U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10 – Seattle

Questions and Answers Regarding the Multi –Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity

as updated on August 14, 2009

These answers were developed in response to inquiries received at the U.S. E.P.A. regional office in Seattle. Please be aware that some answers are specific to those States, Indian Country and Federal facilities within EPA's jurisdiction in this region. Answers could differ in other areas under EPA's jurisdiction.

If you have questions regarding this document, please contact Julie Congdon, Stormwater Compliance Assistance Coordinator, U.S. EPA Region 10/Seattle office, 206.553.2752, congdon.julie@epa.gov.

MSGP Questions and Answers

Q1: We own/operate a gravel site that is entirely self-contained and has no run-off. If our site is exposed to precipitation (rain, snowmelt, etc.) but naturally no run-off; do we need to get permit coverage?

A1: To be eligible to discharge under the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP), a facility must have a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from the facility's primary industrial activity, as defined in Appendix A, provided the primary industrial activity is included in Appendix D.

Discharge of a pollutant is defined as "any addition of any 'pollutant' or combination of pollutants to 'waters of the United States' from any 'point source,' or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the 'contiguous zone' or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. See 40 CFR 122.2." Sheet flow also is a form of conveyance.

If the gravel pits truly have no stormwater discharge, then these facilities would likely not be required obtain coverage under the 2008 MSGP. If those sites are utilizing stormwater controls to make sure all stormwater is contained onsite, then they might not require permit coverage. However, if stormwater controls, e.g., a berm, did not exist at the site and a stormwater discharge would or could occur, then the site/facility needs to get coverage under the 2008 MSGP. Likewise, if such controls failed and resulted in a discharge, that too necessitates a facility getting coverage.

Q2: What do we do if there is a hydrologic connection with the groundwater at our site to waters of the U.S.? What are the industrial stormwater requirements in such a situation?

A2. If contamination from stormwater that entered the aquifer shows up in a nearby stream, it could be considered a discharge to waters of the U.S. due to the hydrologic connection. States also may consider groundwater to be a water of the State, and may require a state permit for the discharge. Direct injection of stormwater into the ground via a well (known as a Class V well) is regulated through the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program. This program mandates protections to underground sources of drinking water. See www.epa.gov/ogwdw000/uic/classv.html.

Q3: A company has two sites, with activities that fall under two different sectors. Do they establish one account for the two locations/facilities? Do they file a separate Notice of Intent (NOI) for each location?

A3: If the sites are not contiguous, then the company must submit a separate NOI and prepare an individual stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for each site. However, if the facilities are located on the same adjoining property, then one SWPPP and one NOI could cover that entire site. There may be different conditions that apply to each site and those different conditions/requirements must be reflected in the SWPPP and NOI. In Section D.5 of the NOI, the operator must identify the primary industrial activity at the facility. In Section D.6, the operator is asked to identify the co-located industrial activities at the facility; this is where the facility will indicate the specific industrial sector corresponding to the activity taking place at the adjoining property.

Q4: A facility has state permit for land application of its effluent. The facility manager believes they have no stormwater discharge from the land application area. Does the facility still need to obtain MSGP coverage?

A4: If there is a stormwater discharge from activities identified in Appendix D of the 2008 MSGP, the facility requires permit coverage, and would be eligible for coverage under the MSGP. Review the Permitting Decision Tree for assistance in determining whether permit coverage is required[1]. If that facility does not have any discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S., the operator should document how he/she has come to this conclusion and keep it on file at the facility. See also response to Q1. EPA or other regulatory agencies may ask why your facility does not have 2008 MSGP coverage during an inspection.

Q5. What is the definition of waters of U.S.? Is a ditch or other man-made waterbody considered "Waters of the U.S."?

A5: EPA and the US Army Corps of Engineers will assert jurisdiction over the following as "Waters of the U.S.":

- Traditional navigable waters
- Wetlands adjacent to traditional navigable waters
- Non-navigable tributaries of traditional navigable waters that are relatively permanent where the tributaries typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g ., typically three months)
- Wetlands that directly abut such tributaries

The agencies will decide jurisdiction over the following waters based on a fact-specific analysis to determine whether they have a significant nexus with a traditional navigable water:

- Non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent
- Wetlands adjacent to non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent

---

[1] http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/WATER.NSF/840a5de5d0a8d1418825650f00715a27/1a096f64616c060d8825687900598db6/$FILE/Industrial%20Permit%20Decision%20Tree.PDF

- Wetlands adjacent to but that do not directly abut a relatively permanent nonnavigable tributary.[2]

The term is defined in the NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.2, as well as in Appendix A of the MSGP 2008. "Waters of the United States" or "waters of the U.S." means:

" (a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands;"

(c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

(1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

(2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

(3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

(e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;

(f) The territorial sea; and

(g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the United States. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by

---

[2] Memo: "Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S . Supreme Court's Decision in Rapanos v. United States & Carabell v. United States"
http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/pdf/CWA_Jurisdiction_Following_Rapanos120208.pdf

any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA. "

Yes, a ditch or other man-made conveyances are considered waters of the U.S.

States generally also define "Waters of the State". Those definitions may be more extensive than "Waters of the U.S.", and State permitting authorities with NPDES authority may extend NPDES coverage to those additional waters.

Q6: What is the definition of "outfall"?

