a site design strategy that maintains, mimics, or replicates pre-development hydrology through the use of numerous site design principles and small-scale treatment practices distributed throughout a site to manage run-off volume and water quality at the source.

“Maximum concentration” means the maximum concentration at any time as determined by a grab sample.

“Maximum daily concentration” means the maximum concentration as measured in a daily composite sample or a grab sample average.

“Monthly” means per calendar month.

“Monthly average” means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. This term means the same as *“Average monthly discharge limitation”*.

“Minimize,” for purposes of implementing Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs) of this general permit, means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including BMPs) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

“Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” or “MS4” means conveyances for stormwater (including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) owned or operated by any municipality or by any state or federal institution and discharging to surface waters of the state.

“Municipality” means a city, town, or borough of the state as defined in Section 22a-423 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“North American Industry Classification System Code” or “NAICS Code” means those codes provided in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, as amended.

“New discharger” means a facility from which there is or may be a discharge, that did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

“New or increased discharge” means new discharge or activity as defined in Section 22a-426-8(b)(3) and increased discharge or activity as defined in Section 22a-426-8(b)(2), as referenced to the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“NOI” means Notice of Intent and is used synonymously with the term *“Registration”*.

“NODI” means No Data Indicator and is a prescribed code used by the permittee to indicate the reason data for an expected DMR value is not submitted by the permittee.

“NPDES” means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

“Operating day” means that portion of a calendar day during which a discharge exists.

“Outfall” see **“Discharge Point.”**

“Permittee” means any person who or municipality which initiates, creates, originates, or maintains a discharge authorized by this general permit.

“Person” means person as defined by Section 22a-2(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Point source” means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. Point source does not include agricultural stormwater discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

“Pollution prevention team” or “team” means the people who are responsible for overseeing development of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining stormwater control measures and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

“POTW” means a publicly owned treatment works.

“Process wastewater” means any wastewater which, during manufacturing, commercial, mining or silvicultural activities, comes into direct contact with, or results from the production, use or handling of any process, raw material or intermediate or final product, byproduct or waste product. This does not include cooling water (non-contact), domestic sewage, blowdown from heating and cooling equipment, stormwater, or wastewater from agricultural activities.

“Qualified Person(s)” or “Qualified Personnel” are those who are knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, and who possess the training and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and the training and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

“Qualified Professional in Industrial Stormwater Management” or “Qualified Professional” means a Professional Engineer (PE) or Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM) who: (1) has, for a minimum of eight (8) years, engaged in the planning and designing of stormwater management systems and programs for industrial facilities including, but not limited to, a minimum of four (4) years in responsible charge of the planning and designing of stormwater management systems and programs for such facilities; or, (2) for permittees that are municipalities or state or federal government agencies, currently provides engineering services for the Permittee by employ (e.g. Town Engineer) or by contract.

“Qualifying storm event” means a storm event that results in an actual discharge that follows the preceding qualifying storm event by at least 72 hours (three days).

“Quarterly” means a calendar quarter. When used as a sampling or monitoring frequency in this permit, it means that sampling or monitoring will be performed from January 1st to March 30th, April 1st to June 30th, July 1st to September 30th, and October 1st to December 31st.

“Recycling Facility” or “Recycling Center” means land and appurtenances thereon and structures where recycling is conducted, including but not limited to, an intermediate processing facility as defined above.

“Registrant” or “Applicant” means a person who, or municipality which, files a registration pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit.

“Registration” means a form filed with the Commissioner pursuant to Section 3 of this general.

“Retain” means to hold run-off on-site to promote vegetative uptake and ground water recharge through the use of run-off reduction or LID practices or other measures. In addition, it means there shall be no subsequent point source release to surface waters from a storm event defined in this general permit or as approved by the Commissioner.

“Sediment” means solid material, either mineral or organic, that is in suspension in water, is transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by erosion.

“Semi-annually” when used as a sampling or monitoring frequency in this permit, it means that sampling or monitoring will be done from January 1st to June 30th and July 1st to December 31st.

“Site” means geographically contiguous land on which an authorized activity takes place or on which an activity for which authorization is sought under this general permit is proposed to take place. Non-contiguous land owned by the same person and connected by a right-of-way, which such person controls, and to which the public does not have access, shall be deemed the same site.

“Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” or “Small MS4” means any municipally owned or -operated municipal separate storm sewer system authorized by the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4 general permit) and as may be designated by the Commissioner.

“Small-scale Composting Facility” means a facility conducting composting, excluding farms composting agricultural wastes integral to the farming operation that processes less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source-separated organic materials, including but not limited to:

- horse manure and bedding.
- food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments.
- grocery store organics.
- food processing residuals.
- spoiled produce.
- soiled paper.
- waxed corrugated cardboard.
- compostable packaging.
- including carbon-based bulking agents such as sawdust, woodchips, and leaves.

“Source-separated Organic Material” or “SSOM” means organic material that is intended to be recycled or composted and has been separated from other solid waste at the point of generation.

“Standard Industrial Classification Code” or “SIC Code” means those codes provided in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987.

“Stormwater” means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage

“Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity” means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 CFR Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this 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 wastewaters.; 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 on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with 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).

“Stormwater Control Measures” or **“SCM”**, see **“Control Measures”**.

“Stormwater Quality Manual” means the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual published by the DEEP, as amended and maintained at <http://www.ct.gov/deep/stormwaterqualitymanual>.

“Substantially Identical Discharge Points” or **“SIDP”** means two or more discharge points that are substantially identical based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and run-off coefficients of their drainage areas. The permittee may monitor the discharge of just one of the SIDPs for benchmark monitoring, additional monitoring, aquatic toxicity testing, and impaired waters monitoring. The allowance for monitoring only one of the SIDP is NOT applicable to any discharge points subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines.

“Sufficiently Sensitive” means using a sufficiently sensitive analytical method as defined in 40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv).

“Surface water” means those waters as defined in Section 22a-426-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“SWPPP” means the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

“Tidal wetland” means a wetland as that term is defined in Section 22a-29 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Total Maximum Daily Load” or **“TMDL”** means a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (“WLAs”) for point source discharges, load allocations (“LAs”) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (“MOS”) and account for seasonal variations. **“Uncontaminated discharge”** means a discharge that does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

“Vehicle” means a motorized device for transporting persons or things, including, without limitation, every type of aircraft, automobile, bus, golf cart, motorcycle, train, and truck.

“Wasteload allocation” or **“WLA”** is the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution, as more fully defined at 40 CFR 130.2(h). In the absence of a TMDL approved by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7 or an assessment and remediation plan developed and approved in accordance with procedure 3.A of Appendix F of 40 CFR 132, a WLA is the allocation for an individual point source, that ensures that the level of water quality to be achieved by the point source is derived from and complies with all applicable water quality standards.

“Watercourse” means watercourse as defined in Section 22a-38 of the General Statutes.

“Wetland” means both tidal wetland as that term is defined in Section 22a-29 of the General Statutes and inland wetlands as that term is defined in Section 22a-38 of the General Statutes.

“Water Quality Standards or Classifications” means those water quality standards or classifications contained in Sections 22a-426 -1 through 22a-426-9, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and the Classification Maps adopted pursuant to Section 22a-426 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., which together constitute the Connecticut Water Quality Standards, as may be amended.

“Water Quality Volume” or **“WQV”** means the volume of run-off generated on a site as defined in the Stormwater Quality Manual.

8.25 Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.25 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Appendix A.

8.25.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector Y are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector Y beyond.

