State of New Jersey

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BOB MARTIN
Commissioner

September 14, 2017

To: Distribution List

RE: Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit (R13) Minor Modification Permit Action
New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Permit No. NJ0141950

Dear Interested Party:

This letter is written to provide notification that the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) issued a final Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit (R13) Minor Modification Permit Action. This permit action corrects the following errors noted in the R13 General Permit issued on July 17, 2017 and effective September 1,2017:

- Correction of Sample Types specified in Part III, Table III-L-I for the Surface Water WCR. Sample types were noted as "Estimated" for all parameters, and were corrected to either "Calculated" or "Measured."

- Correction of the Monitoring Period for the parameter Time of Sample Collection to specify the twelve month period of "January thru December" rather than the three month period "January thru March."

These changes only impact the recently renewed R13 Master General Permit, as authorizations previously issued under the expired R13 General Permit were consistent with the above noted language changes.

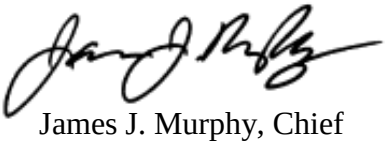
This modification is effective RETROACTIVE to the effective date of the permit. This permit package contains only those sections of the permit that are directly affected by this permit action (i.e. Part III, Table III-L-1)).

Authorizations under this renewed General Permit have yet to be issued, therefore there is no impact on A summary of the significant and relevant comments received on the draft action during the public comment period, the Department's responses, and an explanation of any changes from the draft have been included in the Response to Comments document and the attached Fact Sheet. The final permit package is available at http://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/r13.htm.

All required monitoring results reported on Monitoring Report Forms (MRFs) shall be electronically submitted to the Department via NJDEP's Electronic Monitoring Report Form (MRF) Submission Service. The permittee must enroll at www.nj.gov/dep/online. Questions regarding the EDI Online System should be directed to Permit Administration Section at (609) 984-4428, or by email to NJPDES_EDI_SIGNUP@dep.nj.gov.

Questions or comments regarding the final action should be addressed to Lisa Hoare at (609) 633-7021

Sincerely,



James J. Murphy, Chief
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control

Enclosure

c: Permit Distribution List

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New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Quality
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Comments were received on the draft NJPDES Permit Renewal No. NJ0141950 (Mining and Quarrying General Permit, R13) issued on November 15, 2016. The thirty (30) day public comment period began on November 15, 2016 when the Public Notice was published in the *Atlantic City Press, Star Ledger, The Trenton Times* and the *DEP Bulletin*. The public comment period ended on December 16, 2016. The following persons commented during the public comment period:

1. Casey Clayton, Clayton Sand Company, in a letter dated December 15, 2016;
2. Douglas E. Ruhlin, Resource Management Association, in a letter dated December 14, 2016;
3. Stephen O'Reilly, Manager of Regulatory Affairs, Tilcon New York Inc., in a letter dated December 14, 2016;
4. William Layton, Executive Director, NJ Concrete and Aggregate Association, in a letter dated December 16, 2016;
5. Philip K. Beachem, President, NJ Alliance for Action, in an email dated December 14, 2016;
6. Samuel Ricci, Jr., Engineer, Ricci Bros. Sand Company Inc. in a letter dated December 15, 2016; and
7. Scott M. Milne, in an email dated December 16, 2016.

A summary of the timely and significant comments received on the draft Mining and Quarrying General Permit (MQGP), the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) responses to these comments, and an explanation of any changes made to the MQGP between the draft and final permit action have been included below. A specific listing of changes made to the MQGP between the draft and final permit action can be found in the Final MQGP Fact Sheet.

1. COMMENT:
   As drafted, the proposed permit would introduce the use of chemical flocculants to remove particulates from "process water" prior to discharge to ground or surface water. Sand dredging does not require flocculants because the "process water" is discharged into a basin where the water percolates into the ground, removing particulates, and the water ends up back in the lake. (1)

   RESPONSE:
   The MQGP does not require the use of chemical flocculants or other settling aids. Mining operations that choose to utilize settling aids must follow procedures specified in the permit (See Part IV.C.4), and stormwater or process wastewater that is treated with flocculants or other settling aids cannot be discharged to unlined basins (See Part IV.C.5.b). Water used strictly for suction dredging in sand mining operations does not require treatment or monitoring, provided that this water is returned directly to the barrow pit without being used for other purposes or combined with other wastewater. Also see Response to Comment 5 below. No change was made to the permit based on this comment.

2. COMMENT:
   In addition to the flocculants, massive structural impoundments will be needed to capture the "process water" for treatment and discharge. These structural impoundments will require

maintenance, as the fine sand particles will need periodic removal to allow the treatment of the "process water" to continue. (1)

RESPONSE:
The MQGP does not require sand mining operations to impound, treat, or monitor water extracted from and returned to the sand mining pit. Water used strictly for suction dredging in sand mining operations does not require treatment or monitoring, provided that this water is returned directly to the borrow pit without being used for other purposes or combined with other wastewater. Also see Responses to Comments 1 and 5. No change was made to the permit based on this comment.

3. COMMENT:
Potable well water has a pH of approximately 3.20 in the Pinelands. The permit proposes an effluent limit of 4.50 for pH in the Pinelands. This seems like an arbitrary number, and chemical treatment will be required to meet this limit. (1)

RESPONSE:
This comment was addressed in Response to Comments 12 and 22 below.

4. COMMENT:
The current R13 permit does not need to be made more complex for sand mining operations through wording that addressed chemical addition, points of failure and maintenance. This language is inappropriate for the R13 permit, and it should not be allowed to migrate into the RSG permit. Sand mining is a benign manufacturing process. Is the Department trying to do away with one of the few industries left in southern NJ? (1)

RESPONSE:
As with the RSG Permit, the MQGP has no additional requirements for water extracted from and returned to the sand mining pit during sand dredging and sand washing operations. Both permits allow that water used strictly for suction dredging in sand mining operations does not require treatment or monitoring, provided that this water is returned directly to the borrow pit without being used for other purposes or combined with other wastewater. Also see Responses to Comments 1 and 5. No change was made to the permit based on this comment.

5. COMMENT:
The proposed permit defines sand washing water as "process water" and prohibits its discharge to ground water. Isn't ground water recharge a goal of the DEP Division of Water Supply and the Pinelands Commission? (1)

RESPONSE:
The Department has modified the definition of "process wastewater" to be consistent with the definition in the federal regulations for Mineral Mining and Processing under 40 CFR 436.31 and 436.41. This definition was found in the draft permit under Part IV.B.1.b.xvii. and has been renumbered in the final permit as Part IV.B.1.b.xix. This change clarifies that sand wash water is not a "process wastewater" provided that this water is returned directly to the borrow pit without being used for other purposes or combined with other wastewater. Water extracted from and returned to the sand mining pit during sand washing operations, and water used strictly for suction dredging in sand mining operations, does not require treatment or monitoring, provided that this water is returned directly to the borrow pit without being used for other purposes or combined with other wastewater. Also see Response to Comment 1 above.

6. COMMENT:
Part IV.B.1.b.xvii - Definition of process wastewater includes sand washing water. Part IV.C.1.a states that process wastewater shall not be discharged to ground water unless discharged under a valid NJPDES permit. This prohibition needs to be clarified. It is believed that this prohibition is intended to refer to process wastewater discharges into basins or ponds which were solely and strictly created for the purpose of groundwater infiltration, and not intended to be applied to common mining ponds present at nearly every mining facility. (2, 3)

RESPONSE:
The Department has modified the definition of "process wastewater" to address sand wash water. See Responses to Comments 1 and 5 above.

7. COMMENT:
Part IV.B.2 - Drainage control requires all stormwater from industrial portions of the facility to be discharged through permitted discharge monitoring locations. Does this mean that all internally collected runoff, even that which goes back to a mining pond, must be diverted and directed to a permitted discharge monitoring location? Clarification is needed that stormwater monitoring and drainage control is required only at ponds and basins used solely for stormwater infiltration, and not at mining ponds located within mining facilities used for stormwater collection, mining operations, and the return of sand washing water. (2, 3)

RESPONSE:
The Department agrees that the permit needs clarification. As such, the Department has modified several sections of the permit to clarify this issue. First, the Department added the term and definition of "Borrow Pit" under Part IV.B.1.b.iv. The Department also added Part IV.B.2.a.iii, under Drainage Control. The Department also added Part IV.C.1.c., under Discharges to Ground Water. The Department also modified Part IV.B.2.a.i. to add the phrase "or diverted back to basins" to make it clear that drainage control includes diversion back to basins. These modifications are intended to clarify that monitoring of discharges to mining ponds is not required. Also, see Response to Comment 5 above.

8. COMMENT:
Part IV.C.1 - Groundwater discharge requires that all standing water be gone from a basin within 72 hours, which is unlikely with mining ponds below the water table level. Clarification is needed that the 72-hour requirement be only at ponds or basins used solely for stormwater infiltration, and that it is not required at mining ponds used for stormwater collection, mining operations, and the return of sand washing water. (2, 3)

RESPONSE:
The Department agrees with the commenter that the 72-hour drainage time is applicable to only stormwater infiltration basins, and not the borrow (mining) pit or ponds on site. This language was found in the draft permit under Part IV.C.1.d and h. and has been renumbered in the final permit as Part IV.C.1.e. and i. The language in the final permit at Part IV.C.1.e and i. does specify "infiltration basin(s)" may not have standing water more than 72-hours after a 2 year 24-hour storm event. Additionally, Part IV.C. 5.a. of the permit has been modified to note that borrow pits are not considered basins for purposes of this permit.

9. COMMENT:
Part III, Tables A, C & E - Mine dewatering requires continuous temperature monitoring during times of mine dewatering discharge. This is costly and burdensome, requiring the facility to become a NJ certified temperature private laboratory. Alternatives to continuous monitoring of mine dewatering discharges (e.g. grab sampling, periodic sampling, or composite sampling over the period of time during which the mine dewatering discharge occurs) should be considered. (2, 3)

RESPONSE:
Continuous temperature monitoring for dewatering events, consistent with the Part IV.E.2.a.i. of the expired permit, is essential during mine dewatering activities to ensure that the biota of the receiving stream are not adversely impacted. Continuous monitoring for temperature is not required year round but only for the months outlined in Part III of the permit. No changes to the permit were made based on this comment.

10. COMMENT:
Part III - Past COD monitoring records for the mining industry show very few exceedances. The commenter requests that COD monitoring be removed from the permit as it only serves to add additional cost and complexity without providing any further useful data. (2, 3)

RESPONSE:
The Department has reviewed the data and agrees with the commenter. Review of the DMR data submitted by mining facilities shows COD levels are, in almost all cases, below the limit specified in the permit. 540 of 543 (99.45%) COD data results submitted since 7/1/07 were below the benchmark level of 100 mg/l. Since 1/1/2011, the DMR data shows one (1) result out of 324 (or 0.3%) was above the benchmark level, and the COD average for these 324 results was less than 14 mg/l. As for the one data result above the benchmark, forty-eight (48) subsequent data results submitted by that same company were well below 100 mg/l, with an average of less than 12 mg/l. Additionally, COD is not listed as a benchmark in the 2015 EPA Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP). As such, Part III has been modified to remove COD monitoring from the permit.

11. COMMENT:
Part IV.E.2 - Temperature monitoring details for USEPA approved testing procedure is unnecessary. Simply require all testing be performed according to procedures approved under 40 CFR 136. Request this section be removed. (2, 3)

RESONSE:
The requirements under Part IV.E.2 provide clarity and specificity relative to the temperature monitoring requirement, and are consistent with the expired permit under Part IV.C.5. These same standards are specified under N.J.A.C. 7:18-3.3(a)5, and record retention requirements are consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.6(a). No changes to the permit were made based on this comment.

12. COMMENT:
Part III, Table F - Discharges to Pinelands waters are limited to pH levels between 4.5 to 7.5, possibly causing an unintended impact on the receiving groundwater when natural background pH levels in the Pinelands can be lower than 4.5. The commenter requests that a mechanism be provided in this permit to confirm that discharges from a mining site to any waters possessing a background pH lower than the mandated pH range be acceptable and not a permit violation. (2)

RESPONSE:
For waters designated as PL, the permit has been modified for mine dewatering under Part III to specify a pH range to 3.5-5.5 consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14(b), and allow for a pH range of 4.5-7.5 for waters defined under N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14(d)5.ii. Further, Part IV.B.6.a. has been modified to allow a permittee to request an alternate pH range consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.5.c.1. For stormwater discharges, as provided in Part IV.A.1.a.v, Stormwater Notes, values that are measured below the lower pH limit are not in violation if they are not lower than the measured pH of the precipitation collected on site during the storm event. For mine dewatering, see Response to Comment 22 below.

13. COMMENT:
Part IV.B.4.c - Federal Water Quality Regulations have 100 ppm TSS with no specifics on Mine Dewatering limits. What is the basis for requiring 25 ppm for Mine Dewatering? Please cite the specific NJ law. (4, 5)

RESPONSE:
The limitation is based on a federal standard and not NJ law. The 2015 EPA MSGP specifies effluent limitations that apply to industrial activities. Part 8, Subpart J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), specifically Table 8.J-2, includes TSS limitations that apply to mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities, SIC 1446. The limitations of 25 mg/l monthly average and the 45 mg/l daily maximum are consistent with the noted table, and can be found in the permit in Part III, Table E-1. No change to the permit was made based on this comment.

14. COMMENT:
Part IV.B.4.c - There are no Federal regulations requiring temperature limits on mine dewatering from quarries and mines. What is the basis for requiring quarries and mines to limit temperature of mine dewatering to 72 degrees regardless of the background temperature of the upstream water (which can reach 80 degrees in summer)? Please cite the specific NJ law. (4, 5)

RESPONSE:
The temperature requirement is based on the current New Jersey Surface Water Criteria at N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14(d). Mine dewatering is not a stormwater discharge, in that such a discharge is pumped, drained, or otherwise removed from the mine through the effect of the mine operator. Because of thermal stratifications within the water column, the mine operator has the ability to manage the temperature of the pumped water. Temperature monitoring is essential to ensure that the water discharged into a stream from mine dewatering practices does not adversely affect the biota in streams during crucial breeding times. No change to the permit will be made based on this comment.

15. COMMENT:
Part IV.E.2 - There are no Federal regulations that require continuous temperature monitoring on mine dewatering from quarries and mines. Please cite the specific NJ law. (4, 5)

RESPONSE:
The continuous monitoring for temperature is consistent with the expired permit in Part IV.C.5.a. Further, continuous temperature monitoring is limited to those months specifically identified within Part III of the permit to ensure that mine dewatering operations do not adversely affect the biota of the receiving stream during these most sensitive periods. As noted above, mine dewatering is under the control of the mine operator. Because of the thermal stratifications, temperature variations may

occur as the water is pumped or discharged. In order to comply with the temperature limit specified in the permit, and to verify compliance with the permit, continuous monitoring is required so that the mine operator can ensure that discharged water remains below the temperature limit. No change to the permit will be made based on this comment.

16. COMMENT:
Part III - Monthly mine dewatering monitoring requirements are burdensome on mines and quarries without any reasonable justification. Please cite the specific NJ law. (4, 5)

RESPONSE:
Part II.B.4.a of the permit authorizes mine dewatering discharges to surface water. The monitoring frequency for discharges to surface water are consistent with the requirements under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-14.2. Further, monthly monitoring for mine dewatering is consistent with Part III of the expired permit. No change to the permit will be made based on this comment.

17. COMMENT:
Part IV.B.1.xvii; C.1 & C.4.a - Mines that manufacture sand have basins with discharges to ground water where the sand is produced. The remaining sand and water stays on-site and is not discharged to surface water. The language prohibiting this activity, which is the basis for manufacturing sand, is equivalent to saying that mines that manufacture sand are no longer permitted in NJ. (4, 5)

RESPONSE:
The MQGP does not prohibit sand mining operations. This comment has been previously addressed in Responses to Comments 2 and 5 above.

18. COMMENT:
Part IV.B.2.a.i - Attempting to now regulate drainage control within a quarry mine is completely in contradiction to how a mine operates as mines are constantly changing shape and water accumulates through sheet flow to a discharge point. Since water leaving the facility must meet the requirements, drainage control within a quarry or mine is pointless as the mine is changing daily. (4, 5)

RESPONSE:
Drainage control requirements were previously included under Part IV.A.1. of the expired permit. The purpose of drainage control is to make sure that stormwater runoff from industrial areas does not leave the facility in an uncontrolled manner. As noted in Response to Comment 7 above, the Department has clarified the permit requirements relative to drainage control.