A6: In general, an industrial outfall is the point where stormwater associated with industrial activity discharges to waters of the United States or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). An outfall does not include conveyances, pipes or tunnels connecting segments of the same system (see regulatory definition below). Sometimes the actual receiving waterbody may be some distance away from the industrial site, (for example, when a facility's stormwater flows offsite to an outfall via a conveyance that is not part of an MS4 (sometimes being commingled with discharges from other facilities, roadways, etc. along the way). In such cases, the facility's outfall is considered to be the location where the discharges leave the industrial site, and the conveyance is considered to be a tributary to a receiving water.

Refer to the regulatory definitions of the following terms:

Outfall means: "a point source as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer system discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to covey waters of the United States." (See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(9)).

Point source means: "any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff." (See 40 CFR 122.2).

Discharge when used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant." (See 40 CFR 122.2).
Discharge of a pollutant means: (a) Any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source," or (b) Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the "contiguous zone" or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man;

discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any "indirect discharger." (See 40 CFR 122.2).

Q7: What is a good definition of "conveyances" for purposes of 122.26(b)?

A7: See the definition of point source, above, in A6. The term "conveyance" is not defined in the NPDES regulations. The dictionary definition of the applicable terms is instructive here: "to convey" means to transfer or deliver to another; "conveyance," the means or way of conveying. For the purposes of the 2008 MSGP, stormwater conveyances can include any means for conveying a stormwater discharge, such as a drainage system, ditch, swale, pipe, sewer, or municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). Conveyance also includes any natural channels or tributaries that carry stormwater runoff through and off the facilities property.

Q8. If stormwater from my industrial operation does not discharge to waters of the U.S., do I need a permit?

A8. No. However, the potential for any discharge to waters of the U.S. should be carefully evaluated and documented by the operator. Even if a discharge to waters of the U.S. occurs only rarely, as with a 100-year storm event, permit coverage for that discharge is required.

It is also worth noting here that discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity through a municipal separate storm sewer system do need permit coverage. By definition, a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is not connected to an operable treatment works and effluent transported in the MS4 discharges to a receiving water/water of the U.S.; therefore, discharges into a MS4 may require permit coverage.

Q9: If an industrial facility has no conveyances to waters of the U.S., must the facility obtain an industrial stormwater discharge permit?

A9: See answer #8 above.

Q10. Does an industrial facility discharging to an MS4 have to obtain an industrial stormwater permit? If so, where is the outfall that must be monitored? Where the MS4 discharges to waters of the U.S. (the MS4 outfall) or where the industrial facility discharges into the MS4?

A10. Yes; see answer #6 above. The industrial facility must monitor at the point the industrial facility discharges to the MS4.

Q11: Is discharge to ground/groundwater regulated under the MSGP?

A11: No. The Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States, which includes surface water but does not include groundwater. Groundwater resources are regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act; check with the state agency for your facility to determine whether additional requirements apply to your facility operations.

However, if contamination from stormwater that entered the aquifer shows up in a nearby stream, it could be considered a discharge due to the hydrologic connection. States also may consider groundwater to be a water of the State, and require a permit for the discharge. Direct injection of stormwater into the ground via a well (known as a Class V well) is regulated through the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program. This program mandates protections to underground sources of drinking water. See www.epa.gov/ogwdw000/uic/classv.html.

Q12: Regarding Washington state's sediment standards, what monitoring requirements should we follow for discharges to impaired waters?

A12: Per Part 9.10.7 of the 2008 MSGP, Washington has not imposed any additional requirements beyond those requirements already set forth in the 2008 MSGP. However, the facility must still comply with the requirements in Part 2.2.2 regarding discharges to water quality impaired waters. For example, the facility must also sample for turbidity if the receiving water is impaired for sediment, pursuant to Part 6.2.4.2.

Q13: Does our MS4 permit cover the municipality's industrial and construction stormwater discharges?

A13: No. The NPDES permit programs for industrial, construction, and municipal stormwater discharges are *complementary, but different.*

An MS4 permit requires implementation of a stormwater management plan for the entire system, designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4, including discharges from industrial and construction sources. Industrial and construction sites are typically required to comply with sediment and erosion control practices, inspection, and reporting requirements imposed by the MS4.

In comparison, eligible industrial and construction activities that discharge to a receiving water, either directly or indirectly through an MS4, are required to obtain NPDES permit coverage, typically through the 2008 MSGP (for industrial activities) or the CGP (for construction activities). Once covered under either of these permits, the

operator of the facility is required to comply with applicable technology- and water quality-based effluent limitations.

If an industrial operator discharges to/through an MS4, the industrial facility's "point of compliance" is where the discharge enters the MS4. If an MSGP permittee discharges pollutants into an MS4, the city can cite the permittee for failure to comply with requirements imposed by the MS4. A municipality's MS4 permit does not eliminate the requirement for an industrial facility to apply for MSGP coverage.

A city's MS4 permit does not supersede or eliminate the requirement for the city/municipality to comply with the 2008 MSGP requirements when the city/municipality is engaged in industrial activities that result in an industrial stormwater discharge. If a municipality conducts industrial activities at a municipal facility as defined in the MSGP, and there are stormwater discharges from those activities to waters of the United States, the municipality must obtain authorization to discharge this industrial stormwater under the MSGP.