8.25.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.25.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector Y beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.25.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Controls for Rubber Manufacturers (In addition to Section 4.2)

The permittee must minimize the discharge of zinc in their stormwater discharges. The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

Subparagraphs (I) – (V) in this subsection identify possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list control measures to be implemented as appropriate for the site. The permittee must implement additional control measures such as the following examples (list not exclusive): using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize “puffing” losses when the container is opened; and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

- i. Zinc Bags

The permittee must ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at the facility through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags; indoor storage of zinc bags; cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain; and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

- ii. Dumpsters

Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; and providing a lining for the dumpster.

iii. 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.

iv. Grinding Operations

Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations through the use of a dust collection system, or other equivalent measure.

v. Zinc Stearate Coating Operations

Eliminate the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain.

b. Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers

Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

8.25.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Document in the Plan the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater run-off.

8.25.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional inspection requirements: monthly routine inspections must include evaluation of material handling and storage areas, dust control mechanisms, and catch basins for zinc dust.

8.25.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table Y identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector Y which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.25.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector Y beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.25.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector Y beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table Y. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Y (Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector Y		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	No effluent limits for Sector Y		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	

Table Y. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Y (Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
<p>¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).</p> <p>²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.</p> <p>³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.</p>				

8.28 Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.28 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 Appendix A.

8.28.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AB are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AB.

8.28.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.28.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.28.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.28.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AB must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must identify in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

8.28.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.28.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AB identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AB which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.28.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AB beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.28.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AB. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AB (Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AB		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AB		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	

Table AB. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AB (Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
<p>¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).</p> <p>²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.</p> <p>³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.</p>				

Appendix B

SWPPP Certifications

Registration Certification

"I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, submitted to the Commissioner by Davis-Standard, LLC. for an activity located at 1 Extrusion Drive in Pawcatuck, Connecticut and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been created, initiated or maintained and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site. I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 2.2.16.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 2.2.16.2 of this general permit. I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Regs. Conn. State Agencies. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement made in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies and any other applicable law. I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute."

Michael Brown

March 31st, 2026

Michael Brown
VP Operations, Davis-Standard, LLC

Date

Certification that the SWPPP Meets Permit Criteria

"I certify that I have thoroughly and completely reviewed the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for the site or facility known as Davis-Standard, Inc. I further certify, based on such review and site visit by myself or my agent, and on my professional judgment, that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan meets the criteria set forth in the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.

I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute."

Jonathan Curina
Jonathan Curina, CHMM
Associate, Fuss & O'Neill, Inc.

CHMM 16767
Number and Seal

3/31/2026
Date



(1) Plan Certification is exclusive of the items referenced in Appendix L, Implementation Plan

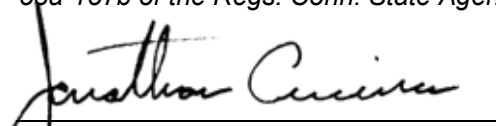
Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive Pawcatuck, Connecticut
Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification

"I certify that in my professional judgment, the stormwater discharge from the site or facility known as Davis-Standard, LLC consists only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with non-stormwater authorized by an effective permit issued under section 22a-430 or section 22a-430b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, including the provisions of Section 4.3.2.9b the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity or of stormwater combined with any of the following discharges, provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards. This certification is based on testing and/or evaluation of the stormwater discharge from the site.

- *Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities.*
- *Landscape irrigation or lawn watering.*
- *Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.*
- *Uncontaminated ground water or spring water.*
- *Uncontaminated ground water from foundation or footing drains.*
- *Water sprayed for dust control, in accordance with the conditions of this general permit.*
- *All other non-stormwater discharges except those specifically listed in this general permit are not authorized by this permit. Such discharges to surface water must be authorized under a different permit issued by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.*

I further certify that all potential sources of non-stormwater at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test have been described in detail in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for the site. I further certify that no interior building floor drains exist unless such floor drain connection has been approved and permitted by the commissioner or otherwise authorized by a local authority for discharge as domestic sewage to a sanitary sewer.

I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute."



 Jonathan Curina, CHMM
 Associate
 Fuss & O'Neill, Inc.

CHMM 16767

 Number and Seal

3/31/2026

 Date



Appendix C

Records of Spills and Leaks

**History of Spills and Leaks
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Date	Time	Location	Description				Response Procedures and Preventive Measures Taken
			Type of Material	Quantity	Source	Reason	

Notes:

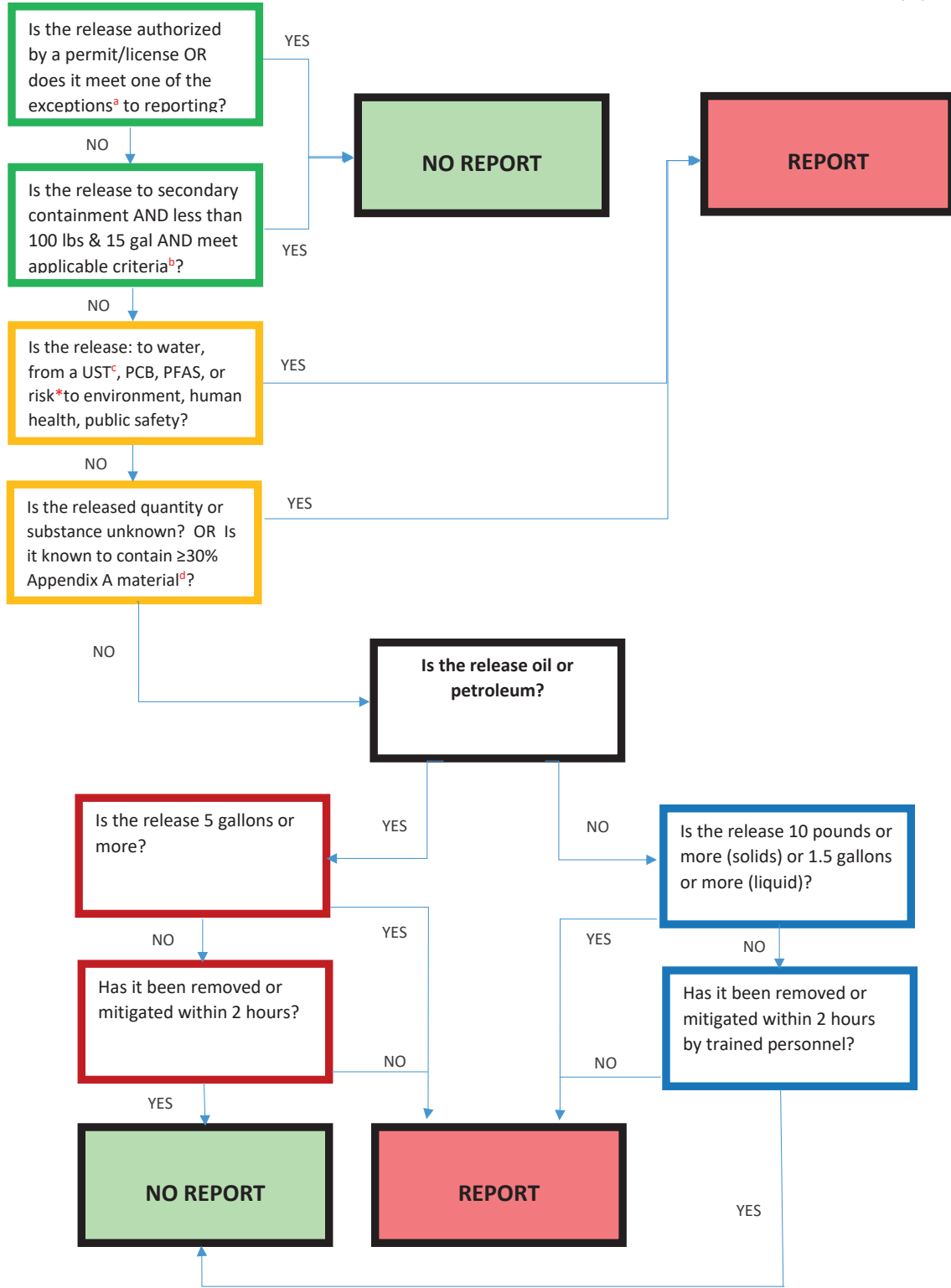
- (1) This table must identify and document any spill or leak of five (5) gallons or more of petroleum products or any quantity of toxic or hazardous substances (as listed in RCSA Section 22a-430-4 (Appendix B Tables II, III and V, and Appendix D) and 40 CFR 116.4 that could affect stormwater.
- (2) This summary must include spills and leaks that occurred three (3) years prior to the SWPPP certification date.
- (3) Spill records and information will be contained in Appendix C of the SWPPP and/or in facility files.