19. COMMENT:
Part III, Table 1 - In the Pine Barrens background pH can be as low as 3. Is the permit requiring mines or quarries to discharge water that will alter the natural pH? (4, 5)

RESPONSE:
This comment is addressed in Responses to Comments 12 above and 23 below.

20. COMMENT:
The EPA doesn't have a standard for mine dewatering, but the NJDEP's interpretation makes mine dewatering equivalent to process wastewater treated water. Request that the permit go to a quarterly or bi-yearly reporting rather than monthly for mine dewatering. (4)

21. RESPONSE:
Mine dewatering activities at facilities eligible for the R13 permit are consistent with those noted in the EPA 2015 MSGP. See Response to Comment 16 above relative to monthly monitoring requirements. No change was made to the permit based on this comment.

22. COMMENT:
The Department should conduct an economic impact study and risk analysis on union employment in NJ resulting from new DEP regulations. The added burden of regulations with no reference in law is a risk to the economy and good paying jobs. (4)

RESPONSE:
NJDEP regulation of the R13 facilities is consistent with the federal regulations under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), and the 2015 EPA MSGP. Regulation of the R13 industry is not new, being that the R13 permit was initially issued in 2005. Seeking an economic impact study and risk analysis on union jobs resulting from new NJDEP regulations is beyond the scope of this permit.

23. COMMENT:
Proposed permit pH range for mine dewatering in FW2(C1) and FW2(NT) is 6.5-8.5. This is very different from 3.3-8.0 (or not lower than background) in the original permit, and different from the 6-9 range in final phase of draft permit. Request previous effluent limits be continued in renewal permit. (6)

RESPONSE:
The pH limitation of 6.5-8.5 for FW2 waters is consistent with the Surface Water Quality standards under N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14 (d)5.i. For waters designated as PL, the permit has been modified for mine dewatering under Part III to specify a pH range to 3.5-5.5 consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14(b), and allows for a pH range of 4.5-7.5 for waters defined under N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14(d)5.ii. Further, Part IV.B.6.a. has been modified to allow a permittee to request an alternate pH range consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.5.c.1. See also Response to Comment 12 above.

24. COMMENT:
The only allowance for background pH is in the Pinelands (4.5-8.5). Won't be able to meet dewatering pH minimum of 6.5 when background stream conditions are 4.5, and current allowable minimum could be as low as 3.3. Request renewal permit allow effluent limitations based on background stream conditions. (6)

RESPONSE:
See Responses to Comments 12 and 23 above.

25. COMMENT:
Request revising R13 draft to apply requirements equally, as per the RSG permit, allowing the return of sand “wash water” from dredge operations back to the borrow pit along with incidental storm water runoff from around the borrow pit. Request removing language requiring R13 permittees to treat dredge wash “return water” as an effluent that needs treatment and monitoring. (7)

RESPONSE:
As noted in Response to Comment 5 above, the definition of process wastewater no longer includes sand washing water. Water extracted from and returned to the sand mining pit during sand washing operations, and water used strictly for suction dredging in sand mining operations, does not require treatment or monitoring provided that this water is returned directly to the borrow pit without being

used for other purposes or combined with other wastewater. See also Response to Comment 7 above.

26. COMMENT:
If unnecessary regulations are enacted in the R13 Permit, they could be added to the RSG permit in the future. The added complexities and costs are unjustified. (7)

RESPONSE:
Although the RSG and the R13 are both mining and quarrying permits, they are substantially different permits. RSG permits have no discharge to surface water. The R13 permit covers a broader list of activities, including asphalt and concrete operations that may be on-site, and can have stormwater associated with industrial activity, discharges to ground or surface water, and mine dewatering discharges to surface water. Comments and concerns relative to the RSG permit are outside the scope of this response document.

27. COMMENT:
The Pine Barrens needs to keep the few industries it has, especially the low risk ones. The unfair treatment between RSG and R13 permittees only serves to drive up the cost of sand and aggregate products in NJ.

RESPONSE:
See Responses to Comments 4, 22, 25, and 26 above.

FACT SHEET

MINING AND QUARRYING STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT RENEWAL
Final Permit No. NJ0141950 PI ID # 50577
July 17, 2017

This final permit regulates discharges of stormwater to surface and ground water, and from mine dewatering to surface water, at facilities that engage in mining and quarrying, and/or processing of aggregate materials. On November 15, 2016, the Department issued Draft New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination (NJPDES) Permit No. NJ0141950 and received comments on same until December 16, 2016. After review and response to comments received the Department has determined to issue a final permit. A separate Response to Comments document is attached.

BACKGROUND

Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1972), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, and the Water Quality Act of 1987, a facility with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity must obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. On November 16, 1990, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated the regulatory definition of "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity". The USEPA identifies eleven different major categories of facilities of which category (iii) includes SIC codes 10 through 14 including active or inactive mining operations.

The USEPA delegated authority to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) to issue NPDES permits under the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES, N.J.A.C. 7:14A *et seq*.) for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activities from point or nonpoint sources. The Department also regulates stormwater discharges to surface water and ground water (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1 *et seq*.). Stormwater discharges from industrial activities to ground water are also regulated pursuant to New Jersey's Water Pollution Control Water Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 *et seq*.), the Requirements for Discharges to Groundwater (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7), and the Ground Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9C).

The Department has renewed the Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit (MQGP, NJPDES Master General Permit Number NJ0141950, Discharge Category Code R13), for those facilities engaged in mining and quarrying operations. The MQGP regulates discharges of stormwater to surface and ground water, and mine dewatering discharges to surface water. This includes facilities that have active mining at the site, facilities that may only be involved in the processing and/or storage of aggregate materials, or inactive mines and quarries that have not been closed in accordance with Part II.D of this final permit.

CHANGES TO THE EXPIRED MQGP

The draft renewal permit proposed a number of changes from the expired MQGP which expired on April 30, 2010. These changes were listed in the Draft Fact Sheet and are reiterated below.

Changes made between the draft permit and this final permit are listed separately in the next section of this Final Fact Sheet. Major changes made between the expired permit and the draft renewal permit include:

1. The permit was reformatted to improve readability and clarity and to make the MQGP consistent with other recently issued industry specific stormwater general permits (namely, the Vehicle Recycling - RVR, the Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling – SM2, and the Sand and Gravel – RSG permits). A new section containing acronyms was added to Part IV; and conditions regarding the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (final permit SPPP, Part IV.B.1) and Drainage Control Plan (final permit Part IV.B.2 and 3) were modified in order to be consistent with the above noted permits.

2. The requirement to maintain and submit a Summary Report for Temperature Monitoring (expired permit Part IV.A.8) was removed. While temperature monitoring remains a requirement of the MQGP, the Department no longer needs summary reports. The temperature limits in Part III of the MQGP are intended to maintain the integrity of the streams receiving discharges from these facilities.

3. The Renewal Eligibility section (expired permit Part II.B.2.d) was removed. In addition, the Renewal Report (expired permit part IV.A.7) was removed. The Renewal Eligibility section of the expired permit was intended to ensure that the phased-in monitoring was completed by the permittee before the end of the expired permit cycle. Eligibility requirements are found in Part.II.B.4 of the final permit.

4. Vehicle/equipment rinsing limits and benchmarks (expired permit Part IV.H.4) were removed. Compliance with the final permit equipment/vehicle rinsing BMPs is sufficient to protect water quality. These BMPs (Part IV.F.2 of the final permit) include prohibitions on both the discharge of this rinse water to surface water and the use of detergents. Compliance with the final permit renders monitoring of rinse water unnecessary.

5. The Initial and Final phase language from the expired permit was removed. The facilities authorized under this modification have had time to implement BMPs to meet the final benchmarks and limits in accordance with Part III of the final permit.

6. The requirement for monitoring for Iron (expired permit Part III E-1) and Zinc (expired permit Part IV.A.11) was removed to make the MQGP consistent with the Hot Mix Asphalt Producers Stormwater General Permit (R4). See final permit Part IV.C.3 – Requirements for Facilities with Operating Hot Mix Asphalt Producer Plants and Part III Table III-D-1.

7. The pollutant parameter Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) has been replaced by the pollutant parameter Turbidity for monitoring stormwater discharges from industrial areas and mine dewatering discharges to surface water in Part III of the final permit in order to be consistent with surface water quality criteria (N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14(d)). TDS limitations are still applicable for discharges to ground water.

8. The toxicity monitoring requirement for facilities that use flocculants (expired permit Part IV.C) was removed. The toxicity testing in the expired permit did not reveal a problem with the flocculants tested. This final permit establishes best management practices associated with the use of settling aids and gel logs (Part IV.C.4 of the final permit).

9. Closure requirements (Part II.D of the final permit) were modified in order to be consistent with the Sand and Gravel General Permit (RSG) NJ0201189.

10. This final permit includes ground water monitoring for facilities that have a discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity to ground water. These facilities are required to monitor the influent prior to the discharge to the infiltration basin(s). The discharge shall be monitored and meet the limits and benchmarks in Part III Table III-I-1 of the final permit.

11. The parameter Oil and Grease (O&G) was replaced by Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHC). In March 12, 2007, Federal Register, the EPA Office of Water revised 40 CFR Part 136 and withdrew all analytical methods that use Freon 113 as a solvent. In a letter dated April 1, 2008, the NJDEP Division of Water Quality (DWQ) clarified that Freon-based *Method 413.1* for Oil and grease in aqueous samples be replaced by *Method 1664A N-Hexane Extractable Material (*1664A HEM; Oil and Grease). Since the Oil and grease parameter includes oil and grease of animal and vegetable origin not typically found in the mining industry, the Department is proposing the change to TPHC. An approved analytical method for TPHC is *Method 1664A Silica Gel treated N-Hexane Extractable Material (*1664A SGT-HEM; Non-polar Material). The effluent limits for TPHC retain the existing (original O&G limits) of 10mg/l monthly average, and 15 mg/l daily maximum for mine dewatering events.

12. The Department has prohibited the discharge of process wastewaters (e.g. boiler blowdown, contact cooling water, etc.) to ground or surface waters of the State. These discharges would require a separate NJPDES point source discharge permit. This prohibition does not include wastewater used in suction dredging of deposits in a body of water and returned directly to the body of water without being used for other purposes or combined with other wastewater.

13. As required by the NPDES Electronic Reporting rule at 40 CFR Part 127, all required monitoring results reported on Monitoring Report Forms (MRFs) shall be electronically submitted to the Department via NJDEP's Electronic Monitoring Report Form (MRF) Submission service as of December 21, 2016 (Part II. B.11 of the final permit). This has been changed from the expired permit where paper or electronic copies of MRFs were accepted.

CHANGES TO THE MQGP BETWEEN DRAFT AND FINAL

Changes made between the draft permit and this final permit are listed below. Please see the attached Response to Comments document for a discussion of comments received and an explanation of changes. Where a change was made that is not in response to comments

received, the item ends with the words "Agency Initiated Action." Modified language is described as follows: ~~**deleted language**~~; **inserted language**.

1. Part II.B.4.c was modified as follows in order to provide clarity: *"Stormwater discharges from facilities with "sanitary landfills", ~~**or "hazardous waste landfills",**~~ as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4, **or hazardous waste facilities** that have significant materials exposed, as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12);"* The remainder of this section was renumbered. Agency Initiated Action.

2. Part III, Tables III-A-1, III-C-1, III-E-1, III-H-1, III-J-1 and III-K-1 were modified to delete COD as a pollutant parameter.

3. Part IV.A.1.a, Specific Requirements: Narrative was modified to add a new item vi., which reads, "*For pH limits for mine dewatering to waters designated PL or waters listed under N.J.A.C. 7:9B.1.14(d)5.ii, refer to Part IV.B.6.a.*" The remainder of this section was renumbered.

4. Part IV.B.1.b, Specific Requirements: Narrative was modified to add a new item iv, which reads, "*'Borrow Pit' means any excavation pit that may or may not intersect the ground water table. The common feature of these pits is that they are topographic depressions that are used to extract materials for the facility's operations and are not designed to hold, retain, or treat and/or transmit stormwater and/or wastewater*." The remainder of this section was renumbered.

5. Part IV.B.1.b, Specific Requirements: Narrative was modified to add a new item xii, which reads "*'Mine' means an area of land, surface or underground, actively mined for the purposes of production of sand, gravel, and hard rock from natural deposits*." The remainder of this section was renumbered.

6. Part IV.B.1.b.xix, Specific Requirements: Narrative was modified to revise the definition of "Process Wastewater" as follows: *"Process wastewater" means water used during manufacturing or processing that comes in direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.* ~~***Process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, vehicle washwater, sand washing water, boiler blowdown, leachate and contact cooling water.***~~ ***This term does not include wastewater used in suction dredging of deposits in a body of water and returned directly to the body of water without being used for other purposes or combined with other wastewater.*** *This definition includes the terms commercial wastewater and industrial wastewater as used in 40 CFR Part 503. For purposes of this permit, process wastewater does not include mine dewatering and/or stormwater which comes in contact with aggregate stockpiles.* The remainder of this section was renumbered.

7. Part IV.B.2.a.i, Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit was modified as follows: "*Establish drainage control of all stormwater from industrial portions of the facility and ensure that stormwater from these industrial areas is discharged through permitted discharge monitoring location**(s) or diverted back to basins.**"*

8. Part IV.B.2.a, Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit was modified to add new item iii which reads, "*Monitoring is not required for stormwater discharges to onsite basins, except for those directed to ground water infiltration basins as required under Part IV.C.1.d.*"

9. Part IV.B.4.b, Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit was modified as follows to provide clarity and to make the condition consistent with item 2, above: *For stormwater discharges* ***to surface water****, the permittee shall implement and maintain BMPs designed to meet the numeric effluent limitations in Part III of this permit and the following benchmarks: TSS – 100 mg/l,* ***and*** *Turbidity – 50 NTU****and COD: 120 mg/l****.* Agency Initiated Action.

10. Part IV.B.6.a, Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit was modified to add new item i which reads, "*Mine dewatering to PL waters shall maintain a pH range between 3.5 and 5.5 except as provided in 6.a.ii. below*."

11. Part IV.B.6.a, Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit was modified to add new item ii which reads, "*In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.5(c)1, pH limits outside of the range noted in 6.a.i. above may be established provided that the permittee completes and submits the necessary documentation as noted under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12*."

12. Part IV.C.1, Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit was modified to add new item c which reads, "*Stormwater associated with industrial activity shall not be diverted to a Borrow Pit. This does not include incidental stormwater and return water from the sand/gravel plant washing area*." The remainder of this section was renumbered.

13. Part IV.C.5.a, Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit was modified as follows: "*For the purposes of this permit, "basins" is a collective term used to describe a variety of regulated units at NJPDES permitted facilities. Examples of these basins are infiltration/percolation lagoons, or surface impoundments which may be referenced by this permit****tee*** *as retention, settling, storage or detention ponds, basins, lagoons, lined or unlined basins. The common feature of these basins is that they are topographic depressions or bermed areas designed to hold, retain, or treat and/or transmit stormwater/ground water and/or pollutants.* ***Borrow Pits are not considered to be basins for the purposes of this permit and are not subject to monitoring requirements outlined in Part III of this permit.****"*

14. Part IV.C.5, Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit was modified to add new item d which reads, "*Surface water discharges from Borrow Pits is prohibited*." The remainder of this section was renumbered.

15. Changes were made to correct typographical errors, correct cross references, correct regulatory citations, and provide correct website addresses without changing the meaning of the permit. An example is that Part II.B.1.a.ii was as follows: "*New Facilities – except as prohibited in* ***Part II.****B.4 below*." Such changes are not enumerated or described, here. In addition the link for the Salt Institute's Website was corrected on page

2 of Attachment B and the date on the cover letter of Attachment B date was updated to reflect this change.

BASIS FOR THE FINAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

Sampling and analysis of pollutants associated with mining and quarrying operations are incorporated into this final permit to evaluate the effectiveness of the SPPP and BMPs associated with this MQGP. The effluent parameters chosen for sampling and analysis in Part III, Limits and Monitoring Requirements, for the mining and quarrying industrial activities are consistent with EPA's Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) and State requirements. BMPs required as part of the SPPP are authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.-1251 *et seq*.) and the State Water Pollution Control Act N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 *et seq*. These statutes are implemented by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES, 40 CFR Part 122) and the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES, N.J.A.C. 7:14A) permit programs.