Q14: The "Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007" requires all federal development and redevelopment projects with a footprint above 5,000 square feet to achieve predevelopment hydrology to the "maximum extent technically feasible". What must Federal facilities do to comply with this requirement?

A14: Guidance regarding this Act is under development. When it is available, EPA-Region 10 will notify Federal facilities of this information.

Q15: Should we submit paper or electronic versions of our NOI, monitoring reports and other records? Which is easier?

A15: You may submit NOIs in either format. An electronic NOI is processed more quickly, and thus may be easier. In Part 7.6.1, regarding EPA Addresses, paper copies of any reports required in Part 6 and 7, not otherwise submitted electronically via EPA's eNOI system (www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) must be sent to one of the following addresses:

Via U.S. mail:
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water, Water Permits Division
Mail Code 4203M, ATTN: MSGP Reports
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Or Via Overnight/Express Delivery:
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water, Water Permits Division
Room 7420, ATTN: MSGP Reports

1201 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20004
Phone number: 202-564-9545

Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination should be submitted using EPA's eNOI system (www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) or sent to EPA's NOI Center (see Appendix G for the address).

All other written correspondence concerning discharges in any State, Indian Country land, Territory, or from any Federal facility covered under this permit and directed to the EPA, including individual permit applications, must be sent to the address of the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed below:

7.6.2 Regional Addresses
7.6.2.10 Region 10: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon (except see Region 9 for Fort McDermitt Reservation), Washington.

U.S. EPA Region 10
Office of Water and Watersheds OWW-130
Stormwater Coordinator
1200 6th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

7.6.3 State and Tribal Addresses.
See Part 9 (States and Tribes) for the addresses of applicable States or Tribes that require submission of information to their agencies.

Q16: If I have questions about the CDX Program or the NOI System, who should I contact?

A16: If you have questions regarding registration, changing your email or your account please visit CDX Frequently Asked Questions (https://cdx.epa.gov/SSL/cdx/FAQ.asp) or contact CDX using the following options:

- **Telephone**: 888-890-1995 (available M-F 8:00 am to 6:00 pm (EST)).
- **E-mail**: Send an e-mail to Technical Support at EPACDX@CSC.COM with "Technical Support" in the Subject line.
- **Fax**: 301-429-3905 (responses sent M-F 8:00 am to 6:00 pm (EST)).

If you have questions about the eNOI system, check the website (www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) or contact the EPA's NOI Processing using the following options:

- **Telephone**: 866-352-7755 (available M-F 8:00 am to 5:00 pm (EST)).
- **E-mail**: Send an e-mail to Technical Support – noi@avanticorporation.com

- **Webform**: Fill out the online form at www.epa.gov/npdes/noicontact

---

Q17: It was previously thought that our facility did not discharge to waters of the U.S. However, the facility does have a stormwater discharge during large storms. What do we do?

A17: If you have now determined that you have a discharge, you must prepare a SWPPP and submit an NOI to be covered under the 2008 MSGP.

Q18: A Superfund/CERCLA operable unit is being managed under Record of Decision, which would otherwise be regulated under the industrial stormwater program. Must this activity obtain stormwater permit coverage? (Example: A former quarry is being managed as part of a CERCLA remediation; must the activity obtain coverage under the MSGP?)

A18: No. The Superfund regulations provide that "no Federal, state or local permit shall be required for the portion of any removal or remedial action conducted entirely on site." (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA], Section 121(e)) However, though Federal facilities and private parties are not required to obtain permits for onsite actions at Superfund sites, both must still comply with all "substantive and procedural requirements" of permit programs. The Congressional intent behind the CERCLA permit exemption was to allow parties to more quickly initiate and continue cleanups without the delay and expense that can sometimes occur in obtaining permits.

Q19: Are discharges of industrial stormwater to a holding tank, or to a retention or detention basin used to collect stormwater, regulated by the MSGP?

A19: Discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity into waters of the U.S. must obtain a NPDES permit; the 2008 MSGP is most often the permit used for such discharges. Any discharge from a tank or basin that is part of a conveyance system for a stormwater discharge associated with an industrial activity identified under Appendix D of the 2008 MSGP is eligible for coverage under the 2008 MSGP. Flows which are channeled into tanks or basins and which do not discharge to receiving waters are not subject to the MSGP. (See NPDES Phase I rule preamble, 55 FR 47966, November 16, 1990). If there is direct injection of stormwater into the ground via a well (known as a Class V well), this is regulated through the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program. This program mandates protections to underground sources of drinking water. See www.epa.gov/ogwdw000/uic/classv.html.

Q20: EPA's 2004 NPDES Compliance Inspection Manual states that where multiple activities with distinct SIC codes exist at a facility, the facility should be classified by

the primary activity. This implies that a small print shop in a large office building at a federal facility would not be considered an industrial facility. Does EPA agree?

A20: In the 2008 MSGP, in Part 1.1.2.1, stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activities and co-located industrial activities are eligible for coverage under the MSGP. "Co-located industrial activities" are defined in Appendix A of the 2008 MSGP as "Any industrial activities, excluding your primary industrial activity(ies), located on-site that are defined by the stormwater regulations at 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). 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 D." The SIC code that corresponds to the primary industrial activity of the individual establishment, regardless of whether it happens to be located in a separately-owned, office building at a federal facility, is the determining factor in deciding whether the facility is eligible for coverage under the 2008 MSGP. Therefore, if the activity described in the question fits the description of one of the industrial sectors listed in Appendix of the 2008 MSGP, then stormwater discharges from that activity must get coverage under the 2008 MSGP.