Appendix D

Reporting Quantities Flow Chart and DEEP Spill Notification Form

CONNECTICUT RELEASE REPORTING REGULATIONS – REPORTABLE QUANTITIES

Rev. 7/21/2022



Footnotes

^aExceptions – Allowed (regardless of exceedance or violation) by:

- 1) State or federal law;
- 2) Judgement or order of the court;
- 3) Contained under a laboratory fume hood;
- 4) Minor sheen from roadway, parking lot, driveway normal vehicle use;
- 5) Food products (if it does not pose a risk to human health or the environment);
- 6) Domestic sewage less than 100 gallons;

^bCriteria for releases to containment, must be cleaned within 2 hours AND must NOT be:

- 1) more than 100lbs or 15gal.; 2) involve a UST or PCB; 3) create an emergency

^cUnless it is limited to drips from nozzle during dispensing;

^dUnless contained under a laboratory fume hood

KEY

- = exceptions
- = oil or petroleum
- = non-petroleum
- = always report

*risk includes actual or imminent releases per 22a-450-2(c)



**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127
<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP>

Bureau of Waste Management
Oil and Chemical Spill Response Division

REPORT OF PETROLEUM OR CHEMICAL PRODUCT DISCHARGE, SPILLAGE OR RELEASE

1. When did the incident occur? Date ____/____/____ Time ____:____
month/day/year

2. Where did the incident occur? _____

3. How did the incident occur? (Describe the cause) _____

4. Under whose control was the chemical or petroleum product at the time of the incident?
Name: _____
Mailing & street address: _____
Town: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Telephone: _____

5. Who is the owner of the property onto which the spill occurred?

If this is a corporate property or property owned jointly, who is the represents the owner?

Corporate property Property owned jointly
Name: _____
Mailing & street address: _____
Town: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Telephone: _____

6. When was the incident verbally reported to the Department of Environmental Protection?
Date ____/____/____ Time ____:____
month/day/year



**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

*79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127
<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP>*

10. What actions were taken to respond to and contain the release, spill or discharge?

11. What actions are being taken to prevent reoccurrence of an incident of this type? (Attach additional sheets if necessary)

12. Were there any injuries as a result of the incident? If so, list the names of exposed individuals, their addresses, phone numbers and describe their injuries. (Attach additional sheets if necessary)

Name: _____

Mailing & street address: _____

Town: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Telephone: _____

13. What is the appropriate advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals?



**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

*79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127
<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP>*

14. Are there any known or anticipated health risks, acute or chronic, associated with the release of this chemical or medical advice that should be communicated?

15. Was the incident completely cleaned up by the time this report was submitted? If not, what are the anticipated remedial actions and their duration?

16. CERTIFICATION: I hereby affirm that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

Signature	Title	Date
Print Name		Telephone
Street Address/P.O. Box	City/Town	State & Zip

This form may be reproduced or computerized as long as it contains all of the information requested and is on an 8½ x 11 white paper, black type format. For serious incidents the questions may be answered in narrative format which must include the preparer's affidavit.

MAIL TO:

**State of Connecticut
Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
Bureau of Waste Management
Oil and Chemical Spill Response Division
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127**

**Telephone: Routine Calls (860) 424-3024
Emergency 24 hours (860) 424-3338**

Appendix E

Employee Training Program

**Employee Training Guidance Document
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Training will be provided for those employees who work in areas where industrial material or activities are exposed to stormwater, who are responsible for implementing activities required to comply with the General Permit, or whose activities may otherwise affect stormwater quality. Training must be provided within ninety (90) days of hire and at least once a year thereafter. Training will be conducted or supervised by a member of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team or other qualified personnel and will consist of a review of this guidance document or an equivalent method of training. This document will be updated as necessary to reflect changes at the facility. Upon receipt and review of the document, trained employees will sign a sheet signifying that they have read the document and understand the objectives of the program. Each signature sheet will be maintained with the SWPPP or in facility files. After training, the appropriate personnel will be familiar with the components and goals of the site's control measures and SWPPP and understand their specific responsibilities with respect to the requirements of the *NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities*.

1. Overview of the SWPPP

The objective of the SWPPP is to reduce the quantity of pollutants discharged from the facility to the maximum extent possible. It is the responsibility of all employees to perform their jobs in such a manner to limit potential impact to stormwater runoff from onsite activities and operations. The following practices will be implemented at the facility.

2. Good Housekeeping

Employees at the facility involved with activities resulting in contact with stormwater will exercise good housekeeping procedures to reduce the potential for stormwater pollution and reduce or eliminate contact of materials with stormwater. At a minimum, employees will be aware and perform the following tasks:

- Sweep, vacuum, or wash down paved surfaces regularly. Collect and properly dispose of wash water generated.
- Store materials in proper containers, maintain materials covered and provide secondary containment (as appropriate).
- Maintain the facility free of trash and debris to prevent pollutants from being discharged with stormwater runoff
- Maintain dumpsters, trash compactors, and roll-offs in good, watertight condition, with covers closed when not in use.
- Inspect loading dock drains routinely and clean when drain 50% full of debris. Eliminate floor drains connected to the stormwater drainage system.
- Inspect roof for dust/particulates from vents/exhaust, clean and remove residual material as needed to prevent stormwater contamination.
- Clean/remove incidental spills promptly using dry absorbents. For large uncontrolled releases, a spill contractor will be immediately notified.

Employee Training Guidance Document
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut

3. Preventative Maintenance

D-S will perform preventative maintenance of all stormwater control measures and equipment to minimize/prevent the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff, including:

- Ensure that industrial equipment and systems are kept in proper operating condition.
- Inspect and maintain stormwater management devices routinely to ensure they function properly.
- Perform visual inspection, maintenance, and/or testing of on-site equipment and systems to identify conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
- Maintain non-structural control measures (e.g., spill response supplies, personnel training).
- Clean catch basins when debris reaches half of the sump depth, keep debris at least 6" below the lowest outlet pipe.
- Conduct routine maintenance of stormwater control measures to ensure continued effectiveness.
- Take immediate corrective action if a stormwater control measure fails, following the procedures outlined in *Section 8* of the SWPPP.

4. Material Management

Proper handling and storage of materials will assist in minimizing potential risk of pollutants impacting stormwater runoff from the site. D-S will implement the following material management practice.