The SPPP is created by the permittee. The SPPP includes the BMPs that the permittee has chosen to implement that reduce or eliminate stormwater contamination. The implementation of the BMPs will eliminate (if possible) or reduce the exposure of the aggregate source materials, machinery, and the associated stockpiles to stormwater that is discharged to ground waters or surface waters of the State.

BMPs are an essential part of this permit and, when correctly implemented, eliminate or reduce significantly the introduction of pollutants into the environment. BMPs are integral to a permittee complying with the conditions of this final permit and are to be included in all aspects of the facility and its operations. This includes, but is not limited to, treatment systems, storage of fuels, operating procedures and prevention of soil erosion. RFAs for existing facilities shall follow a schedule determined by the Department.

MINING AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS

Concrete and Asphalt Batch Plants

Mines and quarries may operate concrete and asphalt batch plants on-site with their quarry operations. The aggregate material storage associated with these additional industries is often comprised of the same material that is being mined on-site.

Dust Control

Dust generated at a mine or quarry may be generated from direct industrial activities, such as crushing operations; or indirect activities, such as vehicle traffic. Mines and quarries are allowed to use ground water/stormwater and certain process wastewaters for dust control. BMPs for dust control range from paving roads (where practical) to the use of dust suppressants. All BMPs chosen for dust control must be included in the facility's SPPP.

Mine Dewatering

Mine dewatering involves the removal of ground water/stormwater from the mining pit(s) by pumping the water directly to a surface water body. Ground water/stormwater stored in basin(s) and not discharged to surface water is not considered to be mine dewatering. Facilities that engage in mine dewatering must meet the effluent limitations outlined in Part III of the final permit. Mine dewatering to basins designed to discharge to ground water is prohibited in this final permit.

Facilities that choose not to engage in mine dewatering have the alternative to design, construct and maintain a system with the ability to contain, hydraulically, a 10-year, 24-hour storm (6" of rain) event, plus sediment storage, without discharge to surface water (see Hydraulic Control, below).

Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity

Stormwater that comes in contact with industrial activities and source material is regulated by the Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General permit. Stormwater coming in contact with loading, unloading, aggregate materials, rock crushing, and material moving through conveyor belts are examples of activities and materials associated with mines and quarries that the final permit authorizes.

Stormwater that has not come in contact with industrial activities or aggregate materials (industrial source material) shall be diverted away from areas of industrial activities in the mine and quarry.

Hydraulic Control

A facility is said to have hydraulic control when it has the ability to contain, hydraulically, a 10-year, 24-hour storm (6" of rain) event, plus sediment storage, and have no discharges to surface water. The term, 10-year 24-hour storm event, is the maximum rain event that has a probable occurrence once every 10 years. A Hydraulic Control plan must be signed, dated, and certified by a licensed Professional Engineer. The facility must have in its SPPP a plan to handle a 10-year 24-hour storm event (plus sediment storage). This plan may include, for example, construction of additional basins for diversion of stormwater during the rain event, equalization of existing basins to allow for additional storage of stormwater in emergency conditions, etc. If a facility has hydraulic control and experiences a rain event in excess of the 10-year, 24-hour storm event, the resultant discharge is considered an upset, and the Department must be notified. The discharge from this resultant upset must be a gravity flow only discharge. This resultant upset must be noted in the facility's SPPP, with notes of the duration of the storm event and the rainfall amount (see Part IV.B.7.d.v of the final permit).

When a facility no longer has hydraulic control unrelated to an upset, the Department must be notified and the facility's SPPP must be revised to reflect the change. Facilities that do not have hydraulic control that choose instead to mine dewater must monitor those mine dewatering discharges under Part III of the final permit (see Part IV.B.7.d.vi and vii of the final permit).

Drainage Control

Drainage Control is the diversion of stormwater such that stormwater from the areas of industrial activity does not leave the facility in an uncontrolled manner. A controlled manner is a deliberate diversion or storage of stormwater to permitted outfalls or to basins. All mines and quarries must have drainage control at their facility whether they apply for and obtain the MQGP or an individual permit. Storage would typically include basins, wet ponds, etc. Diversions would include structures such as ditches, swales, and pipes. The permittee will be required to design a Drainage Control Plan, including a drainage control map, that incorporates all the requirements outlined in Part IV of the final permit. New permittees that did not previously have authorization under a stormwater general permit must develop a drainage control plan within six (6) months of the EDPA. New permittees must fully implement this drainage control plan within 12 months of the EDPA.

Basins

Basin is a collective term used to describe depressions in the ground that are used for treatment and/ or storage of process wastewater, ground water, or stormwater.

Process water from concrete products manufacturing can be stored in surface impoundments and must be handled in accordance with Attachment B of the final permit. This Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General permit does not allow for the discharge of process water to ground water or surface water.

Basins constructed to discharge to ground water must be constructed in accordance with Part IV.C.1 of the final permit. Mine dewatering discharges to these infiltration basins are not allowed under this final permit. Infiltration basins accepting stormwater from rooftops (with no industrial activity) and employee parking lots do not have to have a monitoring point established at the influent to the basin.

Settling Aids

Settling aids are used by facilities to remove settleable solids in a discharge. Settling aids come in many forms, including, but not limited to flocculants, coagulants, and alums. Usually, a facility will dose the settling aid into the discharge then direct the discharge to a basin to allow for settling. Settling aids must be used in accordance with Part IV.C.4 of the final permit.

FINAL PERMIT OVERVIEW

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) is an essential part of the MQGP. The SPPP is the stormwater program for the facility that covers all areas and activities on-site, that may impact stormwater quality. The facility shall identify BMPs (see below) used to eliminate,

reduce, or minimize exposure of all industrial activity and source material. These BMPs shall be incorporated into the facility's SPPP. The SPPP requirements include a Drainage Control Plan (DCP). The DCP for the facility is a series of controls that the facility establishes to ensure that all stormwater remains onsite. The DCP contains both a written plan and a Drainage Control Map (DCM). The DCM shall reflect the drainage control measures outlined in the narrative of the DCP. Part IV of the final permit outlines the requirements for the SPPP, the DCP and the DCM. The SPPP shall reflect the current conditions at the facility, and be updated as needed in accordance with the requirements of the final permit.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The Department is authorized under the Federal regulations (40 CFR 122.44) and under NJPDES rules (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(b)1) to impose Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control or abate the discharge of pollutants in lieu of numeric limitations in NJPDES permits. Numeric limitations may be required, in instances where benchmarks are exceeded, to ensure strict adherence to BMPs and the SPPP.

Temperature Monitoring – Trout Streams

Many mines and quarries have stormwater and water from dewatering of their basins that are discharged directly into trout streams. The discharges of water from the basins have potential to negatively affect temperature and oxygen sensitive trout streams. The basins that are used to store stormwater and ground water have thermal layers with the heated water in the upper most layers and the coldest layers at the bottom of the basins. In addition, the lowest portion of the basin may be low in dissolved oxygen (DO). When a facility discharges from these basins, the permittee must ensure that the temperature of the discharged water does not exceed the temperature limit listed in Part III of the final permit. Continuous temperature monitoring must be conducted during mine dewatering operations. The temperature limit is listed for each stream category, along with the time of year during which temperature monitoring must be conducted. All of this information is listed in Part III of the final permit.

Numeric Effluent Limits

The Department has established numeric effluent limitations for discharges of stormwater to surface water in the MQGP for the parameter Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, based on N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.8, and for stormwater to ground water based on the Ground Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9C). Discharges from construction sand and gravel, and industrial sand operations have numeric effluent limitations for pH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

For facilities that mine dewater, pH and TSS numeric effluent limitations are applied. Additionally, mine dewatering to Trout Production (TP) and Trout Maintenance (TM) streams include numeric effluent limitations for DO, TSS, and Turbidity consistent with the expired permit. Facilities that discharge to TP or TM streams must also monitor and meet the limits for Temperature. See Part III of the final permit.

Pollutant Parameters

Facilities that are issued an authorization under the permit are required to sample for the pollutants listed below depending on the industrial processes operated on-site:

Benzene: Monitoring for Benzene will be required for quarries operating hot mix asphalt plants. Most hot mix asphalt plants store cold patch asphalt used for asphalt repairs. The storage is seasonal, typically from November to April. Site inspections of the industry reveal that cold patch asphalt is stored outdoors and is exposed to stormwater. Review of Material Safety Data Sheets show residual concentrations of benzene as part of the composition of cold patch asphalt. Monitoring for benzene is required by this final permit to measure the effectiveness of the implemented BMPs. If benzene concentrations increase, the permittee must re-evaluate and modify the existing BMPs. Monitoring for benzene must be conducted only if cold patch is stored outside anytime during the quarterly monitoring period.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO): Dissolved Oxygen is the amount of gaseous oxygen (O_2) present in water. It can be expressed either in terms of concentration or as a percentage. An adequate concentration of DO is necessary for the life of fish and other aquatic organisms especially in Trout Production and Trout Maintenance streams. Adequate DO is also critical in the prevention of offensive odors.

Foam: In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.6, all discharges to surface water are prohibited from discharging foam, or causing foaming of the receiving water that forms objectionable deposits on the receiving water; forms floating masses producing a nuisance; produces objectionable color or odor; or interferes with a designated use of the water body. Foaming of the receiving water body caused by natural conditions shall not be considered a violation of the standard.

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons: Monitoring for total petroleum hydrocarbons will be for all areas where industrial activity occurs and source materials are stored. Certain maintenance operations (e.g. truck rinsing, vehicle maintenance) can allow for the introduction of petroleum-based products into the environment. BMPs established within the facility should minimize or eliminate petroleum products from entering the environment.

Metals: Monitoring for metals (chromium and lead) will be required for quarries with operating hot mix asphalt plants. Hot mix asphalt plants may recycle concrete, concrete block, brick and recycled asphalt products (RAP). These activities occur outdoors where materials and equipment are exposed to stormwater presenting a potential source of pollutants. Metals in trace quantities are also found in heavier petroleum distillates. Chromium is released during combustion of #4 fuel oil, #6 fuel oil, or waste/used oil. In lieu of numeric effluent limitations, a facility will be required to implement specific BMPs in accordance with the requirements in this permit. Monitoring for metals

(chromium and lead) must be performed in accordance with this final permit to measure the effectiveness of the implemented BMPs. If there is an increasing trend, the permittee must re-evaluate and modify the existing BMPs.

Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS): Monitoring for MBAS will be required for quarries with operating hot mix asphalt plants. Hot mix asphalt plants use an asphalt release agent to reduce the surface tension and prevent asphalt from adhering to smooth metal vehicle beds. The Material Safety Data Sheet reveals that this product is detergent based and contains proprietary surfactants. Surface water containing high foaming can cause destruction of useful bacteria in the environment. Since the asphalt release agent is exposed to stormwater, there is reason to believe increased concentrations of surfactants are entering the waters of the State. There is no numeric effluent limitation for MBAS. In lieu of numeric effluent limitations, the facility will be required to implement specific BMPs in accordance with the requirements in this final permit. Monitoring for MBAS must be performed in accordance with this final permit to measure the effectiveness of the implemented BMPs. If there is an increasing trend, the permittee must re-evaluate and modify the existing BMPs. The Department may substitute an alternative monitoring parameter for MBAS if the facility has stated to the Department in writing that the release agent used does not contain anionic surfactants.

pH: The chemical composition of materials may have the ability to alter the pH of the water, whether it is in a basin or a surface water body. Altering the pH can adversely affect the environment of a natural water body. Part III of the final permit requires all facilities that discharge stormwater to ground or surface waters to monitor the pH of the discharge. The benchmark and effluent limitation range for pH are between 6.5 and 8.5 standard units. However, the pH limits for areas under the jurisdiction of the Pinelands Commission is anti-degradation of the background pH, which may be as low as 3.5 (in standard units).

Temperature (ºF): All surface water bodies are sensitive to temperature changes, whether they are sudden or gradual changes. No stormwater, process and/or mine dewatering discharges shall degrade the surface water bodies by altering the ambient temperature of the receiving waters. Certain streams, such as Trout Production or Trout Maintenance streams, are especially sensitive to temperature change. The temperature selected for these streams is based on a document titled *Habitat Suitability Index Models: Brook Trout* published by US Department of the Interior (1992). There will be a temperature limit for all mine dewatering discharges to surface waters (see Part III for specific limits). Temperature limits for other streams, as noted in the final Permit Summary Tables of the Fact Sheet, are based on existing New Jersey Water Quality Standards and are consistent with other permits issued by the Department.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): Material that results from mining or crushing operations can become dissolved when it comes in contact with stormwater or

ground water. These dissolved particles have the ability to alter the chemistry of the associated water body. For stormwater discharges to ground water (DGW), there is a limit of 500 mg/l.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS): Suspended particles are created when stormwater washes over disturbed areas which are typically devoid of soil retaining vegetative cover. Directing stormwater to a basin or a series of basins is the most common way to decrease the amount of TSS before discharge to a permitted outfall. Basins allow for suspended material to settle out. A single basin or a series of basins may be employed for the settling process. Another way to decrease the amount of TSS is to apply chemicals to aid in the settling process. For stormwater discharges to surface water (DSW) there is a benchmark of 100 mg/l.

Turbidity: Turbidity tests detect particles less than 45 microns in diameter, which the test for TSS does not detect. Turbidity is a good measure of whether or not a facility has employed proper erosion control methods on-site. For stormwater discharges to surface water (DSW) there is a benchmark of 50 NTU.

Pineland Requirements

Facilities that fall within the jurisdiction of the Pinelands Commission shall adhere to all regulations set forth in the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan. The Plan can be found at http://nj.gov/pinelands/cmp/.

Residuals

Residuals management is covered under Part II.C.3 of the final permit. Any persons having questions about residuals can contact the Bureau of Pretreatment and Residuals at (609) 633-3823.

SAND AND GRAVEL OPERATIONS

Facilities that engage in sand and gravel operations that do not discharge to surface waters may be eligible for the Sand and Gravel Stormwater General Permit (RSG, NJ0201189). Please see www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/rsg.htm for eligibility requirements.

Permit Summary Tables

Table I and Table II Include Mines/Quarries, HMAP, and CPM.

Table I: Mine dewatering discharges to surface water.

Discharge Type: Discharge of mine dewatering to surface water.

NOTE: For mine dewatering-see individual authorizations for limits and benchmarks.

PARAMETER (all values are mg/l unless otherwise stated)	**FW2(C1), FW2 (NT)[1]**	**GW**	**Pinelands**	**FW2(C1), FW2 (TP, TM)[1]**	**SE, SC**
Flow (MGD)	REPORT	No Discharge	REPORT	REPORT	REPORT
Benzene[4,5] (ug/l)	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge
Chromium, Total Recoverable[5] (ug/l)	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No discharge	No Discharge
Lead, Total Recoverable[5] (ug/l)	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHC) Daily Maximum	15	No Discharge	15	15	15
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHC) Monthly Average	10	No Discharge	10	10	10
Oxygen, Dissolved (DO)	4	No Discharge	4	Minimum 5 Average 7	4
pH range (S.U.)[7]	6.5-8.5	No Discharge	3.5-5.5	6.5-8.5	SC-REPORT SE-6.5-8.5
Turbidity (NTU)	50 Daily Max 30 Monthly Average	No Discharge	50 Daily Max 30 Monthly Average	50 Daily Max 30 Monthly Average	10 SC 30 SE
Solids, Total Suspended	40	No Discharge	REPORT	25	REPORT
Solids, Total Suspended (SIC 1459)	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge
Solids, Total Suspended (SIC 1446) (mg/l)	25 monthly average, 45 daily maximum	No Discharge	25 monthly average, 45 daily maximum	25	25 monthly average, 45 daily maximum
Surfactants (MBAS)[3]	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge
Temperature (SC)[6]		No Discharge			80ºF
Temperature (SE)[6]		No Discharge			85ºF
Temperature[6]	88ºF	No Discharge	88ºF	See Note #2	

Table II: Stormwater only discharge

Discharge Type: Discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity to surface water or to ground water.