Q21: Can an individual "industrial facility" within the federal facility make use of the No Exposure Certification for Exclusion from NPDES Stormwater Permitting?

A21: The No Exposure Certification for Exclusion applies to the ***entire*** facility. If some activities are not exposed to stormwater, then it should be noted in the SWPPP that those areas are not exposed. However, once covered under the 2008 MSGP, the permittee must inspect those areas that are not exposed to stormwater during the comprehensive site inspection to ensure that those areas continue to have no exposure to stormwater, and that there is no tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.

Q22: Should a facility obtain MSGP coverage for the entire site or does it apply for individual NOIs for each industrial activity and/or facility on the site?

A22. The base can submit one NOI listing out all sectors that are covered by the 2008 MSGP. For those Federal facilities with multiple industrial facilities, which submitted a single NOI for the 2000 MSGP, may do the same for the 2008 MSGP.

<u>Questions related to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan</u>

Q23: Can records be stored separately if too voluminous to be with SWPPP?

A23: As the operator conducts inspections, monitoring, corrective actions, and other permit implementation activities, he/she will generate additional records, such as inspection reports and monitoring results. Keep this additional documentation on-site with the SWPPP, and ensure these records are accessible, complete, and up-to-date so

that they demonstrate your full compliance with the conditions of your permit. As a general matter, any compliance records required to be kept pursuant to Part 5.4 of the 2008 MSGP, are not intended to be incorporated as part of the SWPPP, but instead to be kept on site in the same general area as the SWPPP so they may be accessed easily by any inspectors. Therefore, the answer to the question is "yes", the records are intended to be stored separately from the SWPPP; however, all records must be kept on-site, in the same general location as the SWPPP.

Q24. What constitutes acceptable training for your SWPPP team?

A24. Part 2.1.2.9 of the 2008 MSGP specifies that training must "cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits in this Part, and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit." Beyond this minimum requirement, EPA has not included additional criteria for the training. However, various organizations provide training on inspecting stormwater control measures and EPA encourages individuals to pursue additional training to gain additional knowledge and understanding of proper operation of practices appropriate for reducing pollutants in runoff. As an example, one can find training opportunities via the International Erosion Control Association, http://www.ieca.org/education/

Q25: For the routine inspection, do you need two people or one super-qualified person?

A25. Qualified personnel must conduct the routine facility inspections with at least one member of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team participating. The intent of this requirement is not to require any particular facility officer to participate in inspections. Rather the intent is to ensure that inspections are carried out by qualified personnel. By requiring that inspectors be formally identified as part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team, this will help ensure that they are properly trained to carry out effective inspections.

Q26: What do we do if there is just a seasonal presence of our industrial activity, e.g., a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter station, that ceases to exist in the winter? What do we do about stormwater discharges when there is no industrial activity occurring?

A26. Despite the fact that the facility is seasonally inactive and unstaffed, permit coverage is required during all such periods. If a facility is seasonally inactive **and** unstaffed, the operator should provide such information on the NOI form. See Section D.7 of the NOI form in Appendix G of the 2008 MSGP. Note that if the facility begins permit coverage during a season in which it is inactive and unstaffed, the operator should provide such details in the text field provided in Section D.7.b.2. Additionally, to invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP pursuant to Part 5.1.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive

requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume quarterly facility inspections.

During the seasons of inactivity, such facilities are relieved of the requirement to conduct benchmark monitoring (if applicable) during the corresponding monitoring periods (Part 6.2.1.3 of the 2008 MSGP), the requirement to conduct quarterly routine facility inspections (Part 4.1.3 of the 2008 MSGP), and the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments (Part 4.2.3 of the 2008 MSGP) as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater.

Q27: If my industrial activity doesn't clearly fit the SIC Code that it was assigned to, what should I do? Do I need to get coverage under the MSGP?

A27: If your primary industrial activity has been assigned a SIC Code and you discharge stormwater, you are required to obtain permit coverage, and you would be eligible for coverage under the 2008 MSGP, even if the activity does not clearly fit within that SIC code. If there is any uncertainty about whether the facility falls within a particular SIC code, you should contact EPA for assistance in making the determination of applicability. If it is determined that your facility is eligible for 2008 MSGP coverage, be sure to tailor your SWPPP to reflect the ***actual*** activities that occur at your facility so that the pollution prevention measures employed at the facility for stormwater runoff are sufficient.

Q28: We have a quarry at our Federal facility. What do we need to do?

A28: If there are stormwater discharges to waters of the U.S. from the industrial activity (specified in Appendix D of the MSGP) at the quarry, then coverage under an NPDES permit is required. Typically, facilities elect to seek coverage under the 2008 MSGP. It is likely that the quarry falls within one of the SIC codes corresponding to Sector J in the 2008 MSGP. Whoever is the operator of the quarry, that entity or person must get permit coverage.

Q29: If we had spills at our facility, how far back in time must we report?

A29: You are required to document in your SWPPP all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at exposed areas of the site for the previous 3 years prior to the date the SWPPP is prepared. See Part 5.1.3.3.

Q30: What is the minimum volume for spills that we need to report?