- Clearly label all chemicals and waste with their contents and hazards. These materials will be stored in designated areas and provided with secondary containment (as appropriate).
- To the extent possible, storage of materials outside will be minimized. If materials need to be stored outdoors, such materials will be covered (if possible) to minimize exposure to precipitation.
- Ensure drums and containers are properly sealed during transport and storage.
- Outdoor washing or rinsing of vehicles, equipment, or the building is not permitted.
- Manufacturing, processing, and production activities will be conducted indoors.
- Municipal waste and regulated waste (e.g., hazardous waste, non-hazardous (CT Regulated Waste), used oil) will be disposed of in accordance with State and Federal regulations.
- Routinely inspect and maintain spill response materials and equipment so they remain ready to use.
- Providing training for personnel engaged in inspection and acceptance of inbound materials to ensure proper handling and rejection of non-compliant items.
- Segregate incompatible materials (e.g., acids, bases, oxidizers) to reduce risk during storage.

Employee Training Guidance Document
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut

5. Inspections, Assessments, Monitoring, and Corrective Actions

D-S will perform inspections, assessments, and monitoring required by the General Permit to verify compliance, identify potential issues, and ensure stormwater control measures remain effective. Inspections serve as an early warning system for conditions that could cause pollutants to impact stormwater runoff so corrective actions can be implemented promptly.

D-S will complete the following:

- Monthly routine site inspection to identify potential problems and confirm good housekeeping practices are being followed.
- Perform quarterly visual stormwater assessments and semi-annual monitoring to evaluate stormwater quality and identify evidence of potential pollution in the discharge.
- Complete semi-annual comprehensive site inspections to confirm overall compliance with the General Permit requirements, effectiveness of stormwater control measures, and evaluate all areas of the facility exposed to stormwater.
- All inspections, monitoring, and assessments will be documented using forms provided in *Appendix F* and maintained with the SWPPP for a minimum of five (5) years.

When deficiencies are identified during inspections, assessments, or stormwater monitoring D-S will take corrective action(s) as required by the General Permit, this may include:

- Repairing, modifying, or replacing stormwater control measures.
- Implementing temporary stormwater control measures until permanent repairs are completed.
- Promptly containing, cleaning, and addressing spill, leak, or unauthorized release and implementing measures to prevent recurrence.
- Correcting any stormwater control measure that was not installed as required, was improperly installed, or not being properly maintained (repairs must be completed within 14 days of discovery unless longer timeframe is approved).
- Documenting all corrective actions related to stormwater control measures and maintaining records with the SWPPP for a minimum of five (5) years.

Failure to complete corrective actions in a timely manner following inspections, assessments, monitoring, or review of stormwater control measures is considered a permit violation.

**Employee Training Guidance Document
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

6. Spill Prevention and Response and Procedures

D-S will employ spill prevention and response measures, as follows:

- Containers with the potential to spill will be labeled appropriately, maintained in good condition, and provided with secondary containment (as required).
- Facility personnel will respond only to incidental spills involving materials that employees regularly handle. An outside contractor will be called to respond to uncontrolled releases.
- Monthly visual inspections of areas that have a potential exposure or could impact stormwater will be performed to identify potential indicators of stormwater pollution.
- Facility personnel will be notified promptly whenever a spill, leak, or unauthorized release occurs, this includes members of the stormwater Pollution Prevention Team, and if necessary, emergency spill response contractors and agencies (i.e., police, fire, hospitals, etc.) will also be notified.
- Any leak, spill, or unauthorized discharge to the stormwater system containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or more than reportable quantities will be reported to DEEP once they are identified.

7. Emergency Equipment Locations

- Spill containment materials are kept at strategic locations throughout the site. Spill containment materials will be readily available and utilized to divert spills away from unpaved surfaces and/or storm drains.
- There are six designated locations where spill response materials are stored onsite including the Chip Shed, Outside the Waste Storage Rooms, Outside the North Wall of Die Cell, next to the Compactor near Sheet Line, the southeast indoor corner of 11 Extrusion Drive, and near the Bulk Oil Storage & Dispensing Center. Additional spill kits maintained by Fastenal are throughout the Shop Floor.
- Drain blockers are kept in the Chip Shed, near the overhead door in Sheet Line South (column S-28), near the overhead door in Sheet Line (column S-14/15), and near the North End Compactor.

8. Emergency Procedures

In the event of a spill, leak, release, or other emergency that may impact stormwater, D-S has established emergency procedures to protect human health and the environment. These procedures include but are not limited to the following:

- Immediately report any spill, leak, or unauthorized discharge to a member of the pollution prevention team or supervisor.
- Determine the source of the release, stop people and vehicle traffic from entering the area where spill is occurring.

**Employee Training Guidance Document
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

- Put on appropriate PPE prior to implementing spill response. Attempt without risk of injury to stop and/or contain the spill or release (e.g., adjusting container, closing valve, etc.).
- Use onsite spill response equipment to contain and absorb the release and properly dispose of contaminated materials in accordance with State and Federal regulations.
- If applicable, notify appropriate emergency regulatory authorities in accordance with the spill reporting requirements outlined in *Section 4.7.3* of this Plan.
- If needed, contact an Emergency Response Contractor to assist with spill response activities.
- Document the incident, response actions, and corrective actions taken.
- Review the cause of the incident and implement measures to prevent recurrence (e.g., training, equipment repair, improved storage/handling practices).
- Review potential climate related impacts (e.g., more frequent or intense storms, flooding, prolonged heavy rainfall, or extreme heat) that could affect stormwater controls or emergency procedures.

Appendix F

Inspection Forms and Records

**Monthly Routine Inspection Form
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Instructions: Davis-Standard is required to complete monthly routine inspections of the site in accordance with the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities. During each inspection, the inspector must document any evidence of actual or potential stormwater pollution, including leaks, spills, staining, erosion, or deficiencies with stormwater control measures. If any issues are identified, they must be described in detail, and all corrective actions or modifications to stormwater control measures must be noted. Records of corrective actions must be maintained with the SWPPP or facility files for a minimum of five (5) years. Inspections must be performed by qualified and trained personnel who are familiar with site operations and permit requirements.

Inspector Name & Title: _____

Date/Time: _____

Signature: _____

Weather Conditions: _____

Inspector Role: Member of Pollution Prevention Team
 Other Qualified Personnel

Stormwater Discharge Occurring? Yes No

Area	Items to Inspect	Yes or No	Observations, Recommendations, and/or Required Corrective Actions
General Site Conditions	Evidence of stormwater pollution (e.g., debris, staining, spill/leak) present?		
	Non-stormwater discharge observed (e.g., wash water, process water, or other unauthorized discharges)?		
	Evidence of soil erosion observed?		
	Poor housekeeping practices or issues with existing stormwater control measures?		
Outdoor Material Storage Areas • East Yard	Evidence of stormwater pollution present (e.g., debris, staining, spill/leak)?		