PARAMETER (all values are mg/l unless otherwise stated)	**FW2(C1), FW2 (NT)[1]**	**FW1**	**Pinelands**	**Ground Water**	**FW2(C1), FW2 (TP, TM)[1]**	**SE, SC**
Flow, Total (MGD)	REPORT	No Discharge	REPORT	REPORT	REPORT	REPORT
Benzene[4,5] (ug/l)	REPORT	No Discharge	REPORT	REPORT	REPORT	REPORT
Chromium, Total Recoverable[4,5] (ug/l)	REPORT	No Discharge	REPORT	REPORT	REPORT	REPORT
Oxygen, Dissolved (DO)	REPORT	No Discharge	REPORT	N/A	REPORT	
pH range (S.U.)[7]	6.5-8.5	No Discharge	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHC) Daily Maximum	15	No Discharge	15	REPORT	15	15
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHC) Monthly Average	10	No Discharge	10	REPORT	10	10
Turbidity (NTU)	REPORT	No Discharge	REPORT	N/A	REPORT	REPORT
Solids, Total Suspended	REPORT	No Discharge	REPORT	N/A	REPORT	REPORT
Surfactants	REPORT	No Discharge	REPORT	REPORT	REPORT	REPORT
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	N/A	N/A	500 mg/l	N/A	N/A
Temperature[6]	REPORT	No Discharge	REPORT	N/A	REPORT	REPORT

NOTES

1. NT means non-trout, TP means Trout Production, TM means Trout Maintenance.
2. Maximum temperature for TP is 72°F; maximum temperature for TM is 77°F.
3. Surfactant monitoring shall be required for Hot Mix Asphalt Plants using release agents.
4. Benzene monitoring shall be required for Hot Mix Asphalt Plants storing solvent based cold patch at any time during the monitoring period.
5. Pollutant monitoring shall be required for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hot Mix Asphalt Plants.
6. Continuous temperature monitoring is required.
7. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.5(c)1, pH limits outside of the range noted above may be established provided that the permittee completes and submits the necessary documentation as noted under Part IV.A.1.a.vi. (Footnotes).

NEW JERSEY POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection hereby grants you a NJPDES permit for the facility/activity named in this document. This permit is the regulatory mechanism used by the Department to help ensure your discharge will not harm the environment. By complying with the terms and conditions specified, you are assuming an important role in protecting New Jersey's valuable water resources. Your acceptance of this permit is an agreement to conform with all of its provisions when constructing, installing, modifying, or operating any facility for the collection, treatment, or discharge of pollutants to waters of the state. If you have any questions about this document, please feel free to contact the Department representative listed in the permit cover letter. Your cooperation in helping us protect and safeguard our state's environment is appreciated.

Permit Number: NJ0141950

Final: Stormwater Discharge Master General Permit Minor Modification

Permittee:
NJDEP Master General Permit Program Interest
Category R13
Per Individual Notice of Authorization
Division of Water Quality
401-02B; P.O. Box 420
401 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

Co-Permittee:

Property Owner:
NJDEP Master General Permit Program Interest
Category R13
Per Individual Notice of Authorization
Division of Water Quality
401-02B; P.O. Box 420
401 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

Location Of Activity:
NJDEP Master General Permit Program Interest
Category R13
Per Individual Notice of Authorization
Division of Water Quality
401-02B; P.O. Box 420
401 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

Authorization(s) Covered Under This Approval	Issuance Date	Effective Date	Expiration Date
R13-Mining and Quarrying Stormwater GP	7/17/2017	09/01/2017	08/31/2022
R13-Mining and Quarrying Stormwater GP – Minor Modification	9/14/2017	09/01/2017	08/31/2022

By Authority of:
Commissioner's Office

DEP AUTHORIZATION
James J. Murphy, Chief
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
Water Pollution Management Element

(Terms, conditions and provisions attached hereto)

PART I
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: NJPDES

A. General Requirements of all NJPDES Permits

1. Requirements Incorporated by Reference

a. The permittee shall comply with all conditions set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements incorporated into this permit by reference. The permittee is required to comply with the regulations, including those cited in paragraphs b. through e. following, which are in effect as of the effective date of the final permit.

b. General Conditions

Penalties for Violations	N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.1 et seq.
Incorporation by Reference	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3
Toxic Pollutants	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)4i
Duty to Comply	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)1 & 4
Duty to Mitigate	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)5 & 11
Inspection and Entry	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11(e)
Enforcement Action	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9
Duty to Reapply	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.2(e)3
Signatory Requirements for Applications and Reports	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.9
Effect of Permit/Other Laws	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)6 & 7 & 2.9(c)
Severability	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.2
Administrative Continuation of Permits	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.8
Permit Actions	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.7(c)
Reopener Clause	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)10
Permit Duration and Renewal	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.7(a) & (b)
Consolidation of Permit Process	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15.5
Confidentiality	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.2 & 2.11(g)
Fee Schedule	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.1
Treatment Works Approval	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22 & 23

c. Operation And Maintenance

Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9(b)
Proper Operation and Maintenance	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.12

d. Monitoring And Records

Monitoring	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5
Recordkeeping	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.6
Signatory Requirements for Monitoring Reports	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9

e. Reporting Requirements

Planned Changes	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7
Reporting of Monitoring Results	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.8
Noncompliance Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 & 6.8(h)
Hotline/Two Hour & Twenty-four Hour Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(c) & (d)
Written Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(e) &(f) & 6.8(h)
Duty to Provide Information	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11, 6.2(a)14 & 18.1
Schedules of Compliance	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4
Transfer	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)8 & 16.2

PART II

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: DISCHARGE CATEGORIES

A. Additional Requirements Incorporated By Reference

1. Stormwater/Ground Water Discharge Requirements

a. In addition to conditions in Part I of this permit, the conditions in this section are applicable to activities at the permitted location and are incorporated by reference. The permittee is required to comply with the regulations, which are in effect as of the effective date of the final permit.

i. Conditions for General Permits N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13.

ii. Procedures and conditions applicable to certain stormwater discharges at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24 et seq.

iii. Pineland rules N.J.A.C. 7:50 et seq.

iv. Recycling rules N.J.A.C. 7:26A et seq.

v. Procedures and conditions applicable to ground water N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.

B. General Conditions

1. Permit Area

a. This permit applies to:

i. Existing Facilities - Statewide; and

ii. New Facilities - except as prohibited in Part II.B.4 below.

2. Scope

a. The issuance of this permit shall not be considered a waiver of any applicable federal, state, and local rules, regulations and ordinances.

b. Permit conditions remain in effect and enforceable until and unless the permit is modified, renewed or revoked by the Department.

c. Regulated activities covered under this general permit are specifically exempt from the stormwater runoff quality standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5.

3. Notification of Non-Compliance

a. The permittee shall notify the Department of all non-compliance when required in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 by contacting the DEP Hotline at 1-877-WARN-DEP.

b. The permittee shall submit a written report as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 within five (5) days.

4. Eligibility

a. The permit authorizes only those stormwater discharges to surface and ground water, and mine dewatering discharges to surface water, as specified in Part III Tables and activities outlined in Part IV of this permit from facilities engaged in mining and quarrying operations. The Department may authorize, under this general permit, other facilities that it deems are performing similar operations.

b. The following SIC (and NAICS) codes may be authorized to discharge under the conditions of this permit: SIC 1411 (212311)-Mining and Quarrying of Dimension Stone; 1422 (212312), 1423 (212313), 1429 (212319)-Crushed and Broken Stone; 1442 (212321), 1446 (212322)-Sand & Gravel; 1455 (212324), 1459 (212325)-Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Stone. Facilities that have a significant portion of their business derived from activities under this permit but do not operate under the designated SIC (or NAICS) codes, may be authorized to discharge under the conditions of the permit. Those eligible for the Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit will be facilities that have mining and quarrying as whole or part of their industrial activity. These facilities may or may not have on-site hot mix asphalt plants and/or concrete products manufacturing plants that share common drainage area(s) and outfall(s) with the mining and quarrying operations.

c. This permit does not authorize the following discharges or industrial activities:

i. Stormwater discharges authorized under another individual NJPDES Discharge to Surface Water (DSW) or NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water (DGW) permit (including an expired permit). The permittee may request authorization under this general permit if eligible;

ii. Stormwater discharges from facilities with "sanitary landfills", as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4, or hazardous waste facilities that have significant materials exposed, as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12);

iii. Other discharges, even if such discharges are combined with stormwater discharges that are authorized by this permit;

iv. New or expanded operations with discharges to surface water classified under Category One (C1), Pineland Waters (PL) or Fresh Water One (FW1) designated in the tables in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15; or Trout Maintenance or Trout Production streams;

v. New or expanded operations with discharges to ground water in areas classified under N.J.A.C. 7:9C as Class I-A and I-PL, or which discharge to ground water that contributes to surface waters classified as C1 or FW1;

vi. Discharges to FW1 waters;

vii. New or existing facilities operating under SIC 1459 (NAICS 212325) and mining bentonite and/or magnesite;

viii. New or existing facilities which propose to mine silicated marble or serpentine rock types, which have been determined to contain asbestos;

ix. Other activities not associated with the facility's industrial activities that could result in a discharge of a contaminant to ground water/surface water. These activities could include composting, and/or storage of materials not associated with the facility's industrial activity, on-site;

x. Process wastewater discharges containing surfactants, detergents, and/or other chemicals not specifically authorized under this permit; and

xi. Hot Mix Asphalt and/or Concrete operations with existing NJPDES permits that have not established drainage control.

d. Mining and quarrying facilities which have expanded beyond the areas defined by municipal boundaries may be directed to apply for an individual permit.

5. Initial Authorization

a. To obtain authorization under this permit (except for automatic renewal authorization under Part II.B.7 below), a complete Request for Authorization (RFA) shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of this permit. Upon review of the RFA, the Department may, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13, either:

i. Issue notification of authorization under this permit, in which case, authorization is deemed effective as of the first day of the following month;

ii. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual permit; or

iii. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an RFA for another general permit.

6. Notification of Authorization

a. Facilities that discharge industrial stormwater through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) shall notify the owner and operator of that system of permit authorization.

7. Automatic Renewal of Authorization

a. Authorization under this permit will be automatically renewed when this general permit is reissued as provided by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)9 as long as the discharge authorized under this permit continues to be eligible. However, the Department reserves the right to require the permittee to submit, prior to authorization, an MQGP Supplemental Form to update any information that is no longer true, accurate and/or complete.

b. The Department shall issue notice of renewed authorization to the permittee.

c. When the permittee is aware of any information in the most recently submitted RFA and/or MQGP Supplemental Form that is no longer true, accurate, and/or complete, the permittee shall provide the correct information to the Department within 90 days of the effective date of renewal authorization notice.

d. A permittee whose authorization was renewed as provided above may request to be excluded from the reissued general permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(g), and may also request a stay of the application to that permittee of any new/additional conditions of the reissued permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-17.6.

8. Contents of the Request for Authorization (RFA)

a. An RFA shall include the following information:

i. A completed NJPDES_1 form (see http://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/r13.htm);

ii. A completed MQGP Supplemental Form (see http://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/r13.htm);

iii. A valid Mining Certificate issued by the Office of Public Safety Compliance under the New Jersey Department of Labor;

iv. A verification of an approved Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (251 Plan); and

v. For new facilities, an SPPP Preparation, Implementation and Annual Certification Form certifying that, for the purposes of this RFA, the requirements of Part IV.B.1.a.i and Part IV.B.4.a have been met.

vi. Other information may be requested if the Department deems it reasonably necessary for the purposes of rendering a decision for authorization under this permit.

b. The completed and signed RFA, along with any additional required forms (see 8.a. above), shall be submitted to the Department at the address specified on the Department's NJPDES_1 form.

9. Requiring an Individual Permit or another General Permit

a. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(e), the Department may require the facility to apply for and obtain an individual permit, or seek and obtain authorization under another general permit.

b. If a facility is required by the Department to obtain another NJPDES permit that would cover the authorized stormwater and/or ground water discharge, authorization under this permit remains in effect only until the date the other permit becomes effective.

10. Other Discharges

a. If, at any time, it is discovered that the facility generates and discharges to surface or ground waters any wastewater (such as boiler or air compressor blowdown, steam or air compressor condensate, etc.) other than those discharges specifically authorized by this permit, the permittee shall discontinue such discharge and apply for the appropriate NJPDES DSW or DGW permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A.

b. The discharge of any non-sanitary waste (including laboratory wastes) to a septic system designed and constructed under N.J.A.C. 7:9A is prohibited and shall cease immediately, and be directed to a holding tank, constructed and operated in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A.

c. Specific discharges not authorized by this permit:

i. Rinsing of mobile fueling tankers, tankers, industrial equipment, piping, hoses, dump trucks, dumpsters, roll-off containers, other containers, totes, etc;

ii. Rinsing of engines, radiators and other internal areas of the vehicles; and

iii. Rinsing of vehicles used in handling and/or transporting of hazardous waste and/or hazardous materials.

11. Standard Reporting Requirements - Monitoring Report Forms (MRFs)

a. All required monitoring results reported on Monitoring Report Forms (MRFs) shall be electronically submitted to the Department via NJDEP's Electronic Monitoring Report Form (MRF) Submission Service.

b. Any electronic MRF data submission shall be in accordance with the guidelines and provisions outlined in the Department's Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) agreement with the permittee.

c. MRFs shall be submitted at the frequencies identified in Part III of this permit.

d. All MRFs shall be certified by the highest ranking official having day-to-day managerial and operational responsibilities for the discharging facility.

e. The highest ranking official may delegate responsibility to certify the MRFs in his or her absence. Authorizations for other individuals to certify shall be made in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.9(b).

f. Monitoring results shall be submitted in accordance with the current NJPDES Monitoring Report Form Reference Manual and any updates thereof.

g. If monitoring for a parameter is not required in a monitoring period, the permittee must report "CODE=N" for that parameter.

h. If, for a monitored location, there are no discharge events during an entire monitoring period, the permittee must notify the Department when submitting the monitoring results by checking the "No Discharge this monitoring period" box on the monitoring report submittal form.

12. Standard Reporting Requirements - Electronic Submission of NJPDES Information

a. Effective December 21, 2020, the below identified documents and reports, if required to be submitted by this permit, shall be electronically submitted to the NJDEP via the Department's designated Electronic Submission Service.

i. General permit authorization requests (i.e. RFAs).

ii. General permit termination/revocation requests.

13. Other Permits or Regulatory Requirements

a. Compliance with the conditions of this permit does not exempt the permittee from other applicable permits or other regulatory requirements including, but not limited to, all Federal, State and local rules and regulations.

14. Other Laws

a. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)7, this permit does not authorize any infringement of State or local laws or regulations, including, but not limited to the Pinelands rules (N.J.A.C. 7:50), N.J.A.C. 7:1E (Department rules entitled "Discharges of Petroleum and other Hazardous Substances"), and all other Department rules. No discharge of hazardous substances (as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6) resulting from an on-site spill shall be deemed to be "pursuant to and in compliance with [this] permit" within the meaning of the Spill Compensation and Control Act at N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11c.

15. Notification of Changes

a. Prior to any physical or operational alterations or additions to the permitted facility the permittee shall give written notification to the Department within 90 days of any planned alteration or addition that is expected to result in any change in the permittee's discharge and/or residuals use or disposal practices, including the cessation of discharge in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7; and

b. Prior to any change of ownership the current permittee shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-16.2, pertaining to notification of change of ownership.

C. Operation and Maintenance

1. Operation of Facility

a. The permittee shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of this facility and any BMPs which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and the requirements identified in the SPPP. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit.

2. Licensed Operator Requirement for Stormwater Only

a. The operation of treatment systems (i.e. treatment works as defined by 7:14A-1.2) for stormwater only discharges, authorized under this general permit, do not require a licensed operator pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:10A-1.1 et seq. These treatment systems include, but are not limited to, retention or detention basins, infiltration/percolation lagoons, pumping, power equipment and their appurtenances.