A30: There is no minimum specified in the 2008 MSGP. The permit requires reporting of "significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas." See Part 5.1.3.3 of the permit. Significant spills have been defined by EPA to include releases within a 24-hour period of hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act and Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Q31: Must the federal facility's SWPPP include a map of past spills throughout the facility, or just at the "industrial facilities"?

A31: Please see Part 5.1.2 of the permit; the site description must include "locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.1.3.3 have occurred." It is for the entire facility, not just the industrial areas. Significant spills have been defined by EPA to include releases within a 24-hour period of hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act and Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Questions Related to Sector P, K, J

Q32. Please confirm that only those transportation related facilities with vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations are required to obtain industrial stormwater discharge permits.

A32: In 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(viii), transportation facilities are defined as: "Transportation facilities classified by the SIC codes listed below **which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations**. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under categories (I)-(vii) or (ix)-(xi) are associated with industrial activity, and need permit coverage.

If your facility has stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activities and co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A and included in Appendix D, then you are required to obtain NPDES permit coverage for such discharges. One of the options for permit coverage for such a facility is the 2008 MSGP.

Q33: 40 CFR 122.26(b)(iv) refers to "Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA". Does that mean only TSDFs as defined by RCRA are required to obtain industrial stormwater permits?

The term "including" is the kicker. Does the language of the rule mean only TSDFs operating under a RCRA TSDF permit (or interim status) are considered industrial under the NPDES stormwater regulations and thus required to obtain industrial stormwater permits? Does that mean that a hazardous waste generator or <90 day storage facility is not considered industrial for stormwater permitting purposes?

A33: In previous guidance for the industrial stormwater permit, it has been determined that a facility storing hazardous waste less than 90 days is **not** required to submit an application.

It is EPA's intent to cover those facilities that are operating under interim status or permit under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) subtitle C. As such, only facilities meeting the definition of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility under RCRA are expressly included in this category. A facility that stores hazardous waste less than 90 days is not considered to be a treatment, storage, or disposal facility, and therefore is not required to submit a storm water permit application.

If the primary SIC code of a facility is not covered under the regulations, but there is a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility (TSDF) on site, that TSDF subject to storm water permitting requirements. If the hazardous waste TSDF is or should be operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and. Recovery Act (RCRA), regardless of the facility's primary activity, the storm water discharges from that portion of the site are subject to the narrative definition of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity under category (iv).

Q34: Must inactive gravel pits obtain industrial stormwater permits?

A34: Inactive and unstaffed sites are required to obtain permit coverage, and are eligible for coverage under the 2008 MSGP. Depending on the circumstances, inactive and unstaffed sites may be subject to more flexible requirements under the permit. See Parts 4.1.3, 4.2.3, and 6.2.1.3, as well as Parts 8.G, 8.H, and 8.J if the site is a mining facility.

<u>Questions Related to Sector S – Air Transportation</u>

Q35: If our facility includes activities that occur seasonally, e.g., deicing operations for air transportation, must we do the analytical sampling out of season?

A35. You are only required to conduct benchmark monitoring during the seasonal timeframe during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Refer to Parts 8.S.3.2 and 8.S.6 of the 2008 MSGP.

Q36: How does an operator of a Sector S facility determine the average annual usage rate of de-icing chemicals? How do de-icing volume limits apply when multiple entities/tenants share adjoining properties?

A36: As described in the 2008 MSGP fact sheet on page 135, the "average annual usage rate," which determines whether deicing-related benchmark parameter monitoring must be done, is determined by averaging the total amounts of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used for the three previous calendar years by the airport authority plus all tenants. It is recognized that dilution of chemicals is standard procedure, so the pre-dilution volumes of the chemicals should be used.

Q37: Can EPA Region 10 confirm when the Agency will propose the effluent limit guideline (ELG) for deicing chemicals?

A37: Not at this time. EPA's Office of Science and Technology is evaluating the impacts of deicing activities at airports, and will propose an ELG for deicing chemicals in the near future. Check the following EPA website for updates, and/or to sign up to be on the email list for this topic: http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/guide/airport/

Q38: Can operators at Sector S facilities ignore deicing chemicals which are not explicitly named in the MSGP 2008?

A38: No. The 2008 MSGP requires adequate management of all potential sources of pollutants to discharges of stormwater. Chemicals that are specifically named in the 2008 MSGP are those used to determine whether benchmark monitoring is required.

Q39. What does "dry weather discharge of de-icing chemicals" mean?

A39: The phrase "dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals" means that there is a discharge of deicing chemicals that is not associated with a storm event or snowmelt. Such discharges are prohibited under the 2008 MSGP, and constitute violations of the Clean Water Act. Please see Part 8.S.2.2.

Q40: Does the de-icing chemical section apply to runways as well as airplanes?

A40: Yes

Q41: How will the new effluent guidelines be integrated with the MSGP (e.g., will the MSGP be amended at that time to include airport deicing discharges in Table 2-1)?

A41. Following promulgation of the airport deicing ELG, EPA will incorporate relevant effluent limits into the next MSGP, to be issued in 2013.

Q42: Can operators at Sector S facilities ignore deicing chemicals which are not explicitly named in the MSGP 2008?