**Monthly Routine Inspection Form
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Area	Items to Inspect	Yes or No	Observations, Recommendations, and/or Required Corrective Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South End of 1 Extrusion Drive North End of 1 Extrusion Drive 	Containers, drums, totes not sealed, lids open, damaged, missing labels?		
	Empty drums, totes shows signs of corrosion or damage?		
	Residue, staining, or litter present in the pallet storage area?		
Material Loading/Unloading Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shipping & Receiving Chip Shed 11 Extrusion Drive Loading Dock 	Evidence of stormwater pollution present (e.g., debris, staining, spill/leak)?		
	Debris, sediment, or other potential pollutant sources observed near loading docks, trench drains, material transfer areas		
Trash Compactors /Roll-Offs/Dumpsters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrap Metal, Scrap Wood, Scrap Plastic, Scrap Wire, Cardboard 	Trash compactors, dumpsters, and roll-offs leaking, corroded, or in poor condition?		
	Lids/cover left open when not in use or missing, drain plugs missing, or not watertight?		
	Loose material or waste outside designated containers?		
Trailer Storage Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ConEx Boxes 	Evidence of stormwater pollution present (e.g., debris, staining, spill/leak)?		
	Malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts observed		
	Plastic resins escaping to the pavement		

**Monthly Routine Inspection Form
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Area	Items to Inspect	Yes or No	Observations, Recommendations, and/or Required Corrective Actions
Exterior of Building (Exhaust Ventilation, HVAC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Extrusion Drive • Torit Dust Collector 	Roof drains, gutters, or leaders clogged or damaged?		
	Dust/grit accumulation present requiring removal/clean up?		
	Staining or particulate build-up present near exhaust vents or HVAC units?		
	Dust/staining accumulation in doorway and/or on ground near the unit?		
Exterior of Building (Exhaust Ventilation, HVAC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 Extrusion Drive 	Roof drains, gutters, or leaders clogged or damaged?		
	Dust/grit accumulation present requiring removal/clean up?		
	Staining or particulate build-up present near exhaust vents or HVAC units?		
Paved Parking Lots / Transportation	Excessive sand/sediment present or sediment being tracked offsite at entry/exit points?		
	Evidence of stormwater pollution present (e.g., debris, staining, spill/leak)?		
Stormwater Drainage Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catch Basins/Settling Vaults/Outfalls 	Evidence of stormwater pollution present (e.g., debris, staining, spill/leak)?		
	Excessive sediment/debris accumulating within onsite catch basins?		

**Monthly Routine Inspection Form
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Area	Items to Inspect	Yes or No	Observations, Recommendations, and/or Required Corrective Actions
	Erosion or scour noted at the outfalls/stormwater discharge points?		
Spill Response Equipment	Emergency equipment (e.g., spills kits, absorbents, PPE, booms, first aid kits, brooms/shovels, or buckets/drums) missing damaged or inaccessible?		
Storm Drain Floor Drains at 1 Extrusion Drive	Plugs in all accessible storm drains. Make sure they are in place and in good condition.		

Based on the inspection, do existing stormwater control measures appear adequate: YES / NO (circle one). If NO, identify improvements, repairs, or replacements needed. All modifications to stormwater control must be documented within the SWPPP and/or facility files.

Notes/Other Observations:

**Semi-Annual Comprehensive Inspection Form
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**



**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Instructions: Davis-Standard is required to perform semi-annual comprehensive inspections of the facility in accordance with the requirements of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities. This inspection must be conducted by a member of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team or other qualified individuals familiar with the facility's operation and stormwater control measures. All sections of this form must be completed and any deficiencies or required corrective actions identified must be corrected, and the corrective actions must be documented in the SWPPP. Completed inspection forms and supporting documentation must be retained in *Appendix F* of the SWPPP. As part of the semi-annual comprehensive inspection, a Monthly Routine Inspection form will also be completed to supplement this comprehensive inspection.

Review information and documentation on the following before completing this inspection form:

- Site Drainage Areas
- Buildings, structures, and impervious areas
- Stormwater control measures (structural and non-structural)
- Stormwater management system (conveyances, outfalls, infiltration BMPs)
- Potential pollution sources (outdoor storage, handling, industrial activity areas)
- Spill prevention and response measures (spill kits, absorbents, dry cleanup materials)
- Resilience measures
- Recordkeeping and Documentation
 - Monthly routine inspection forms (past 6 months)
 - Quarterly visual assessment reports (past 6 months)
 - Discharge monitoring reports (past 6 months)
 - Employee stormwater Training (within the last year)

Inspector Name/Title: _____ **Date/Time:** _____

Signature: _____ **Weather Conditions:** _____

Inspector Role: Member of Pollution Prevention **Stormwater Discharge Occurring:** Yes No
 Other Qualified Personnel

Inspection Item	Corrective Action Needed (Yes, No, or Not Applicable)	Observations/Comments
Drainage Areas		
Were there any changes in site drainage within the last six (6) months that could affect stormwater? Does the Site Map require updating to reflect current conditions?		
Buildings, Structures, and Impervious Areas		
Was there evidence of spills, leaks, staining, or other potential pollution sources observed on buildings, structures, or other impervious surfaces?		

**Semi-Annual Comprehensive Inspection Form
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**



**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Inspection Item	Corrective Action Needed (Yes, No, or Not Applicable)	Observations/Comments
Structural Control Measures		
Were any issues identified with stormwater treatment systems (e.g., catch basins) or were they found not functioning properly or lacking preventive maintenance per best engineering practices? Check the Hydroguard Stormwater Treatment Unit.		
Non-Structural Control Measures		
Were any housekeeping deficiencies or issues with non-structural control measures (e.g., poor material handling, uncovered containers, excessive outdoor storage) observed?		
Were any signs of discoloration, staining, or particulate build up observed on roof surfaces or near process vents?		
Was evidence of leaks, spills, or other signs of stormwater pollution observed in loading, unloading, or material transfer areas?		
Stormwater Management System		
Were any stormwater conveyance systems (e.g., swales, gutters, channels, etc.) observed to be deteriorated, clogged, leaking, or otherwise not functioning properly?		
Were any signs of erosion, debris accumulation, or spills observed at the stormwater discharge point/outfalls?		
Industrial Materials or Activity Exposure		
Were there any changes to the outside areas, activities, or material storage observed in the last six (6) months that could affect stormwater?		
Were any new potential pollutant sources identified that should be added to the SWPPP?		

**Semi-Annual Comprehensive Inspection Form
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**



**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Inspection Item	Corrective Action Needed (Yes, No, or Not Applicable)	Observations/Comments
Resilience Measures		
Do resiliency or mitigation measures designed to minimize impacts from storm events, hurricanes, or extreme precipitation events require updating or revision?		
Spill Prevention and Response		
Was any emergency spill response equipment (e.g., spills kits, absorbents, PPE, booms, first aid kits, or cleanup tools) found missing damaged or inaccessible?		
SWPPP and Documentation Review		
Do the names and phone numbers of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team listed in the SWPPP require updating?		
<p>Were all required monthly routine inspections completed in the past six (6) months and were any corrective actions for noted deficiencies completed and documented?</p> <p>Are new or modifications to existing stormwater control measures required to prevent recurrence of previously identified deficiencies?</p>		
<p>Were all required semi-annual comprehensive inspections completed in the past six (6) months and were any corrective actions for noted deficiencies completed and documented?</p> <p>Are new or modifications to existing stormwater control measures required to prevent recurrence of previously identified deficiencies?</p>		
<p>Were all quarterly visual stormwater assessments completed during the past two (2) quarters and were any corrective actions for noted deficiencies completed and documented?</p> <p>Are new or modifications to existing stormwater control measures required to prevent recurrence of previously identified deficiencies?</p>		

Semi-Annual Comprehensive Inspection Form
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan



Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut

Inspection Item	Corrective Action Needed (Yes, No, or Not Applicable)	Observations/Comments
Were semi-annual stormwater samples collected during the most recent monitoring period and were benchmark exceedances identified? If so, were corrective actions completed and documented? Are new or modifications to existing stormwater control measures required to prevent recurrence of previously identified deficiencies?		
Has annual stormwater training been completed for all Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team members and relevant personnel within the past year?		

**Semi-Annual Comprehensive Inspection Form
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Instructions: If corrective action is required, the issue must be corrected and documented on this table, then filed in *Appendix F* of the SWPPP.