3. Residual Management

a. Beneficial use of residuals

i. Use of residuals on-site, where the material was excavated, generally does not require site-specific approval from the Department provided the residuals contain contaminants at levels below the most stringent soil clean-up levels established by the Department, except in the Pineland Area, where the Pinelands Commission's requirements shall also be met. All materials for on-site beneficial reuse within the State of New Jersey must be sampled and analyzed in accordance with the standard Department quality assurance standards and practices at a minimum as specified at N.J.A.C. 7:26E to fully characterize the contaminants in the latest Soil Remediation Standards (SRS) http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/guidance/scc/ or other contaminants as specified on a case-by-case basis. The residuals must also qualify for placement on the land in view of the most recent Impact to Groundwater guidance available at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/guidance/rs/, which will require additional analysis for leachate contamination.

ii. Use of residuals off-site will generally require issuance of a Certificate of Authority to Operate (CAO) for a beneficial use project determination (BUD), pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.7(g) from the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Program, Bureau of Landfill and Hazardous Waste Permitting. An electronic copy of the Application Form and Instructions for Completing the Certificate of Authority to Operate (CAO) a beneficial use project can be found at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dshw/rrtp/benuseap.htm.

b. Except as otherwise provided for under Part II.C.3.a above, the permittee shall comply with land-based sludge management criteria and shall conform with the requirement for the management of residuals and grit and screenings under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15(a), which includes:

i. Standards for the Use or Disposal of Residual, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-20;

ii. Section 405 of the Federal Act governing the disposal of sludge from treatment works treating domestic sewage;

iii. The Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq., and the Solid Waste Management Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:26;

iv. The Sludge Quality Assurance Regulations, N.J.A.C. 7:14C;

v. The Statewide Sludge Management Plan promulgated pursuant to the Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq., and the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.; and

vi. The provisions concerning disposal of sewage sludge and septage in sanitary landfills set forth at N.J.S.A. 13:1E-42 and the Statewide Sludge Management Plan.

c. If any applicable standard for residual use or disposal is promulgated under section 405(d) of the Federal Act and Sections 4 and 6 of the State Act and that standard is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant or practice in the permit, the Department may modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the standard for residual use or disposal.

d. The permittee shall make provisions for storage, or some other approved alternative management strategy, for anticipated downtime at a primary residual management alternative. The permittee shall not be permitted to store residual beyond the capacity of the structural treatment and storage components of the treatment works. N.J.A.C. 7:14A-20.8(a) and N.J.A.C. 7:26 provide for the temporary storage of residuals for periods not exceeding six months, provided such storage does not cause pollutants to enter surface or ground waters of the State. The storage of residual for more than six months is not authorized under this permit. However, this prohibition does not apply to residual that remains on the land for longer than six months when the person who prepares the residual demonstrates that the land on which the residual remains is not a surface disposal site or landfill. The demonstration shall explain why residual shall remain on the land for longer than six months prior to final use or disposal, discuss the approximate time period during which the residual shall be used or disposed and provide documentation of ultimate residual management arrangements. Said demonstration shall be in writing, be kept on file by the person who prepares residual, and submitted to the Department upon request.

e. The permittee shall comply with the appropriate adopted District Solid Waste or Sludge Management Plan (which by definition in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2 includes Generator Sludge Management Plans), unless otherwise specifically exempted by the Department.

f. Any person who prepares bulk residual in New Jersey that is applied to land in a state other than New Jersey shall comply with the requirement at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-20.7(b)1.ix to submit to the Department written proof of compliance with or satisfaction of all applicable statutes, regulations, and guidelines of the State in which land application will occur.

4. Operation of a Waste Treatment Facility

a. The operation of a waste treatment or disposal facility shall at no time create:

i. A discharge, except as authorized by the Department in the manner and at the location(s) specified in this permit; and

ii. Any discharge to the waters of the State or any standing or ponded water or waste, except as specifically authorized by a valid NJPDES permit.

D. Closing a Facility

1. Requirements for Closing a Facility

a. The permittee shall remove all operating equipment including but not limited to trucks, earth moving equipment and pumps and miscellaneous parts.

b. The permittee shall empty the contents of all tanks and clean the tanks of all residues. The contents of the tanks shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

c. The permittee shall remove all remaining aggregate piles or the permittee shall permanently stabilize the aggregate piles in accordance with the technical standards listed in the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey.

d. The permittee shall restore and/or stabilize all disturbed areas of the site in accordance with the technical standards listed in the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey.

e. The permittee shall submit a Permit Revocation Request Form which can be found at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/pdf/storm_revoke.pdf.

f. The permittee shall continue to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit until notification of termination of the permit has been issued.

g. At closure of a quarry, due diligence must include consideration of technically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive materials (TENORM). At the time of closure, contact the Bureau of Environmental Radiation (BER) at (609) 984-5400 for a determination on whether a gamma scan is required. BER, in consultation with the Division of Water Supply and Geoscience, will make a determination based on the geologic region of the State.

E. Custom Requirement

PART III
LIMITS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
01MD Mine Dewatering			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample is taken prior to discharge to Surface Water

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP) Mine Dewatering to FW-2(C-1) and FW-2(NT).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering discharge to Surface Water to FW-2(C-1) FW-2(NT)

Table III - A - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Month	Metered
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6.5 Instant Minimum	*****	8.5 Daily Maximum	SU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	40 Monthly Average	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Temperature, oF	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	86 Instant Maximum	DEG.F	Continuous	Continuous
June thru September	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Turbidity	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	30 Monthly Average	50 Daily Maximum	NTU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP) Mine Dewatering to FW-2(C-1) and FW-2(NT).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering discharge to Surface Water to FW-2(C-1) FW-2(NT)

Table III - A - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Oxygen, Dissolved (DO)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	4 Daily Minimum	*****	*****	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
01Q1 Quarry SW Discharge			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample is taken prior to discharge to surface water

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly DMR: within thirty days after the end of each quarter.

Comments:

Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity

Table III - B - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Quarter	Estimated
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6.5 Daily Minimum	*****	8.5 Daily Maximum	SU	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Turbidity	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	NTU	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly DMR: within thirty days after the end of each quarter.

Comments:

Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity

Table III - B - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
02MD Mine Dewatering TM/TP			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample is taken prior to discharge to surface water

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Mine Dewatering to Trout Maintenance/Trout Production C-1 Waters Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering to FW-2 (C-1) FW-2 (TM/TP) Temp Max for TP=72 degrees, TM=77 degrees

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Table III - C - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Month	Metered
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6.5 Instant Minimum	*****	8.5 Instant Maximum	SU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	25 Monthly Average	*****	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Temperature, oF	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	72 Instant Maximum	DEG.F	Continuous	Continuous
April thru September	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Turbidity	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	30 Monthly Average	50 Daily Maximum	NTU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Mine Dewatering to Trout Maintenance/Trout Production C-1 Waters Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering to FW-2 (C-1) FW-2 (TM/TP) Temp Max for TP=72 degrees, TM=77 degrees

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Table III - C - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Oxygen, Dissolved (DO)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	7 Instant Minimum	REPORT Daily Avg Minimum	*****	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
02Q2 Quarry w/HMAP Stormwater			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample is taken prior to discharge to surface waters

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every quarterly monitoring period beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP) .

Comments:

HMAP w/Quarry Stormwater Discharge to Surface Water

Table III - D - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Quarter	Estimated
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6.5 Daily Minimum	*****	8.5 Daily Maximum	SU	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Turbidity	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	NTU	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every quarterly monitoring period beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP) .

Comments:

HMAP w/Quarry Stormwater Discharge to Surface Water

Table III - D - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Surfactants (mbas)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Instant Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Chromium, Total (as Cr)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Instant Maximum	UG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Lead, Total (as Pb)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Instant Maximum	UG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Benzene	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Instant Maximum	UG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
04MD Mine Dewatering SIC 1446			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample is taken prior to discharge to surface water

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering SIC 1446 (Sand & Gravel) to FW-2(C-1) FW-2(NT).

Table III - E - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow Rate	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT Daily Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Month	Metered
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6 Daily Minimum	*****	9 Daily Maximum	SU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	25 Monthly Average	45 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Temperature, oF	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	86 Daily Maximum	DEG.F	Continuous	Continuous
June thru September	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering SIC 1446 (Sand & Gravel) to FW-2(C-1) FW-2(NT).

Table III - E - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Turbidity	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	30 Monthly Average	50 Daily Maximum	NTU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Oxygen, Dissolved (DO)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	4 Daily Minimum	*****	*****	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
04Q4 Stormwater_PL1			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample is taken prior to discharge to surface water

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Stormwater discharges to Pineland waters Submit a Quarterly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every quarterly monitoring period beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Discharge of Stormwater to Pinelands Waters

Table III - F - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Quarter	Estimated
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6.5 Daily Minimum	*****	8.5 Daily Maximum	SU	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Turbidity	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	NTU	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Stormwater discharges to Pineland waters Submit a Quarterly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every quarterly monitoring period beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Discharge of Stormwater to Pinelands Waters

Table III - F - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
05Q5 Quarry w/ CPM Stormwater			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample is taken prior to discharge to surface water.

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every quarterly monitoring period beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Quarry with CPM. Stormwater Discharge to Surface Water.

Table III - G - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Quarter	Estimated
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6.5 Instant Minimum	*****	8.5 Instant Maximum	SU	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Turbidity	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	NTU	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every quarterly monitoring period beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Quarry with CPM. Stormwater Discharge to Surface Water.

Table III - G - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
08MD Mine Dewatering SC Water			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample is taken prior to discharge to surface water

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Mine Dewatering discharges to SC waters. Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering to SC Waters

Table III - H - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Month	Metered
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Minimum	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	SU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Temperature, oF	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	80 Instant Maximum	DEG.F	Continuous	Continuous
June thru September	PQL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Mine Dewatering discharges to SC waters. Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering to SC Waters

Table III - H - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Turbidity	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Daily Maximum	NTU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	PQL	***	***		***	***	***			
Oxygen, Dissolved (DO)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	5.0 Monthly Av Minimum	*****	*****	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
I01I Quarry to Groundwater			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample taken prior to groundwater discharge

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Ground Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Sample taken at influent prior to discharge to infiltration basin

Table III - I - 1: Ground Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	REPORT Report Per Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Month	Estimated
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6.5 Instant Minimum	*****	8.5 Instant Maximum	SU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	500 Instant Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	PPM	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Surfactants (mbas)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Instant Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Ground Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Sample taken at influent prior to discharge to infiltration basin

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Table III - I - 1: Ground Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Chromium, Total (as Cr)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Instant Maximum	UG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Lead, Total (as Pb)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Instant Maximum	UG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Benzene	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Instant Maximum	UG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
MDPL Mine Dewatering to PL-1			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample is taken prior to discharge to Surface Water

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Mine Dewatering to PL_1 waters Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering to Pineland Waters

Table III - J - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Month	Metered
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	3.5 Daily Minimum	*****	5.5 Daily Maximum	SU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	40 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Temperature, oF	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	86 Instant Maximum	DEG.F	Continuous	Continuous
June thru September	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Turbidity	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	15 Monthly Average	30 Daily Maximum	NTU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Mine Dewatering to PL_1 waters Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering to Pineland Waters

Table III - J - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Oxygen, Dissolved (DO)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	4 Daily Minimum	*****	*****	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
MDSE Mine Dewatering_SE			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Sample is taken prior to discharge to surface water

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Mine Dewatering to SE waters. Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering Discharge to SE waters

Table III - K - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, Total	Effluent Gross Value	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1/Month	Metered
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6.5 Instant Minimum	*****	8.5 Instant Maximum	SU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Temperature, oF	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	85 Instant Maximum	DEG.F	Continuous	Continuous
June thru September	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Turbidity	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	30 Daily Maximum	NTU	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Mine Dewatering to SE waters. Submit a Monthly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every month beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

Comments:

Mine Dewatering Discharge to SE waters

Table III - K - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Oxygen, Dissolved (DO)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Av Minimum	*****	*****	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
RSEM Storm Event Monitoring			R13 - Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

Location Description

Rain Storm Monitoring is done for the valid storm event occurring when stormwater samples are collected

Contributing Waste Types

Storm Water Runoff

Surface Water WCR - Monthly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Monthly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the end of each calendar month "Due" means "postmarked by".

Comments:

Enter CODE = N for each parameter for months that monitoring samples are not taken.

Table III - L - 1: Surface Water WCR - Monthly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 09/01/2017 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
Date of Storm Event	Precipitation	REPORT	MM/DD/YY	Calculated	January thru December
Time Storm Event Began	Precipitation	REPORT	STD TIME	Calculated	January thru December
Storm Event Duration	Precipitation	REPORT	# HOURS	Estimated	January thru December
Hours Since Last Storm Event	Precipitation	REPORT	# HOURS	Estimated	January thru December
Time of Sample Collection	Precipitation	REPORT	STD TIME	Calculated	January thru December
Rainfall Amount at Time of Sampling	Precipitation	REPORT	# INCHES	Measured	January thru December

PART IV

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS: NARRATIVE

Notes and Definitions

A. Footnotes

1. Stormwater Notes

a. The following notes refer to the monitoring required by Part III of this permit:

i. For sample collection requirements and specific analytical methods refer to the most recent edition of the NJDEP Field Sampling Procedures Manual. To estimate flow during a monitoring event, follow the guidelines contained in the NJDEP Field Sampling Procedures Manual or equivalent engineering reference.

ii. Reporting of analytical results shall follow the procedures described in the NJDEP Discharge Monitoring Report Instruction Manual (latest revision).

iii. Parameters with a "Report" requirement have no standard established by this permit. The permittee shall still analyze the discharge for that parameter and report its value. Failure to sample and report is a permit violation.

iv. All samples shall be analyzed in accordance with approved EPA methods contained in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

v. pH values that are measured below the lower pH limit are not in violation if they are not lower than the measured pH of the precipitation collected on site during the storm event. To qualify for this exception, pH of that precipitation shall be reported on the monitoring report form as "Rain" pH.

vi. For pH limits for mine dewatering to waters designated as PL or waters listed under N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.14(d)5.ii, refer to Part IV.B.6.a.

vii. Grab samples shall be collected at the designated sampling points and shall be collected within the first 30 minutes of a discharge associated with a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation must be kept with the SPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

viii. SQAR DMR submittals shall be in accordance with the Sludge Quality Assurance Regulations (SQAR N.J.A.C. 7:14C), the frequency of monitoring is based upon the amount of sludge generated. Consequently, the frequency of monitoring may be reduced for individual authorizations. Also in accordance with the SQAR, the parameters to be monitored may change in individual authorizations.

ix. "Monitoring Report Forms" include, but are not limited to, the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), Waste Characterization Report (WCR) and Residual Transfer Report (RTR).