A42: No. The 2008 MSGP requires adequate management of all potential sources of pollutants to discharges of stormwater. Chemicals that are specifically named in the 2008 MSGP are those used to determine whether benchmark monitoring is required. If the chemical is not named in the permit, then no benchmark monitoring is required. However, even though the deicing chemical utilized at the facility is not explicitly named in the 2008 MSGP, it is a pollutant source that must be controlled as any other pollutant source under the terms of the permit.

Questions Related to Sector Q

Q43: Is there a definition of size regarding water transportation or its activities?

A43: No, there is no minimum or maximum size for this sector. The 2008 MSGP addresses those water transportation facilities that perform vessel and equipment fluid changes, mechanical repairs, parts cleaning, sanding, blasting, welding, refinishing, painting, fueling, vessel and vehicle exterior washdown. Please see Part 8.Q.1 regarding stormwater discharges for this sector, and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i-ix, xi) for the definition of industrial activities under stormwater.

Questions Related to Federal Facilities

Q44: Why would a Federal facility need an MSGP? Only when the specific SICs are on base?

A44: If your Federal facility has industrial activities under SIC Codes listed in Appendix D of the 2008 MSGP and you have stormwater discharges associated with those activities, you must obtain permit coverage, and you are eligible for authorization under the MSGP.

Q45: What if I operate a gravel pit that I am leasing from a state or federal land agency? Am I responsible as the operator to get MSGP coverage?
I am a regional tribal corporation in Alaska, and I own a gravel pit but I don't operate it. Do I have to get coverage?
What if a state agency operates a gravel pit with a private company? Who is responsible for MSGP coverage?

A45: The operator as defined in the MSGP is the one who must comply with the permit requirements.

Any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the two criteria:

- The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to modify those activities

or…

- The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

Q46: Who would be liable for noncompliance with the permit at a Federal facility: the contractor, the Federal facility, etc.?

A46: The operator as defined in the MSGP is the one who must comply with the permit requirements.

Any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the two criteria:

- The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to modify those activities

or…

- The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit)

If an operator (per the definition of "operator" in the Construction General Permit and the MSGP) is found to be in violation of the Permit(s), then that entity or person would receive a Notice of Violation. If a contractor is an operator, then the violation would be sent to them. Whoever is an operator per the Permit(s), that entity or person must comply with the Permit(s).

Questions Related to Monitoring and Reporting

Q47: When must I begin reporting for the 2008 MSGP?

A47: Once your facility is covered under the 2008 MSGP, some reporting requirements apply immediately, while others apply based on the next complete monitoring period. For instance, the requirement to report to Region 10 within 24 hours if any permit noncompliance may endanger health or the environment applies immediately upon coverage under the permit. For reporting benchmark monitoring results, however, a permitted facility is required to start reporting results from samples that are taken during the first complete monitoring quarter (Part 6.1.7).

Q48: When must I begin benchmark sampling at my facility?

A48: Part 6.1.7 of the 2008 MSGP states:
"Monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following either April 1, 2009 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later. If your monitoring is required on a quarterly basis (e.g., benchmark monitoring), you must monitor at least once in each of the following 3-month intervals:

January 1 – March 31;
April 1 – June 30;
July 1 – September 30; and
October 1 – December 31."

Q49. Can the permittee submit monitoring results? (The drinking water program requires that data be submitted to EPA directly by the analytical lab).

A49. Yes, EPA expects the permittee to submit the monitoring results for their facility.

Q50. How does an operator document that elevated "natural background" levels are causing the benchmark exceedances monitored at the facility?

A50. Part 6.2.1.2 of the MSGP 2008 states:
"You document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required in Part 5.4, your supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. You must include in your supporting rationale any data previously collected by you or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in your stormwater discharge."

The MSGP 2008 Fact sheet further clarifies the topic of natural background levels beginning on page 103; specifically, documentation of elevated background levels:

"The following information, describing the rationale for claiming the natural background exception, must be documented and kept onsite with the facility's SWPPP:

- Map showing the reference site location in relation to facility along with available land
  cover information
- Reference site and test site elevation
- Available geology and soil information for reference and test sites
- Photographs showing site vegetation
- Site reconnaissance survey data regarding presence of roads, outfalls, or other humanmade structures
- Records from relevant state or federal agencies indicating no known mining, forestry, or
- other human activities upstream of the proposed reference site

The background concentration of a pollutant in runoff from a non-human impacted reference site in the same watershed should be determined by evaluation of ambient monitoring data or by using information from a peer-reviewed publication or a local, state, or federal government publication specific to runoff or stormwater in the immediate region. Studies that are in other geographic areas, or are based on clearly different topographies or soils, are not eligible. When no data are available, and there are no known sources of the pollutant, the background concentration should be assumed to be zero."

Q51: How do I determine if the pollution in my stormwater discharge is due to natural background occurrence of the pollutant?

A51: The permittee must notify EPA when submitting its monitoring data that it is claiming the exception for natural background pollutant levels and provide a summary of the natural background conditions that justify the exception. The full justification for this exception must be kept on-site with the facility's additional documentation (see Part 5.4), and made available to EPA on request.

Q52: When do we need to submit our annual report? Is there a particular date? Is it keyed off of our permit authorization date?

A52: You must submit the annual report to EPA within 45 days (postmark date) after conducting the comprehensive site inspection. Please see Part 7.2 and Part 4.3.1 for more information.