Inspection Date	Inspection Area	Description of Deficiency or Concern	Description of Corrective Action Taken (if applicable)	Follow-up Required (Yes/No)	Completion Date

Appendix G

Discharge Monitoring Reports and Associated Records

Appendix H

Visual Stormwater Assessments & Benchmark Monitoring Procedures and Forms

Quarterly Visual Stormwater Assessment Form

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the method for conducting quarterly visual stormwater assessments and benchmark monitoring of stormwater discharges at the facility in accordance with the CT DEEP's *NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity*. The stormwater assessments and monitoring are intended to verify the effectiveness of stormwater control measures, identify potential sources of pollution, and confirm compliance with the permit requirements.

FREQUENCY OF VISUAL ASSESSMENT AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

Visual assessments must be conducted once each quarter during the following periods:

1. January 1 – March 31
2. April 1 – June 30
3. July 1 – September 30
4. October 1 – December 31

Benchmark monitoring must be conducted semi-annually during the following periods:

1. January 1 – June 30
2. July 1 – December 31

Semi-annual monitoring events must be separated by at least 30 days.

QUALIFYING STORM EVENTS

- Samples must be collected from discharges resulting from a storm event that occurs at least seventy-two (72) hours after any previous storm generating a discharge.
- Samples must be collected within the first thirty (30) minutes after the discharge begins.
- If it is not possible to collect a sample within the first thirty (30) minutes, documentation must be maintained within the SWPPP indicating the reason and the actual time of sample collection.

REPRESENTATIVE MONITORING FOR SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL DISCHARGE POINTS (SIDP)

The facility has two or more stormwater discharge locations that produce substantially identical effluents and therefore will conduct representative sampling of the discharges. Based on the similarity of the two drainage areas associated with industrial activities at the facility, Davis-Standard will conduct representative benchmark monitoring, aquatic toxicity monitoring, and quarterly visual assessments at the designated representative outfalls (Discharge Points 001 and 002). Discharge Points sampled during each monitoring will be documented, and all SIDP must be included in the rotation over the course of permit coverage.

Quarterly Visual Stormwater Assessment Form

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Samples will be collected at the outfall or nearest feasible location representative of the discharge. This includes the following outfall locations:

- Discharge Point 001 is located across the Extrusion Drive from the Main Entrance on the rip rap embankment. As the designated representative discharge point, samples will be collected from the outlet of the 18-inch HDPE pipe leading from drainage junction chamber (identified as catch basin #13 on the site plan) and discharging into the retention basin on the western side of Extrusion Drive. Benchmark monitoring and aquatic toxicity monitoring will be conducted at Discharge Point 001. Quarterly visual assessments will also be performed at this location as part of the rotating visual assessment schedule.
- Discharge Point 002 is located just off the southeast corner of 11 Extrusion Drive. Stormwater is collected via roof drains and five catch basins and discharges through a hooded concrete pipe into an unnamed wetland. Benchmark monitoring and aquatic toxicity monitoring will be conducted at Discharge Point 002. Quarterly visual assessments will also be performed at this location as part of the rotating visual assessment schedule.

The samples must be collected and transported to a well-lit area for visual assessment and/or prepared for laboratory analysis. The visual assessment should be completed as soon as possible after collecting the sample.

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

- Clean, clear glass or plastic container with lid (for visual assessments)
- Containers (pre-preserved as needed) provided by the laboratory (for benchmark monitoring)
- Telescopic pole or sampling scoop, as needed
- Nitrile gloves
- pH meter
- Cooler with ice or ice packs (to maintain samples at 4-6°C)
- Headlamp if sampling at night or low-light conditions

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

1. Stormwater Grab Sample Collection
 - Initiate and complete grab sample collection from the designated outfall(s) within 30 minutes of discharge beginning.
 - Collect stormwater directly from the discharge point, avoid contact with surrounding surfaces.
 - Completely fill sample containers. Do not overfill laboratory provided, pre-preserved bottles.
2. Visual Assessment (Quarterly)
 - Collect samples of stormwater in a clean, clear glass or plastic container

Quarterly Visual Stormwater Assessment Form

Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut

- Evaluate the sample in a well-lit location for color, odor, clarity (diminished), floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of pollution.
 - Record results in the Quarterly Visual Assessment Form provided in *Appendix H*. If it is determined that visual and olfactory observation are naturally occurring and not a clear indicator of pollution, this information must be noted and explained on the visual assessment form.
3. Sample Handling (Benchmark Monitoring)
- Label each container with site location, discharge point number, parameter, date, and time.
 - Place containers immediately in a cooler with ice or ice packs to maintain samples at 4-6°C.
 - Complete a Chain of Custody form
 - Complete the Benchmark Monitoring Report Form provided in *Appendix H*.
4. Sample Transport and Analysis
- If collected during work hours, deliver samples directly to the laboratory, or if possible, coordinate with the laboratory to have a courier pick-up the samples.
 - If immediate delivery or sample pick-up is not possible, store it in a cooler with ice or ice packs or in a refrigerator until samples can be brought to the laboratory for analysis.
 - Refer to *Table 5* for the applicable stormwater parameters holding times to ensure analysis within the required timeframe.

PARAMETERS FOR LABORATORY ANALYSIS (BENCHMARK MONITORING)

Samples must be analyzed by a Connecticut certified laboratory using the EPA methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 for the following parameters:

- pH (field measurement, record result)
- Total Oil & Grease (O&G)
- Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
- Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)
- Total Phosphorus (TP)
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO₃)
- Total Copper (Cu)
- Total Lead (Pb)
- Total Zinc (Zn)
- Aquatic Toxicity (LC50 – once during first year of permit coverage)

Quarterly Visual Stormwater Assessment Form

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

DOCUMENTATION

- The quarterly visual assessment should be documented using the form provided in *Appendix H* and retained within the SWPPP.
- For benchmark monitoring, DMRs must be completed using paper forms and submitted by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov until the Notice of Coverage is received by DEEP and a letter is provided with instructions on how to transition to EPA's online reporting system (i.e., NetDMR).
- Once the facility has transitioned to NetDMR benchmark monitoring results must be input into EPA's NetDMR system and submitted electronically to DEEP and EPA.
- Copies of completed Discharge Monitoring Reports, field data sheets, and laboratory reports must be maintained for five (5) years in *Appendix G*. Records past the retention period can be archived and maintained electronically.

Quarterly Visual Stormwater Assessment Form

**Davis-Standard, LLC
1 Extrusion Drive
Pawcatuck, Connecticut**

Year: _____ Quarter (circle one):

Q1: 1/1 to 3/31

Q2: 4/1 to 6/30

Q3: 7/1 to 9/30

Q4: 10/1 to 12/31

Date: _____ Time Discharge Began: _____ Date of Last Rainfall: _____

Time Sampling Began: _____

Sampler Name: _____ Snow or ice on ground surface at site? (Yes/No) _____

	Observed Conditions	Observed Conditions
	DISCHARGE POINT #: <u>001</u>	DISCHARGE POINT #: <u>002</u>
Color		
Odor		
Clarity (diminished)		
Floating Solids		
Settled Solids		
Suspended Solids		
Foam		
Oil Sheen		
Other Obvious Indicators of Pollution		

Assessment (Attach additional sheets if necessary):

Based on the conditions observed, is there the potential that the facility's current control measures are inadequate or require maintenance?