B. Definitions

1. Stormwater Definitions

a. Unless otherwise stated in this permit, the definitions set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2 and the NJDEP Discharge Monitoring Report Instruction Manual at http://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/mrf.htm are incorporated into this permit.

b. Other terms included in this permit are defined as follows:

i. "10-year 24-hour storm event" means the maximum 24-hour period precipitation event with a probable reoccurrence interval of once every ten (10) years and is equivalent to six (6) inches within a 24-hour time period.

ii. "2-year 24-hour storm event" means the maximum 24-hour period precipitation event with a probable reoccurrence interval of once every two (2) years and is equivalent to two (2) inches within a 24-hour time period.

iii. “Benchmark” means a pollutant concentration, as determined by the EPA, where the pollutant concentration reaches the level of concern. The level of concern is the pollutant concentration above which a stormwater discharge could potentially impair, or contribute to impairing, water quality or affect human health from ingestion of water or fish.

iv. "Borrow Pit” means any excavation pit that may or may not intersect the ground water table. The common feature of these pits is that they are topographic depressions that are used to extract materials for the facility’s operations and are not designed to hold, retain, or treat and/or transmit stormwater and/or wastewater.

v. "Category One Waters" or “C1” means those waters designated in the tables in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15(c) through (i) for purposes of implementing the anti-degradation policies set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.5(d) et seq.

vi. “Equipment” means any of the following, but is not limited to: pickup trucks, cars, SUVs, forklifts, front-end loaders, backhoes, road sweepers, other mobile earth-moving equipment and man lifts used on-site in the facility’s operations.

vii. “Existing Permittee” means a facility that was authorized under the Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit (NJ0141950) on April 30, 2010.

viii. "Freshwater One" or "FW1" means those fresh waters, as designated in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15(j), that are to be maintained in their natural state of quality (set aside for posterity) and not subjected to any man-made wastewater discharges or increases in runoff from anthropogenic activities.

ix. "Grab sample" means an individual sample collected over a period not exceeding fifteen minutes.

x. "Hydraulic control" means the ability to contain hydraulically a 10-year 24-hour storm event (6" of rain) and have no discharges to surface water.

xi. "Marketable residual product" means any residual or material derived from a residual which has been prepared for land application of residual in accordance with a permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-20 and which at a minimum, meets the pollutant concentrations in 40 CFR 503.13(b)(1), the Class B pathogen requirements in 40 CFR 503.32 and one of the vector attraction reduction requirements in 40 CFR 503.33(b)(1) through (b)(8).

xii. “Mine” means an area of land, surface or underground, actively mined for the purposes of production of sand, gravel, and hard rock from natural deposits.

xiii. "Mine dewatering" means any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine and is pumped, drained or otherwise removed from the mine through the effect of the mine operator and discharged to surface water.

xiv. "mg/L" means milligrams per liter.

xv. “New Operation” means a mine or quarry that has yet to commence the discharge of stormwater/ground water associated with the regulated industrial activity.

xvi. “New Permittee” means an existing mine or quarry with a stormwater/ground water discharge associated with the regulated industrial activity that has already commenced discharge and was not authorized under the Mining and Quarrying Stormwater General Permit (NJ0141950) on April 30, 2010.

xvii. “Outfall” means a point that a facility uses for drainage control purposes, within the facility at which stormwater associated with the facility’s industrial activity enters a surface water body from a discernible, confined and discrete conveyance for transport as stormwater to an off-site surface water body. Note: A discernible, confined and discrete conveyance includes, but is not limited to, a pipe or channel. Examples of conveyances include storm sewer pipes, drainage ditches, spillways, gullies, curbs and streets.

xviii. "Pinelands waters" or "PL" means all waters within the boundaries of the Pinelands Area, except those waters designated as FW1 in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15(j), as established in the Pinelands Protection Act (N.J.S.A. 13:18A-1 et seq.) and shown on Plate 1 of the "Comprehensive Management Plan" adopted by New Jersey Pineland Commission in November 1980.

xix. “Process wastewater” means water used during manufacturing or processing that comes in direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. This term does not include wastewater used in suction dredging of deposits in a body of water and returned directly to the body of water without being used for other purposes or combined with other wastewater. This definition includes the terms commercial wastewater and industrial wastewater as used in 40 CFR Part 503. For purposes of this permit, process wastewater does not include mine dewatering and/or stormwater which comes in contact with aggregate stockpiles.

xx. “Quarterly monitoring” means monitoring conducted at a minimum frequency of once every three calendar months. Quarters for the purposes of this permit align with the calendar quarters.

xxi. "Settling aids" means materials that include, but are not limited to, flocculants, polymers, coagulants, gel logs and other chemicals that are used to reduce the amount of settleable and/or dissolved solids discharged by a facility.

xxii. “Source material(s)” means any materials or machinery, located at the facility and directly or indirectly related to process or other industrial activities, which could be a source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that is subject to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.2. Source materials include, but are not limited to: raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste material and by-products; and industrial machinery, fuels, lubricants, solvents and detergents that are related to process or other industrial activities. Materials or machinery that are not exposed to stormwater are not “source materials”.

xxiii. "Stormwater" means water resulting from precipitation (including rain or snow) that runs off the land's surface, is transmitted to the subsurface, or is captured by separate storm sewers or other sewerage or drainage facilities.

xxiv."Treated quarry dredge materials" means any material removed from a basin or impoundment where the influent water or water in the basin has been treated with any chemical solutions. This may or may not include flocculants.

xxv. "Untreated quarry dredge materials" means material from a basin or impoundment that contains only stormwater and/or ground water that has neither come in contact with process wastewater, nor with stormwater and/or process wastewater that has been treated with chemical solutions.

xxvi." ug/L" means micrograms per liter.

xxvii"Valid storm event" means any storm event greater than 1/10" that produces a stormwater discharge and is preceded by a seventy-two hour period of no discharge.

xxvii"Vehicles" see Equipment definition above.

2. Stormwater Acronyms

a. Stormwater acronyms included in this permit are as follows:

i. "BMP" – Best Management Practice

ii. "C1" – Category One Waters

iii. "CPM" – Concrete Products Manufacturing

iv. "CFR" – Code of Federal Regulations

v. "DCP" – Drainage Control Plan

vi. "DGW" – Discharge to Ground Water

vii. "DMR" – Discharge Monitoring Report

viii. "DPCC" – Discharge Prevention Containment and Countermeasure

ix. "DSN" – Discharge Serial Number

x. "DSW" – Discharge to Surface Water

xi. "EDI" – Electronic Discharge Interchange

xii. "EDP" – Effective Date of Permit

xiii. "EDPA" – Effective Date of Permit Authorization

xiv. "EPA" – Environmental Protection Agency

xv. "FW1" – Freshwater One

xvi. "FW2" - Freshwater Two

xvii. "HMAP" – Hot Mix Asphalt Producer

xviii."MBAS" – Methylene Blue Active Substances

xix. "MQGP" – Mining and Quarrying General Permit

xx. "MRF" – Monitoring Report Form

xxi. "NAICS – North American Industry Classification System

xxii. "N.J.A.C." – New Jersey Administrative Code

xxiii."NJPDES" – New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

xxiv."N.J.S.A." – New Jersey Statutes Annotated

xxv. "PL" – Pinelands Waters

xxvi."RTR" – Residuals Transfer Report

xxvii"SC" - Saline Coastal Waters

xxvii"SE" - Saline Estuarine Waters

xxix."SIC" – Standard Industrial Code

xxx. "SPCC" – Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure

xxxi."SPPP" – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

xxxii"TM" – Trout Maintenance

xxxii"TP" – Trout Production

xxxi"WCR" – Wastewater Characterization Report

Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

A. Permit Overview

1. Summary of Stormwater Permit Requirements

a. The permittee shall develop, implement, update, and maintain a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which includes a Drainage Control Plan (see Part IV.B.1 through 3).

b. The permittee shall develop, implement, update, and maintain site specific Best Management Practices (see Part IV.C, D and F).

c. The permittee shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility, which includes routine inspections of the facility (see Part IV.B.7.d, G and I.5).

d. The permittee shall summarize inspections in written reports and certifications to ensure compliance with this permit (see Part IV.B.1 through 3, H and I).

e. The permittee shall conduct stormwater monitoring in accordance with the permit after drainage control measures are established (see Part III; and Part IV.B.2 and 3, B.8, D and E).

f. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, maintenance records, and copies of all reports (including the SPPP) required by this permit (see Part IV.B, F, C.5 and I).

B. Requirements for All Facilities

1. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)

a. Preparation of the SPPP

i. For New Operations the SPPP shall be prepared prior to the submission of a Request for Authorization (RFA) and in accordance with Attachment B of this permit.

ii. For New Permittees the SPPP shall be prepared within six (6) months of EDPA and implemented within twelve (12) months of EDPA in accordance with Attachment B of this permit.

iii. For Existing Permittees currently authorized under the MQGP, the SPPP shall be updated as necessary to reflect the current conditions at the facility.

b. The SPPP shall include a Drainage Control Plan consisting of a written narrative and a Drainage Control Map (see Part IV.B.3 below). The SPPP shall include all areas and activities that may impact stormwater quality.

c. The SPPP shall address all stormwater and ground water discharges associated with industrial activities, including source materials (and other materials as described in Part IV.F.1), at the facility.

d. The SPPP shall identify the BMPs that are in practice to eliminate, reduce, or minimize exposure of all industrial activity and source materials (and other materials as described in Part IV.F.1) to stormwater, ground water or surface water.

e. The SPPP shall demonstrate that upon implementation, the mine dewatering discharges to surface water and stormwater associated with industrial activity that discharges to ground water and/or surface water shall meet the conditions of this permit.

Mining and Quarrying Activity Stormwater General Permit

f. The SPPP shall identify BMPs to stabilize surface soils and reduce sediment transport, using BMPs outlined in the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey where appropriate, in accordance with the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq.

g. The SPPP shall identify production and non-production areas that have a high potential for soil erosion or a known soil erosion control problem. Appropriate vegetative, structural, or stabilization measures shall be selected to limit erosion and sediment transport in these areas.

h. The SPPP shall be prepared, implemented, updated as necessary to reflect the current conditions of the facility, and maintained in accordance with good engineering practices; and shall include, at a minimum, all of the items and information in Attachment B: "Contents of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" and any other information specified in this permit.

i. The SPPP shall be reviewed at least annually and updated as often as necessary to reflect changes at the facility. Any amendments to the SPPP shall:
   i. Continue to meet the requirements of the permit;
   ii. Include implementation date, be signed and certified; and
   iii. Be retained for a period of least five (5) years from date of amendment.

j. The SPPP must include (or cite the location of) the following (if applicable):
   i. Any spill reports prepared under section 313 in Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.; and
   ii. Any Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC Plan) prepared under 40 CFR 112 and section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321; any Discharge Prevention, Containment and Countermeasure Plan (DPCC Plan); and Discharge Cleanup and Removal Plan (DCR Plan) prepared under N.J.A.C. 7:1E.

2. Drainage Control

a. All facilities authorized under this industry specific permit shall:
   i. Establish drainage control of all stormwater from industrial portions of the facility and ensure that stormwater from these industrial areas is discharged through permitted discharge monitoring location(s) or diverted back to basins.
   ii. Separate and divert whenever possible non-industrial stormwater (e.g., rooftop runoff, employee parking) from industrial portions of the site. These non-industrial stormwater discharges may be discharged through non-regulated outfalls and/or to ground water.
   iii. Monitoring is not required for stormwater discharges to onsite basins, except for those directed to ground water infiltration basins as required under Part IV.C.1.d.

3. Drainage Control Plan (DCP)

a. A Drainage Control Plan is a series of controls that the facility establishes that ensures that all stormwater from the industrial areas of the facility is directed to a discharge monitoring location(s) or back to basins for reuse. The DCP contains both a written narrative and a Drainage Control Map.

b. The DCP shall be prepared for all New Permittees within six (6) months of EDPA and implemented within twelve (12) months of EDPA, and shall be maintained for all Existing Permittees.

c. The DCP shall be incorporated into the facility's SPPP.

d. DCP shall be revised and updated whenever necessary to reflect the current conditions at the facility.

e. The contents of the Drainage Control Map (unless otherwise specified by the Department) shall be on a 1" = 400' scale, be legible, and clearly depict the following where applicable:

i. Site boundary of the facility;

ii. A title block containing tax block and lot number;

iii. Date prepared and subsequent revisions;

iv. North directional arrow;

v. Final grading of drainage area, including flow arrows showing drainage;

vi. Location of flow diversion structures;

vii. Location of ground water discharge structures;

viii. Areas of industrial activity (e.g. maintenance, fueling, equipment storage);

ix. Access roads;

x. Existing buildings and other structures; and

xi. Employee and customer parking.

f. Drainage control for HMAP and CPM operations shall be incorporated into the quarry's DCP.

g. Certification of the DCP shall be from a Responsible Corporate Officer or Duly Authorized Representative as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.9, or by a Professional Engineer's certification.

4. Effluent Limitations and Benchmarks

a. For mine dewatering, the permittee shall implement and maintain BMPs designed to meet the numeric effluent limitations outlined in Part III of this permit.

b. For stormwater discharges to surface water, the permittee shall implement and maintain BMPs designed to meet the numeric effluent limitations in Part III of this permit and the following benchmarks: TSS - 100 mg/l, and Turbidity - 50 NTU.

c. For mine dewatering and stormwater discharges to surface waters designated as trout maintenance and trout production waters in the Surface Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9B), the permittee shall implement and maintain BMPs designed to meet the temperature effluent limitations in Part III of this permit effective immediately after EDPA.

d. Exceedance of a benchmark is not considered a violation of the permit, but an exceedance may indicate a need for repair and/or modification of existing BMPs, or a need for implementation of additional BMPs.

e. Failure to consistently meet benchmarks and/or failure to take additional corrective actions necessary to meet the benchmarks in this permit could result in loss of eligibility under this general permit.

5. Implementation of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

a. For New Operations the SPPP shall be implemented upon EDPA.

b. For New Permittees:

i. The SPPP shall be implemented within eighteen (18) months of EDPA.

ii. Specific BMPs that can be readily implemented shall be implemented within three (3) months of EDPA.

c. For Existing Permittees currently authorized under the MQGP, the SPPP shall continue to be implemented and updated as necessary to reflect current conditions at the facility.

6. Mine Dewatering

a. Mine dewatering, as defined in Stormwater Definitions above, is subject to effluent limitations outlined in Part III of this permit.

i. Mine dewatering to PL waters shall maintain a pH range between 3.5 and 5.5 except as provided in 6.a.ii below.

ii. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.5(c)1, pH limits outside of the range noted in 6.a.i above may be established provided that the permittee completes and submits the necessary documentation as noted under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.12.

b. Water that is impounded or that collects in the mine, that is used for dust control or other reuse within the facility's operations that does not result in a discharge, is not subject to the effluent limitations outlined in Part III of the permit.

c. Pumping shall at no time create flooding, erosion, stream bank scouring and/or sedimentation within the surface water body.

7. Hydraulic Control

a. Facilities that do not have or maintain hydraulic control shall meet effluent limitations in the Part III Tables and benchmarks of this permit.

b. Discharges to surface water as a result of a storm event larger than a 10-year 24-hour storm event shall be considered an upset condition.

c. Design and construction of the hydraulic control system:

i. The system shall be designed and constructed to contain stormwater from a 10-year 24-hour storm including ground water, other process wastewater and sediment storage, with zero discharge to surface waters for the entire storm event.

ii. The system shall have adequate freeboard capacity for a 10-year 24-hour storm within 36 hours of the previous storm event. The freeboard shall be attained through infiltration, reuse, removal of excess sedimentation and/or evaporation or other methods that do not result in a discharge to surface waters.

iii. The system shall be designed with a spillway or other means to allow a gravity flow discharge during an upset condition. The spillway shall be constructed in accordance with the Technical Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey and approved by the local Soil Conservation District, or exempt municipality, and include in a certified Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (251) plan.

iv. The system shall be reflected within the contents of the DCP, which shall be signed, dated and certified by a Professional Engineer.

d. Operation and maintenance:

i. The permittee shall maintain design capacity through routine removal and disposal or reuse of sediment.

ii. When water levels exceed the design capacity of the system, the facility operator shall take immediate action to restore capacity and maintain hydraulic control using methods described in 7.c.ii above.

iii. Elevation markers or other gauges shall be installed in the system to easily monitor water levels and ensure adequate freeboard is being maintained in the system.

iv. The permittee shall notify the Department in the event of an upset condition in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 by contacting DEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

v. Logs of upset conditions shall be kept with the SPPP and shall include the duration of the storm event and amount of rainfall for each upset condition.

vi. Facilities that can no longer maintain hydraulic control shall notify the Department within 30 days after the initial loss of hydraulic control.

vii. Facilities that can no longer maintain hydraulic control shall immediately begin monitoring the discharge in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

8. Erosion Control

a. The permittee shall include all the requirements of this section as part of an approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

b. All work shall be accomplished in accordance with applicable State, Federal, and local approvals.

c. The permittee shall design, implement and maintain BMPs to prevent downstream erosion and sedimentation caused by stormwater and mine dewatering runoff at the outfall(s).

d. At a minimum, the BMPs shall meet the most recent technical standards listed in Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey, Engineering standards section titled Standards for Off-site Stability.

e. The permittee shall repair and maintain the erosion controls and shall restore all eroded areas to their previous condition.

f. The permittee shall include a narrative of stormwater/process water runoff controls and list of BMPs in the SPPP.

9. Site Stabilization

a. The facility shall identify and implement where appropriate, and include in their SPPP, BMPs to stabilize surface soils and reduce sediment transport.

b. The SPPP shall identify production and non-production areas that have a high potential for soil erosion or a known soil erosion control problem.

c. Appropriate vegetative, structural, or stabilization measures shall be selected to limit erosion and sediment transport in these areas.

d. In addition, the SPPP shall be in compliance with the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq. for any land disturbance regulated under that act that may affect stormwater discharges regulated under this permit.

10. Monitoring Locations

a. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified in this permit and all samples, unless otherwise specified, shall be taken before the discharge joins or is diluted by another waste stream, body of water or substance. Monitoring locations and other discharge points shall not be changed without notification to and approval by the Department.

b. The permittee shall establish a discharge monitoring location at the entrance of the facility. If this is not possible then the permittee shall divert the stormwater to a basin or to another monitoring location, or pave the entranceway to a point where the hydraulic gradient of the road diverts the stormwater away from the entranceway. However, if all the aforementioned BMPs do not work at a specific facility the Department will approve alternate BMPs to handle the stormwater on a case-by-case basis.