Q53: Does previous benchmark sampling carry over from old permit to the new permit?

A53: No, you must conduct your sampling in accordance with the requirements of the 2008 MSGP. Your previous benchmark monitoring data must be summarized in your SWPPP, pursuant to Part 5.1.3.6.

Q54: Does the MSGP apply to portable asphalt plants? Does it always apply to asphalt plants or are there situations where they may be able to escape being subject to it?

A54: Yes. The MSGP applies to portable asphalt plants. Stormwater discharges from a portable asphalt batch plants can also be permitted as a "support activity" when it directly supports a specific construction site; in that situation, the construction site operator obtains coverage under the CGP.

Provided that there are stormwater discharges from the asphalt plant to receiving waters, such plants are always subject to the permit - alternatively, if there are no discharges of stormwater runoff, there is no need for an NPDES discharge permit.

Q55: Does a company/facility make the decision that they will not have discharges to receiving waters or does EPA? If the facility makes that call, are they obligated to tell EPA?

A55: In general, the facility operator provides the initial determination as to the receiving water that receives discharges from its property. Ultimately, EPA may override this initial determination after consideration of the site's specific circumstances. If the facility determines that there is no discharge of stormwater to receiving waters, and relies on this determination to not seek coverage under an NPDES permit, the facility assumes the risk of being found to discharge stormwater without a permit, should EPA find that the initial determination of no discharge was made in error. Therefore, EPA advises that if you are in doubt about whether there is a discharge, be conservative and seek coverage under an NPDES permit for stormwater releases from your property.

Q56: Does your permit have generally applicable best management practices (BMPs) to control stormwater or would BMPs be created on a site-specific basis? Along that line, do the BMPs or other requirements normally have setback (from waterbodies) requirements?

A56: Yes, there are some generally applicable BMPs for all facilities seeking coverage under the the 2008 MSGP or 2008 CGP; however, EPA notes that the facility operator is ultimately responsible for implementing controls/BMPs necessary to meet applicable effluent limits in Part 2 of the permit and applicable water quality standards.

Both the 2008 MSGP and 2008 CGP require the operator to develop a SWPPP that details exactly what they do at their location to meet the terms and conditions of the permit. The SWPPP also contains the documentation regarding how they are eligible under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) provisions, among other things.

Q57: If I have stormwater discharges to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), where is the outfall that must be monitored? Where the MS4 discharges to waters of the U.S. (the MS4 outfall) or where the industrial facility discharges into the MS4?

A57: To determine where stormwater is discharged from your property, walk the grounds and perimeter of your facility during a storm event to identify where runoff discharges from the site (known as "outfalls"). Outfalls are locations where stormwater exits the facility property, including pipes, ditches, swales, and other structures that transport stormwater. If possible, walk outside the boundary of your facility to identify

outfalls that may not be apparent from within your site. If you discharge into an MS4, you monitor at that outfall that discharges into the MS4 system. Please see the "Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide" for further guidance and information.[3]

Q58: What is meant by "technologically available and economically practicable?" How should I comply with that?

A58: EPA does not expect that the control measures selected, designed, installed, and implemented be highly engineered, complex treatment systems. Rather, the control measures used need to be adequate to meet the effluent limits in Part 2.1 and any water quality-based effluent limits that EPA determines are necessary to meet TMDL or antidegradation-related requirements. The technology-based standard for the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures is that level of control that will "reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice." See Part 2. EPA has not defined a minimum storm event around which to design control measures, but rather is using a case-by-case best professional judgment approach that recognizes the tremendous variability among sites and between different climatic conditions in different parts of the country. EPA expects that facilities will consider the best industry practices when determining which particular control measure to implement at their site; selecting practices that are clearly subpar will violate the technologically available and economically practicable standard in the permit

The selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures must also be "in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturers specifications." See Part 2.1. For this reason, if EPA finds that control measures have been improperly selected, designed, installed, or implemented at a particular site, in clear defiance of good engineering practice and/or in such a way that ignores applicable manufacturers specifications to the detriment of the effectiveness of the control measure, then a permit violation will have occurred. However, if a particularly intense storm event overwhelms the site's control measures in such a way that they did not perform as intended, this may nevertheless not be considered a violation as long as the operator had properly selected and designed the controls to in conformance with the standard for selection and design in Part 2.

Q59: Do you have to monitor for hardness in marine waters?

A59: No. As the "hardness" of seawater is considerably large and its assimilative capacity regarding metals is high, the benchmarks for hardness-dependent metals are those associated with the greatest hardness: 250+ mg/L.

---

[3] Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide:
http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf

However, permittees should remain cognizant of state water quality standards for the benchmark pollutants in marine waters.

Q60: How do we get the right number of samples through the year?

A60: In preparing for monitoring at your site, you need to determine the type of monitoring requirements that correspond to each outfall. The type of monitoring requirements to which you are subject will differ according to your permit. Different monitoring requirements may also apply to individual outfalls on your property based on the type of industrial activity discharging to that point, and even the receiving water to which you are discharging. Using your permit, determine the type of monitoring requirements to which your specific facility is subject, and document in your SWPPP the specific monitoring requirements that applies to each outfall, including the frequency of monitoring and the specific parameters that must be monitored.

Q61: When is sampling required?

A61: Please see Part 6 and your sector-specific requirements.

Q62: What reports do we need to submit to EPA?