Follow-up actions taken:

RETAIN THIS FORM WITH THE PLAN OR FACILITY FILES FOR THE PERMIT TERM

Appendix I

Non-Compliance Notifications and Corrective Action Documentation

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Purpose:

A qualified professional, as defined in the general permit, trained and designated by the permittee, will complete this form as soon as they are made aware of a condition triggering a Corrective Action Measure (CAM). The permittee must keep this form and any related documentation in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Violation of an Effluent Limitations Guideline:

Violation of an Effluent Limit Guideline (ELG) requires immediate reporting in accordance with the permit terms and conditions. The permittee may attach this form when completing the online notification of noncompliance. See Sections 4.6 and 4.7 of the general permit for further reporting requirements. The Noncompliance Reporting portal is located at:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements>

Request for an Extension or Waiver:

The permittee may also use this form to request an extension to timelines for implementing Corrective Action Measure Level 1, 2, or 3 as needed, or to request a Waiver from further Corrective Action Measures and/or monitoring. A request, and copy of the this form along with supporting documentation may be submitted to DEEP at Stormwater Staff DEEP.Stormwaterindustrial@ct.gov. Retain a copy of all requests and communication in the SWPPP.

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 1. Corrective Action Measure Documentation Submission Type	
General Corrective Action Measure Documentation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Violation of an Effluent Limitations Guideline	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unauthorized spill, leak, release, or discharge	<input type="checkbox"/>
Request for an Extension to CAM Timelines	<input type="checkbox"/>
Request for a Waiver from Further Corrective Action Measures and/or Monitoring ²	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 2. Corrective Action Measure General Information		
Permittee Information	Permittee Name	
	Site Name	
	Site Address	
	Site City/State/Zip	
	Permit Number (CTR05)	
Site Contact (Person Filling out this Form)	Name (first & last)	
	Title	
	Email Address	
	Phone Number	
Date/ Time/ Location	Location of Incident on Site	
	Time of Condition Started	
	Date of Condition Started	

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 3. Corrective Action Triggering Condition Information		
Triggering Condition	Description	Condition Occurring? (Check Box)
4 Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)	A discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after 4 consecutive semi-annual measurements	<input type="checkbox"/>
Effluent Limit Exceedance	A discharge exceeds a numeric effluent limitation guideline	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unauthorized release or discharge	Spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load and Wasteload Allocation	A discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load and its Wasteload Allocation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	A required control measure is not stringent enough for a stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	A required control measure was never designed, installed, or implemented	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility	Construction or a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution	Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam observed in discharge water	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Corrective Actions (as Required by the Commissioner)	The Commissioner may utilize enforcement discretion to require additional corrective actions in response to permit violations	<input type="checkbox"/>

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Please provide a description of the event or the request being made to the Commissioner:

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 4. Corrective Action Measure		
Select the appropriate level and describe the actions taken		
<input type="checkbox"/> Corrective Action Level 1	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Corrective Action Level 2	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Corrective Action Level 3	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 5. Additional Information (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up photographs	Please describe any photographs taken and attach them to the end of this document.														
<input type="checkbox"/> Request for an extension	Please describe the request for an extension for CAM implementation. Please see the permit for criteria applicable to exemptions.														
<input type="checkbox"/> Request for a waiver	Please describe the request for a waiver from further corrective action measures and/ or monitoring. Please see the permit for criteria applicable to waivers.														
Certification	<p>I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Certifier Name:</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Click or tap here to enter text.</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Certifier Title:</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Click or tap here to enter text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certifier Signature:</td> <td></td> <td>Date:</td> <td>Click or tap here to enter text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Site/Facility Name and Address:</td> <td>Click or tap here to enter text.</td> <td>General Permit No.:</td> <td>Click or tap here to enter text.</td> </tr> </table>			Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.												
Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.												
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.												

Appendix J

SWPPP Amendment Log

Appendix K

Copy of General Permit Registration, Authorization Letter, and Associated Documentation



**General Permit Registration Form for the Discharge of
Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity**

Part I: Registration Types

Registration Types	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>New Registration</p> <p>Are you on a site where industrial activity has been previously located? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Are you proposing a new industrial activity on a site where industrial activity has not been previously located? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Replacement of NPDES</p> <p>If selected, please provide on the line below permit #'s for the previously authorized discharge(s) _____</p>

Part II: Fee Information

A fee of \$312.50 applies to:
Municipalities (50% discount of \$625 fee per CGS 22a-6)

A fee of \$625.00 applies to:
Companies that employ fewer than fifty (50) employees statewide (excluding seasonal employees employed no more than 120 days in a year) *or* have gross annual sales of less than five (5) million dollars.
Federal or state operated industrial activities.

A fee of \$1,250.00 applies to:
Companies that employ fifty (50) or more employees statewide (excluding seasonal employees employed no more than 120 days in a year) *and* have gross annual sales of greater than five (5) million dollars.

The registration will not be processed without the fee. The registration fee is non-refundable and shall be paid by check or money order payable to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

Part III: Registrant Information

1. Registrant /Client Name: DAVIS-STANDARD, LLC
Registrant Type: Registrant
Secretary of the State business ID #: 0818859
Mailing Address: 1 EXTRUSION DR
City/Town: PAWCATUCK State: CT Zip Code: 06379
Business Phone: (860) 599-1010 ext.: _____
Example:(xxx) xxx-xxxx
Contact Person: RYAN J STEELE Title : DIRECTOR - EHS&S DAVIS-STANDARD
E-Mail: RSTEELE@DAVIS-STANDARD.COM
Additional Phone Number (if applicable): _____ ext. _____

2. Verify that the Registrant is the operator of the proposed activity: Yes

Part III: Registrant Information (continued)

3. Billing Contact

Contact Person: RYAN J STEELE Title: DIRECTOR - EHS&S DAVIS-STANDARD

Mailing Address: 1 EXTRUSION DR

City/Town: PAWCATUCK State: CT Zip Code: 06379

Business Phone: _____ ext. _____

Email: RSTEELE@DAVIS-STANDARD.COM

4a. Primary contact for departmental correspondence and inquiries.

Contact Person: RYAN J STEELE Title: DIRECTOR - EHS&S DAVIS-STANDARD

Mailing Address: 1 EXTRUSION DR

City/Town: PAWCATUCK State: CT Zip Code: 06379

Business Phone: _____ ext. _____

Email: RSTEELE@DAVIS-STANDARD.COM

4b. Site contact if registrant is out of state.

Not applicable

Contact Person: RYAN J STEELE Title: DIRECTOR - EHS&S DAVIS-STANDARD

Mailing Address: 1 EXTRUSION DR

City/Town: PAWCATUCK State: CT Zip Code: 06379

Business Phone: _____ ext. _____

Email: RSTEELE@DAVIS-STANDARD.COM

5. List engineering consultant, attorney or other representative employed or retained to assist in preparing the registration or maintaining permit compliance.

Consultant/Firm Name: _____ Consultant Type: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/Town: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Business Phone: _____ ext. _____

Email: _____

Secretary of the State business ID #: _____

6. Select the ownership type of the facility.

Corporation

Part IV: Site Information

1. Site Name: DAVIS-STANDARD, LLC
Street Address or Location Description: 1 EXTRUSION DRIVE
City/Town: PAWCATUCK State: CT Zip Code: 06379

2. Primary Sector: AB - Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery
Primary SIC Code: 3559 - Special Industry Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified (automotive maintenance equipment)
Primary NAICS Code: 333220 - Plastics and Rubber Industry Machinery Manufacturing

2.a Is there a Co-Located Sector? Yes No

Co-Located Sector:	<u>Y - Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Industries</u>
Co-Located SIC Code:	<u>3089 - Plastics Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (except plastics pipe fittings, inflatable plasti</u>
Co-Located NAICS Code:	<u>326199 - All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing</u>

3. a. Are you proposing to authorize a stormwater discharge from a new road salt de-icing materials storage facilities at the site in question? Yes No
Note: If "yes", proceed to 3b. If "no", proceed to question 4.

b. Is the site within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply or within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Connecticut General Statutes? Yes No NA
Note: If you answered "yes" to both the questions 3a and 3b, you are NOT eligible to register under this permit. Contact DEEP.StormwaterStaff@ct.gov for further guidance.