11. Monitoring Location and Outfall Tagging

a. All permittees with discharges that flow through an outfall assigned a Discharge Serial Number (DSN) shall identify the outfall with an outfall tag or posted sign. The outfall tag or posted sign shall be:

i. Legible;

ii. Attached or posted as near to the end of the outfall pipe or sampling point as possible;

iii. Made of durable material such as metal; and

iv. Maintained on a regular basis, cleaned and inspected to ensure a tag (if applicable) is properly attached.

b. The outfall tag or posted sign shall display, at a minimum, the following information:

i. The name of the facility where the discharge originates;

ii. The NJPDES number;

iii. The Department Hotline number (1-877-WARNDEP); and

iv. The DSN for that particular outfall.

c. The monitoring location(s) shall be clearly delineated and include information from 11.b above. Monitoring location tags or signs shall be located in as close proximity as possible to the monitoring location while also avoiding hazardous conditions.

12. General Prohibition of Discharge to Surface Waters

a. Process wastewater shall not be discharged to surface water.

b. All facilities discharging to surface water are prohibited from discharging foam or causing foaming of the receiving waters that:

i. Forms objectionable deposits on the receiving waters;

ii. Forms floating masses producing a nuisance;

iii. Produces objectionable color or odor; or

iv. Interferes with the designated use of a water body.

C. Specific Requirements

1. Discharges to Ground Water (if applicable)

a. Process wastewater shall not be discharged to ground water unless discharged under a valid NJPDES discharge to ground water (DGW) permit.

b. Stormwater not associated with industrial activity may be infiltrated to ground water and is not subject to the benchmarks or effluent limitations in Part III of this permit.

c. Stormwater associated with industrial activity shall not be diverted to a Borrow Pit. This does not include incidental stormwater and return water from the sand/gravel plant washing area.

d. This permit authorizes discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity to an infiltration basin(s) provided:

i. The basin(s) is designed and operated in accordance with Part IV.C.5 below and this section; and

ii. The influent to each infiltration basin shall be monitored and shall meet the limits contained in Part III of this permit.

e. Stormwater infiltration basins designed to manage waters associated with 1.b and 1.d above shall be designed to infiltrate the total volume of at least a 2-year 24-hour storm event within seventy-two (72) hours.

f. Stormwater runoff volumes are to be calculated using the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Weather Service Data for the facility's specific location.

g. Overflows from an infiltration basin resulting from stormwater runoff volume generated from a storm event greater than a 2-year 24-hour storm event shall not be considered a violation of this permit.

h. Overflows from an infiltration basin resulting from stormwater runoff volume generated from a storm event less than or equal to a 2-year 24-hour storm event is a violation of this permit.

i. The infiltration basin(s) may not have standing water within the basin more than 72 hours after a 2-year 24-hour storm event.

2. Requirements for Facilities with Operating Concrete Products Manufacturing Plants

a. This section shall apply when the Concrete Products Manufacturing Plant shares a common drainage area with the mine or quarry.

b. Stormwater associated with Concrete Manufacturing discharges to surface water:

i. The permittee shall meet the benchmarks and effluent limitations in Part III, Table III-G-1 of this permit; and

ii. Discharge monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with Part IV.E of this permit.

c. Process wastewater discharge:

i. All concrete washout wastewater shall be discharged into a lined washout basin that shall be constructed as a surface impoundment (See 2.f below).

ii. Concrete washout water and other process wastewaters (as defined by Part IV Definitions B.1.b.xix) shall not be discharged to surface or ground waters of the State.

iii. The permittee shall collect and dispose of process wastewater in a legally permitted manner.

d. If the Concrete Products Manufacturing plant is operated by another company, that company must apply for and obtain a separate authorization under another general permit or apply for and obtain an individual NJPDES permit for their discharge.

e. If the Concrete Products Manufacturing plant has a separate drainage area the permittee shall apply for an authorization under the applicable general permit or for an individual NJPDES permit for the operation of the Concrete Products Manufacturing plant.

f. Concrete washout basins shall be constructed as a surface impoundment and be maintained to a design permeability of 1x [10-7] cm/sec. The integrity of these surface impoundments must be periodically evaluated. Additionally, the Department may, at any time, require the certification of structural integrity based on visual observations made during facility Compliance Evaluation Inspections or other Department visits.

3. Requirements for Facilities with Operating Hot Mix Asphalt Producer Plants

a. This section shall apply when the Hot Mix Asphalt Producer plant shares a common drainage area with the mine or quarry.

b. Stormwater associated with industrial activity with the Hot Mix Asphalt Plants shall meet benchmarks and effluent limits in Part III, Table III-D-1 and monitor in accordance with Part IV.E of this permit.

c. Monitoring for benzene is not required when:

i. Cold patch is not stored on-site during the quarterly monitoring period; or

ii. Cold patch is stored within a permanent structure and is not exposed to stormwater.

iii. When monitoring is not conducted CODE=N must be reported on the appropriate DMR.

d. Monitoring for surfactants (MBAS) is not required when:

i. Anionic surfactants are not used or stored on-site during the quarterly monitoring period.

ii. When monitoring is not conducted CODE=N must be reported on the appropriate DMR.

e. If the Hot Mix Asphalt Producer plant is operated by another company, that company must apply for and obtain a separate authorization under another general permit or apply for and obtain an individual NJPDES permit for their discharge.

f. If the Hot Mix Asphalt Producer plant has a separate drainage area, the permittee shall apply for an authorization under the applicable general permit or for an individual NJPDES permit for the operation of the Hot Mix Asphalt Producer plant.

4. Settling Aids and Gel Logs

a. Stormwater/process wastewater that is treated with flocculants or other settling aids shall not be discharged to unlined basins.

b. The use of settling aids and gel logs are permitted only under controlled conditions as specified in this section. Description of use of settling aids and/or gel logs shall be included in the SPPP as an SOP as detailed in Attachment B, Section V.G. Manufacturer's recommendations and/or training satisfy this requirement provided they are written and satisfy the requirements of this section and Attachment B, Section V.G.

i. The SOP shall define controlled conditions based on flow, dosage level, mixing, pH (where applicable) and the manufacturer's instructions, and shall be based on the conditions present at the facility.

ii. The SOP shall define activities to prevent the discharge of the settling aid and/or gel log in an amount that has a potential to cause toxicity.

iii. The SOP shall include written training procedures used by the facility to ensure effective use of the settling aid. The training shall include the minimum requirement of Attachment B, Section V.G.

iv. Records of training shall be maintained and shall indicate that personnel are aware of the relevance of their activities.

c. Settling aid and gel log feed rates shall not exceed dosage levels that have a potential to cause toxicity.

d. The Department reserves the right to deny use of any settling aid or gel log.

e. Records of the use of all settling aids and gel logs shall be maintained on a monthly usage log including date, time, name of product used, amount of product used, and gallons of water treated and calculated dose. The monthly log shall be verified and signed by an authorized employee.

f. The facility management shall conduct an annual review of the use of settling aids and gel logs to ensure continued conformance to the manufacturer's instructions and to prevent discharge of settling aid at levels that might cause toxicity.

g. Product usage shall not be changed until appropriate controlled conditions are determined by the facility for the product, in accordance with 4.b above.

h. The permittee shall notify the Department in writing thirty (30) days prior to use of new settling aids or gel logs.

i. Updated section of the SPPP shall be included as part of the notification.

j. There shall be no direct connections of chemical solution tanks, feed lines and/or containers to septic tanks or sanitary sewers.

k. Sites using settling aids and/or gel logs shall implement BMPs and engineered systems with controls to ensure that gel logs are used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

l. All imported settling aids and/or gel logs shall be approved for use in the United States in accordance with Federal and State rules and regulations.

m. Gel logs shall only be used at the influent to a settling basin.

n. All chemical feed pumps shall be calibrated monthly to ensure maximum feed rates are not exceeded.

5. Requirements for All Basins

a. For the purposes of this permit, "basins" is a collective term used to describe a variety of regulated units at NJPDES permitted facilities. Examples of these basins are infiltration/percolation lagoons, or surface impoundments which may be referenced by this permittee as retention, settling, storage or detention ponds, basins, lagoons, lined or unlined basins. The common feature of these basins is that they are topographic depressions or bermed areas designed to hold, retain, or treat and/or transmit stormwater/ground water and/or pollutants. Borrow Pits are not considered to be basins for the purposes of this permit and are not subject to monitoring requirements outlined in Part III of this permit.

b. Except as allowed in Part IV.C.2 above, process wastewater shall not be discharged into a basin.

c. Unauthorized discharges from basins are prohibited.

d. Surface water discharges from Borrow Pits is prohibited.

e. New Operations that will have basin(s) discharging to surface water shall certify that the basin(s) will hold a 10-year 24-hour storm event. The certified design shall be signed and sealed by a professional engineer.

f. The following items should be addressed in the facility's SPPP:

i. A schedule of physical inspections of all visible portions and areas surrounding the basin unit(s) to ensure that the berms have remained structurally sound;

ii. A site map depicting locations of activities, proposed and implemented BMPs, structures, concrete pads, oil/water separators, septic systems, laboratories, dry wells, potable wells, and any nearby water bodies and wetlands;

iii. Detect evidence of any deterioration, breakout, malfunctions or improper operation of the over-topping control system;

iv. Detect sudden drops in the level of the basin contents not associated with normal operation of the regulated basin; and

v. Detect sudden erosion or other signs of deterioration in berms or other containment devices.

g. Earthen dikes shall be constructed to prevent erosion and maintain integrity. In addition, the dikes shall be free of vegetation having invasive root systems that could displace the earthen materials upon which the structural integrity of the dike is dependent.

h. A course of action shall be outlined for procedures to be implemented in the event the basin is removed from service for an extended period of time for reasons other than routine maintenance and/or scheduled rotation of permitted discharge areas. This course of action shall address how the discharge will be handled, which can include diversion of the discharge to a previously approved reserved disposal area.

i. No basin that was removed from service due to structural collapse or overtopping may be restored to service unless that portion of the basin, which failed, was repaired.

j. The basin(s) may not be restored to service unless all inspections and necessary repairs have been made.

D. Discharges to Category One Waters, Trout Production and Trout Maintenance Streams

1. Discharge Requirements

a. Existing facilities (New Permittee or Existing Permittee) are permitted to discharge to C1, TP and TM waters subject to the sampling requirements in Part III Tables of this permit.

b. Temperature limits for mine dewatering discharges to surface waters designated as TM and TP waters in Surface Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9B) are listed in Part III of the permit.

E. Monitoring

1. Monitoring Requirements

a. All samples are to be analyzed by a New Jersey Certified Laboratory.

b. All sampling shall be performed in accordance to the method specified in the NJDEP Field Sampling Procedures Manual.

c. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with Part III of the authorization issued under this permit.

d. All stormwater discharges from areas of industrial activity that are not collected and/or diverted for reuse shall be diverted to a monitoring location(s).

2. Temperature Monitoring

a. Mine Dewatering

i. The permittee shall continuously monitor and record discharge temperature as required under Part III of the permit during mine dewatering operations.

ii. The permittee shall calibrate the recorder quarterly. Records of the calibration shall be kept on file for a minimum of five (5) years.

iii. The permittee shall calibrate the temperature sensor quarterly. The sensor shall have an accuracy of not greater than +1 degreesF. Records of the calibration shall be kept on file for a minimum of five (5) years.

iv. The permittee shall record the total gallons discharged and the highest discharge temperature for that day in a daily log. Records of the calibration and the daily log shall be kept on file for a minimum of five (5) years.

F. Site Specific BMPs

1. BMPs - Management of Other Materials

a. Other materials shall include, but are not limited to, cold patch, recyclables, beneficial use materials, petroleum contaminated soil, asphalt millings, recycled asphalt products (RAP), construction debris, treated quarry dredge materials, untreated quarry dredge materials, marketable residual products and waste concrete.

b. Other materials shall be addressed in the SPPP (See Part IV.B.1) and shall be stored in a manner to ensure that stormwater runoff from these materials meets the effluent benchmark concentrations and effluent limitations pursuant to Part III of this permit. In addition, the requirements of 1.c, 1.d and 1.e below shall be met.

c. Salt Storage: The permittee shall store salt and other de-icing materials in a manner consistent with the Department's policy of storing salt in a permanent structure that is completely walled and roofed with a permanent foundation, or the National Salt Institute's guidance on salt storage which can be found in Attachment B, Section I.C.

d. Petroleum contaminated soil:

i. Indoor storage of petroleum contaminated soil shall be done in accordance with storage requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:26A-4.8(b)7.i et seq.;

ii. Outdoor storage of petroleum contaminated soil shall be done in accordance with storage requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:26A-4.8(b)7.ii et seq.;

iii. The permittee shall prevent tracking of petroleum contaminated soil out of the storage area and/or process area.

e. Marketable residual products:

i. Marketable residual products shall be managed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-20.

2. BMP - Vehicle/Equipment Rinsing

a. Outdoors water-only vehicle/equipment rinsing is restricted to areas that will not cause a surface water discharge, and not cause ponding or erosion.

b. Rinsing of vehicles/equipment shall be restricted to using water only, with no detergents.

c. Vehicle rinsing shall be of the external parts and undercarriage of the vehicles and limited to the removal of grit, grime, dust, dirt and incidental road salt.

d. Equipment and vehicles used in the application/handling of salt and de-icing materials shall be rinsed with water only, immediately following salt and de-icing material applications. Prior to rinsing with water, all residual salt and de-icing materials shall be removed from equipment and vehicles to the maximum extent practicable using dry cleaning methods (e.g., shoveling and sweeping). Recovered materials are to be returned to storage for reuse or properly discarded.

e. Truck beds and earth moving buckets/clamshells may be rinsed provided the following conditions are met:

i. The equipment was used to move and/or excavate de-icing salt and/or non-hazardous, non-contaminated soil; and

ii. The bulk of the soil and/or salt has been physically removed by shoveling, raking, sweeping or other means.

3. BMPs - Air Compressor Discharge

a. Air compressor condensate discharges shall be collected and managed as wastewater or discharged to a Publically Owned Treatment Works.

b. The permittee shall summarize the management of air compressor condensate discharge(s) in the site SPPP. The summary shall include all of the information listed in Attachment B, Section V.J, including the following information:

i. The location of each air compressor; and

ii. A summary of how air compressor discharge from portable air compressors (including air compressors used by contactors on-site) is collected and managed to prevent discharge to surface or ground waters.

c. Air compressor discharge to septic systems, ground water or surface water is strictly prohibited.

4. BMPs - Facility Entrance

a. All facilities shall establish BMPs for the entrance to the facility to minimize the amount of pollutants leaving the site. The following BMPs shall be established whenever possible:

i. Paving of the entranceway to a point where the hydraulic gradient of the entranceway diverts stormwater away from the entrance;

ii. Creating a means (e.g. culvert, ditch, swale), to divert stormwater to a discharge monitoring location; and

iii. Frequent use of street sweepers to maximize dust control and minimize the tracking of sand, silt, etc. off-site.

G. Operations and Maintenance

1. Operations and Maintenance Requirements

a. The permittee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of this facility, to ensure that BMPs are implemented to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit, in accordance with the requirements identified in the SPPP. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with conditions of the permit.

H. Record Keeping

1. Standard Record Keeping Requirements

a. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee shall retain all monitoring information, maintenance records, and copies of all reports required by this permit for a period of five (5) years.

2. Agency Review

a. If requested, the permittee shall make the SPPP available to the owner and operator of a municipal separate storm sewer system through which the permittee discharges stormwater.

b. Upon review by an authorized representative, the Department may notify the permittee at any time that the SPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum permit requirements. Within thirty (30) days of receiving such notification (unless specified by the Department), the SPPP shall be amended to adequately address all deficiencies and written certification of such amendments shall be submitted to the Department.