A62: Please see Part 7 of the Permit.

<u>Questions Regarding Endangered Species Act /National Historic Properties Act issues</u>

Q63: How do we get concurrence from NMFS?

A63: Please review Part 1.1.4.5 and Appendix E of the Permit.

Q64: How would stormwater affect Historic properties?

A64: See Appendix F for a complete discussion of issues related to the potential effects of stormwater discharges on historic properties. Consider the following discussion from Appendix F:

> "EPA does not anticipate effects on historic properties from the pollutants in the stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges from these industrial facilities. Thus, to the extent EPA's issuance of this general permit authorizes discharges of such constituents, confined to existing stormwater channels or natural drainage areas; the permitting action does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties.

"In addition, the overwhelming majority of sources covered under this permit will be facilities that are seeking renewal of previous permit coverage. These existing dischargers should have already addressed NHPA issues in the 2000 MSGP as they were required to certify that they were either not affecting historic properties or they had obtained written agreement from the applicable State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) regarding methods of mitigating potential impacts. Both existing and new dischargers must follow the historic property screening procedures to determine their eligibility. EPA is not aware of any impacts on historic properties from activities covered under the 2000 MSGP, or, for that matter, any need for a written agreement. Therefore, to the extent this permit authorizes renewal of prior coverage without relevant changes in operations, it has no potential to have an effect on historic properties.

"EPA believes this permit may have some potential to have an effect on historic properties where permittees construct and/or install stormwater control measures that involve subsurface disturbance and impact less than one (1) acre of land to comply with this permit. (Ground disturbances of one (1) acre or more require coverage under a different permit, the Construction General Permit.) Where you have to disturb the land through the construction and/or installation of control measures, there is a possibility that artifacts, records, or remains associated with historic properties could be impacted. Therefore, if you are establishing new or altering existing control measures to manage your stormwater that will involve subsurface ground disturbance of less than one (1) acre, you will need to ensure (1) that historic properties will not be impacted by your activities or (2) that you have consulted with the appropriate SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative regarding measures that would mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties."

Q65: When I go to the sector-specific benchmark requirements in the MSGP, I see that none of the named sectors have benchmark monitoring for requirements for pH. I do note that all of the named sectors (except Sector G) have pH as an effluent limit. Am I missing something? Should MSGP permittees in Alaska assume that the sector-specific pH effluent limits are 6.5 to 8.5?

A65: With regard to 2008 MSGP Part 9 Alaska-specific requirements, there are typographical errors in section 9.10.1.7, which indicate that benchmark monitoring concentrations for pH and turbidity for Sectors, A, E, E, G, J, K, L, O, and S have been changed to uphold Alaska Water Quality Standards. Specifically, where benchmark monitoring for pH and turbidity is required for the sectors stated, the allowable benchmark concentration for pH has been changed from the value stipulated in Section 8 (6.0-9.0) to the new value stipulated in Section 9 (6.5-8.5). Where benchmark monitoring for pH and turbidity is not required for the sectors stated, but effluent limits for pH and turbidity are, the effluent limit values have been changed from 6.0-9.0 to 6.5-8.5.

Q66: Can multiple tenants at an industrial site (airport, industrial park) who require coverage under the MSGP act as co-permittees, prepare one SWPPP and conduct monitoring jointly? Or must they each prepare a separate SWPPP and monitor separately?

A66: In Appendix A of the 2008 MSGP, "Operator" is defined as:

> "any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria:
> (i) The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to modify those activities; or
> (ii) The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

Thus, it is possible that there may be more than one operator at a facility.
Using airports as an example, an airport typically operates under a single management organization known as the airport "authority" which in most cases is a public agency. Airline carriers and other fixed base operators (e.g., fueling companies and maintenance shops) that have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business on airport property are commonly referred to as "tenants" of the airport.

Tenants may be of two types—those that are regulated as stormwater dischargers associated with industrial activities under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and those that are not. The operator and the tenants of the airport that conduct industrial activities as described above, or as described anywhere in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) and which have stormwater discharges, are required to apply for coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit for the discharges from their areas of operation. Where an airport has multiple operators (airport authority and tenants) that have stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, as described above, **each operator is required to apply for coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit. This may be done as separate operators or may be done as co-permittees.** Each individual party must submit a Notice Of Intent (NOI) to be covered under the Permit. Ultimately, the operator(s)/owner(s) of the stormwater outfalls from the airport is(are) responsible for compliance with all terms and conditions of the Permit. The airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development and implementation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan.[4]

Q67: Who should we call when we have questions like these? Is there an EPA stormwater hotline?

[4] Federal Register. Vol. 60, No. 189, 50998. Friday, September 29, 1995.
http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes/docs/msgp/sfp.pdf

A67: You may direct your questions to the EPA Region 10 Office in Seattle. You may contact:

Julie Congdon, Stormwater Compliance Assistance Coordinator
Office of Compliance & Enforcement, NPDES Unit
United States Environmental Protection Agency – Region 10
206.553.2752 or 1.800.424.4372, x. 2752
congdon.julie@epa.gov

Michael Le, Stormwater Industrial Permits
Office of Water & Watersheds, NPDES Permits Unit
United States Environmental Protection Agency – Region 10
206.553.1099 or 1.800.424.4372, x. 1099
le.michael@epa.gov