4. Is there an existing road salt or deicing materials storage unit that is or will be in place for more than 180 days a year at the site? Yes No

5. a. Is there exposure or the potential for exposure of your stormwater to mercury? Yes No

b. Is there exposure or the potential for exposure of your stormwater discharge to Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)? Yes No

6. INDIAN LANDS:

a. Does the facility discharge to federally recognized Indian Country Lands? Yes No

Note: If you answered "yes" to question 6a, you are NOT eligible to register under this permit. Contact DEEP.StormwaterStaff@ct.gov for further guidance.

Part IV: Sector Related Additional Questions

If you selected either your Primary Regulated Sector or Co-Located Sector as "A"

1. Does this discharge point receive discharge resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas? Yes No NA

If you selected either your Primary Regulated Sector or Co-Located Sector as "J"

1. Does this discharge point receive mine dewatering discharges from crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, or industrial sand mines? Yes No NA

If you selected your Primary Regulated Sector as "A"

1. Does your facility manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation? Yes No NA

If you selected your Primary Regulated Sector as "J"

1. Does your facility conduct blasting? Yes No NA

If you selected your Primary Regulated Sector as "S"

1. Does the facility conduct aircraft de-icing utilizing area? Yes No NA
2. Does the facility conduct aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol? Yes No NA
3. Does the facility conduct aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol? Yes No NA

If you selected your Primary Regulated Sector as "AF"

1. Does the facility store solid de-icing materials, even in small quantities? Yes No NA
2. Is the facility used exclusively for solid de-icing material storage (e.g., a satellite station)? Yes No NA
3. Are vehicle repair or maintenance activities conducted on-site at the facility? Yes No NA

Part IV: Site Information (continued)

7. COASTAL BOUNDARY:

The site is located in a coastal boundary.

Yes No

8. ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES:

The site is located in an area identified as a habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species.

Yes No

NDDB Determination number: _____

9. AQUIFER PROTECTION AREAS:

The site is within a level A aquifer protection area.

Yes No

10. CONSERVATION OR PRESERVATION RESTRICTION:

Is the property subject to a conservation or preservation restriction?

Yes No

Part V: Stormwater Discharge Information

Table 1

1. Identify the type, material, size and location of conveyances, outfalls, or channelized flows that convey your discharges:

Outfall #	a) Type	b) Pipe Material	c) Pipe Size	d)		e) What method was used to obtain your latitude /longitude information?	f) Is Substantially identical to another outfall?
				Longitude (-xx.xxxxxx)	Latitude (xx.xxxxxx)		
001	Pipe	Plastic	18"	-71.86350	41.36506	ezFile Portal Map	No
002	Pipe	Concrete	18"	-71.86131	41.36369	ezFile Portal Map	No
003	Other Catch basin	Select One	Select One	-71.86181	41.36401	ezFile Portal Map	Yes 001
004	Other Settling Vault	Select One	Select One	-71.86073	41.36415	ezFile Portal Map	Yes 002
005	Other Settling Vault	Plastic	6"	-71.86005	41.36460	ezFile Portal Map	Yes 002

Part V: Stormwater Discharge Information

Table 1

1. Identify the type, material, size and location of conveyances, outfalls, or channelized flows that convey your discharges:

Outfall #	a) Type	b) Pipe Material	c) Pipe Size	d)		e) What method was used to obtain your latitude /longitude information?	f) Is Substantially identical to another outfall?
				Longitude (-xx.xxxxxxx)	Latitude (xx.xxxxxxx)		
006	Pipe	Plastic	6"	-71.860694	41.364099	ezFile Portal Map	Yes 002
	Select One	Select One	Select One			Select One	
	Select One	Select One	Select One			Select One	
	Select One	Select One	Select One			Select One	
	Select One	Select One	Select One			Select One	

Table 2

Part V: Stormwater Discharge Information (continued)

2. Provide the following information about the receiving water(s)/wetland(s) that receive stormwater runoff from your site, either directly or through the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4):							
Outfall #	a) To what system or receiving water does your stormwater runoff discharge? either "Surface Waterbody" or "Wetland" or "Publicly or privately owned". (If you select Wetland or Publicly or privately owned, columns c.1&2 of this table are not required to be completed)	b) What is your watershed ID (freshwater) or 305b ID (estuary)?	c.1) Is your receiving water identified as an impaired water?		If you answered yes to question c.1, then answer the question below.		
			YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA
006	Wetlands		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA
			YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
			YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
			YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
			YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
			YES	NO	YES	NO	NA

3. TMDL Records:						
Outfall #	Name	Year	Name	Year	Name	Year
006						

Part VI: Pollution Prevention Plan Availability

All applicants must submit a completed and approvable Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Part VII: Confidential Information in the Pollution Prevention Plan

If the registrant claims that certain elements of the Plan constitute a trade secret or are otherwise exempt from the disclosure requirements of the state Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), they shall follow the procedure below regarding information subject to FOIA requirements.

Does your plan withhold certain confidential information from the public?

Yes No

Please see directions below regarding withholding information.

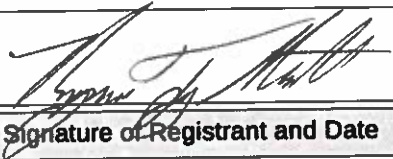
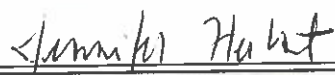
Instructions for plan confidentiality:

Under the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), a Registrant may have reason to withhold from public disclosure certain information in a plan or document prepared and maintained pursuant to a requirement of the general permit. Such information in a plan or document may be redacted provided the Registrant makes specific notation on the registration form filed with the Department: (1) that such claim is being made with a brief explanation of the type of information being withheld or redacted and the reason(s) therefore; and (2) of the location within the plan or document where such information has been redacted review either or removed. A plan or document that is being made available for public on a website or provided directly to a member of the public as a hardcopy may be in its redacted form. However, when the Department requests such plan or document be submitted for Department review, the Department will require that it be submitted in its unredacted form, in which case the Registrant must specify the information within such plan or document that is claimed to be confidential with the specific notations described above. The Department will not release any such information to the public which the Registrant claims must be withheld unless a determination has been made by the Department and any subsequent appeal of such determination filed with the Connecticut Freedom of Information Commission results in a determination that such information shall not be withheld from the public. If the Registrant seeks a determination regarding such claim of confidentiality from the Connecticut Freedom of Information Commission without obtaining a prior determination from the Department, the Registrant shall notify the Department in writing of such pending determination, at which time the Department will not release such information to the public unless otherwise determined by the Connecticut Freedom of Information Commission.

Part VIII: Registrant Certification

The registrant *and* the individual(s) responsible for actually preparing the registration must sign this part. A registration will be considered incomplete unless all required signatures are provided.

"I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, submitted to the Commissioner for an activity located on this application and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been created, initiated, or maintained, and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site. I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 2.2.16.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 2.2.16.2 of this general permit. I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Conn. Gen. Stat. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and any other applicable law."

	3-31-2026
Signature of Registrant and Date	
RYAN J STEELE	DIRECTOR - EHS&S DAVIS-STANDARD
Name of Registrant (print or type)	Title (if applicable)
	3-31-2026
Signature of Preparer and Date	
Jennifer Herbst	Sr Environmental Engineer
Name of Preparer (print or type)	Title (if applicable)

Appendix L

Implementation Plan

(Maintained Separately)