3. Public Review

a. All SPPP's prepared under this permit shall be available to the public for inspection and duplication upon request, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.1. The SPPP shall be signed by the permittee and the original retained at the facility for use and NJDEP inspection. Upon request, a copy of the SPPP shall be delivered to the Department within five (5) business days of the time of the request. The permittee may claim any portion of a SPPP confidential in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.3. The Department's decision regarding such claims shall be made in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.5.

b. The permittee shall keep a copy of an updated SPPP, on-site and available for inspection at all times.

c. A copy of all analytical results shall be retained at the facility where the sampling is conducted and be available for inspection at all times.

d. The permittee shall submit DMRs, WCRs and RTRs (if required) beginning from EDPA in accordance with Part III of the permit.

I. Submittals and Reporting Requirements

1. Initial Certifications for New Operations

a. The RFA shall contain the completed SPPP Preparation Certification, and the SPPP Implementation and Inspection Certification, found in the Certification Form.

2. Initial Certifications for New Permittees Not Previously Authorized Under the MQGP

a. Submit the Certification Form, certifying that the SPPP was prepared within six (6) months from the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

b. Submit the Certification Form, certifying that the SPPP was implemented within eighteen (18) months from the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

3. Certifications for All Facilities Authorized under the MQGP

a. All facilities which have implemented their SPPP under the MQGP shall:

i. Submit the Certification Form, certifying that the SPPP was updated, with the annual certification.

ii. Submit the Certification Form, certifying that the annual inspection was conducted, annually.

4. Monitoring Report Submittal Requirements

a. The permittee shall submit the required monitoring data (as specified in Part IV of this permit) on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) or Wastewater Characterization Reports (WCRs), whichever is required. Sampling results shall be summarized and reported using the NJDEP Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Online System. The permittee must enroll at www.nj.gov/dep/online. Questions regarding the EDI Online System should be directed to Permit Administration Section at (609) 984-4428, or by email to NJPDES_EDI_SIGNUP@dep.nj.gov.

b. Failure to submit sampling data on DMRs or WCRs is a permit violation and may subject the permittee to civil and administrative penalties pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-10 et seq.

c. The monitoring period begins upon EDPA.

d. New Permittees shall submit DMRs, WCRs and RTRs (if required) in accordance with Part III of the permit, beginning 6 months from EDPA.

5. Annual Inspections and Annual Reports

a. Annual inspections:

i. Once the SPPP has been implemented in accordance with this permit, the permittee shall conduct annual inspections of the facility to assess all areas contributing to stormwater discharges authorized by this permit, to evaluate whether the SPPP complies with and is implemented in accordance with this permit, and whether additional measures are needed to meet the conditions of the permit.

b. Annual report:

i. The permittee shall prepare an annual report summarizing the annual inspection performed as described above. The annual report is not to be submitted to the Department but shall be made part of the facility's SPPP and made available for inspection. The annual report shall include:
- The date of inspection;
- name(s) and title(s) of the inspectors; and
- a summary of the findings of the annual inspection, including any incidents of non-compliance. Any incidents of non-compliance discovered during the annual inspection shall be listed in the annual report with any remedial actions and/or preventative measures taken.

6. Where to Send All Permit Submittals

a. All permit submittals shall be sent to the following address:

i. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Mail Code 401-02B
Division of Water Quality
Permit Administration Section
P.O. Box 420
401 East State Street, 3rd Floor
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

ATTACHMENT B:
CONTENTS OF THE
STORMWATER
POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

For

Mining and Quarry General Permit
June 2017

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I. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

The following outline provides the key elements of an acceptable Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP). The purpose of the SPPP is to meet the following objectives:

A. to identify potential sources of pollution and source materials onsite which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity;

B. to describe and ensure that practices are implemented to eliminate and/or reduce pollutants from source materials in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity; and

C. to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
http://www.saltinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Salt-Storage-Handbook-2015.pdf

D. Drainage Control
   1. Establish Drainage Control to ensure all stormwater from industrial areas is directed to regulated outfalls
   2. Create a Drainage Control Map
   3. Create a Drainage Control Written Narrative

II. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

The permittee shall form and identify a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team in the SPPP. The SPPP shall name a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization who are members of the team. The team is responsible for developing the SPPP in accordance with good engineering practices, and in the plan's implementation, and maintenance. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's SPPP which are provided below.

III. Description of Existing Environmental Management Plans

The SPPP team shall evaluate the facility's existing environmental management plans and programs for consistency with this permit and determine which provisions, if any, from these other plans can be incorporated by reference into the SPPP.

Examples of plans which may be referred to when applicable to the site include: Discharge Prevention Containment and Countermeasure (DPCC), Discharge Cleanup and Removal (DCR), Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (PPCP, 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265), the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements (40 CFR Part 112), the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Toxic Organic Management Plan (NPDESTOMP, 40 CFR Parts 413, 433, and 469), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR Part 1910). A copy of any plans referred to in the SPPP should be kept on-site with the SPPP.

IV. Site Assessment

The Site Assessment shall describe the physical facility and the potential pollutant sources (materials, activities and areas) which may be reasonably expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges. The key elements of the site assessment shall include, at a minimum, the following requirements:

A. Inventory Requirements

Each facility must develop and update annually, as appropriate, an inventory which includes, at a minimum, the following:

1. list of the general categories of source materials that have been used, loaded/unloaded, stored, treated, spilled, leaked and/or disposed onsite in a manner to allow exposure to stormwater; and

2. list of any domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process waste water (see definitions in Part IV of permit), that is generated at the facility and discharged through separate storm sewers (see definition in Part IV of permit) to surface waters. List any current NJPDES (New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permits or permit application that the facility may have for such discharges.

B. DCP-Mapping Requirements

A site map drawn to an 1" = 400' scale that clearly shows the following:

1. buildings and other permanent structures;

2. paved areas and roadways;

3. surface water bodies (e.g., rivers, lakes, streams, bays, estuaries) that are located on or about the property which receive or may receive stormwater from the site;

4. all stormwater discharge locations;

5. location of each point or sewer segment, where domestic sewage, process waste water, or non-contact cooling water generated by the facility enters storm sewers that discharge to surface waters;

6. outline of each drainage area within the facility boundaries and a depiction of flow direction (e.g., arrow head) of stormwater in each drainage area;

7. locations where source materials are likely to be exposed to stormwater, and the following activities and/or areas, at a minimum; storage areas, palleted materials, outdoor handling, treatment or disposal areas, loading and/or unloading areas, manufacturing and/or processing areas, waste storage areas, vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, vehicle/equipment fueling areas, hazardous waste storage or disposal areas, areas of spills and/or leaks of source materials, and access routes;

8. location of existing stormwater structural control measures (e.g., containment, berms, detention/retention basins, grassed swales, oil/water separators); and

9. areas of existing and potential soil erosion.

C. Narrative Description of Existing Conditions

The SPPP shall include a narrative description concerning the existing management of all source materials at the facility which are handled, treated, stored, disposed, or which otherwise exist in a manner allowing contact with stormwater. The narrative description shall address the following where appropriate:

1. any discharges of domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, or process water that are listed in accordance with A.2 above (unless such discharges have been authorized by other NJPDES permits or identified in applications or requests for authorization submitted for other NJPDES permits);

2. description of type of industrial activities and/or areas (e.g., fueling, material handling, manufacturing or processing areas) at the site;

3. the actual or potential pollutant categories associated with each industrial area and/or activity where source materials are likely to be exposed to stormwater including, but not limited to: fueling stations, loading/unloading areas, maintenance shops, areas where spills and/or leaks of source materials frequently occur, equipment or vehicle cleaning areas, outdoor storage areas, outdoor manufacturing or processing areas, onsite waste disposal areas, above ground liquid storage tanks, outside storage of raw materials, by-products, or finished products, (e.g., fueling area - diesel fuels, gasoline, petroleum hydrocarbons); and

4. a description of existing management practices employed to : a) eliminate contact of source materials with stormwater; b) minimize or reduce pollutants from source materials through structural or non-structural measures; c) divert stormwater to specific areas on or off-site, including diversion to containment areas, holding tanks, treatment facilities, or sanitary or combined sewers; d) treat stormwater discharging from the site; and e) prevent or permit any discharges of domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process wastewater to surface water.

V. Best Management Practices (BMP) Selection and Plan Design

The permittee shall evaluate the information from the site assessment phase of this plan to identify potential and existing sources of stormwater contaminated by source material. **All discharges to surface water of domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, and process waste water must be eliminated or permitted.** BMPs are measures used to prevent or mitigate pollution from any type of activity. The permittee shall design, implement and maintain BMPs to meet EPA benchmark concentrations and numeric limits specified in this permit. Based upon the site assessment performed, the permittee shall develop BMP's that will effectively eliminate or reduce pollutant loadings in stormwater discharges from the facility in accordance with the following sections. The evaluation and selection of the BMP's addressing each area, and/or activity where source materials are exposed to stormwater discharging to surface water, shall be documented in the SPPP and shall include at a minimum the following BMPs:

A. Non-Stormwater Discharges into Storm Sewers

The facility shall ensure that it does not generate and discharge, through storm sewers to surface waters, any domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, or process wastewaters, unless that discharge is authorized by another NJPDES permit or identified in an application or request for authorization submitted for another NJPDES permit.

B. Removal, Cover or Control of Industrial Activities

Except as specified and required in Part IV of the permit for certain, specific exposures of source materials, all other source materials shall be moved indoors, covered, used, handled, and/or stored in a manner so as to prevent contact with stormwater that is discharged to surface water. Each BMP that prevents such contact shall be identified and discussed in the SPPP.

C. Diverting Stormwater

Approved diversion of contaminated stormwater to either a domestic or industrial wastewater treatment plant may also be considered when choosing an appropriate BMP where feasible. (Diversion to groundwater may require a separate NJPDES permit. Consult the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control.)

D. Spill Prevention and Response

Areas where actual or potential spills of source materials can occur and are exposed to stormwater discharges shall be identified clearly in the SPPP (the accompanying drainage points shall also be identified). Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements and use of equipment such as diversion valves shall be developed and practiced to prevent and/or eliminate spills and/or leaks of source materials from being exposed to stormwater. A valid SPCC or DPCC shall satisfy this requirement provided the plan includes spill prevention/cleanup for all site chemicals, wastewater and raw materials.

The permittee shall develop and implement a Spill Prevention Plan. At a minimum, the Plan shall include:

1. Spill Response Coordinator;

2. Procedures for preventing and/or cleaning up spills;

3. List of available spill cleanup materials, including brooms, shovels, absorbents, heavy equipment, containers, etc. (The list should include normal level of inventory that will be kept onsite);

4. Description of employee training, including:

    a. Location of spill cleanup materials, containers and equipment;

    b. Procedures for preventing and/or cleaning up spills;

    c. Company Spill Response Coordinator (the coordinator can be listed by Title, such as, Plant Manager);

    d. List of emergency phone numbers.

5. Description of routine inspections for spills, leaks, damage to containment and spill structures. Inspections should be done at least weekly;

6. Routine inventory of spill cleanup materials and equipment;

E. Good Housekeeping

The SPPP must include a good housekeeping program to help maintain a clean and orderly work place. For certain activities or areas, the discharge of stormwater exposed to source materials may be prevented merely by using good housekeeping methods. The following are some simple procedures that a facility can consider incorporating into an effective good housekeeping program:

1. conduct cleanup immediately after discovery of leaks and spills;

2. implement careful material storage practices;

3. improve operation and maintenance of industrial machinery and processes;

4. maintain up-to-date material inventory;

5. maintain well organized work areas;

6. provide regular pickup and disposal of waste materials;

7. maintain dry and clean floors and ground surfaces by using brooms, shovels, vacuum cleaners, or cleaning machines; and

8. train employees about good housekeeping practices.

F. Site Stabilization and Dust Control

The SPPP shall include standards for site stabilization and dust control designed to prevent transport of particulate and sediment from areas devoid of vegetation and to prevent downstream soil erosion caused by routine operations and uncontrolled stormwater runoff. At a minimum, the standards shall meet the technical standards found in *the Standards for Soil and Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey* and shall include:

1. traffic control to prevent or minimize disturbance of unstabilized areas and to prevent disturbance of vegetative covers and/or other dust control mechanisms;

2. entrance/exit stabilization to prevent or minimize transport of sediment and dust outside the site property line;

3. dust control to prevent or minimize movement of dust and sediment from exposed soil areas;

4. outfall stabilization to reduce stormwater velocity at the outfall to the degree necessary to prevent downstream erosion and/or degradation.

G. Settling Aids and Gel Logs

Use of settling aids and gel logs must be done in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. The SPPP should demonstrate how the permittee ensures that this is done at the site. The Department retains the right to refuse any type of flocculant or other settling aid for use at the facility. The description should include all of the following:

1. System Design

The SPPP must include a line or block diagram of the system. The line or block diagram must include the chemical(s) injection point(s), type of agitation, flash tanks, mixing tanks, clarifier type, flowmeters, metering pumps, clear water and dirty water discharges, etc. The diagram shall state if the system is "continuous" or "batch" process.

The system must use anti-siphon devices to prevent overfeed of settling aids and other chemical additives. A copy of the manufacturers' recommended system and usage must be kept with the SPPP.

2. Usage and Recordkeeping

a. The records must be kept on a daily log (Attachment F or equivalent) and include all of the following information:

   i. Total daily usage of each chemical;

   ii. The LC_{50} for each chemical;

   iii. Total gallons of water treated;

   iv. Calculated dose (amount of chemical used per gallon of water treated);

   v. Name of chemical and gallons of chemical used to adjust pH (if any);

   vi. Copies of the MSDS and Technical Data Sheet for the settling aids presently in use must be available upon request;

   vii. The Logsheet must be signed and dated monthly by an authorized person.

b. Calibration records for flowmeters, metering pumps, gauges and other monitoring equipment critical to the control of the process shall be kept with the SPPP.

c. Inspections should be made at least once daily to ensure the proper operation and to discover potential failures that could result in system malfunctions.

3. Employee Training

No employee shall be permitted to operate the system without training unless he/she is under the direct supervision of a trained operator. Employees should be trained within 3 months of employment and at least once annually thereafter. At a minimum, the training should be equivalent to the requirements for an operator of a Very Small Water System (VSWS). The training shall include the following:

a. Review of MSDSs for each chemical used;

b. Explanation on proper operation of the operation of the system;

c. Recordkeeping requirements;

d. Update training for use of new chemicals, etc.

4. Substitution of New Settling Aids

a. The permittee must inform the Bureau in writing thirty (30) days prior to implementation of the change.

b. The permittee must comply with all of Section G and submit an updated Section G to the Bureau prior to implementation of the change.

H. Preventative Maintenance

The SPPP shall include a Preventative Maintenance Program to include timely and regular inspections and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins, drip pans, catch basins, detention basins, covers, treatment units) and routine inspections of facility equipment and operations to detect faulty equipment. Equipment (such as tanks, piping, containers, and drums) should be checked regularly for signs of deterioration.

I. Inspections and Evaluation Process

1. Regular Inspections

   The SPPP shall require regular inspections of the facility's equipment, exposed source materials and industrial areas to provide that all elements of the SPPP are in place and working properly. Inspections shall be conducted by qualified, trained plant personnel. Records of these inspections shall be kept onsite with the SPPP. These inspection records shall consist of the following, at a minimum: date of inspection; location of and problem(s) identified; steps taken to correct problem(s) and prevent recurrence; and inspector's names and title. In addition these inspection records shall record any incidents such as leaks or accidental discharges, and any failures or breakdowns of structural BMPs.

2. Annual Inspections

   The SPPP shall also require an annual inspection and shall include an annual report of the entire facility in accordance with Part IV of this permit.

3. Evaluation Process

   The SPPP shall include a system to routinely and continually evaluate the SPPP for effectiveness, any flaws that may have developed, and maintenance that may be required. The routine evaluation must include, but not be limited to, regular and annual inspections, inspection logs and records, internal reporting, plan revisions to correct any flaws detected in the SPPP or to reflect changes/additions at the facility, and logs of preventative maintenance performed at the facility. In addition, the Annual Reports and Certifications required under Part IV are integral to the evaluation process.

J.Air Compressor Condensate Discharges

The SPPP shall include a detailed summary of management of permanent and portable air compressor discharges including the cfm rating of each air compressor, location(s) and how discharge is managed.

1. Air Compressor Discharge to POTW

    a. The SPPP shall include a description of how each permanent air compressor discharge is directed to the POTW including hard piping, collecting in a container and pumping, pouring, etc. and the type and cfm rating of each permanent air compressor.

    b. The SPPP shall include a description of how each portable air compressor discharge (including air compressors used by contractors) is directed to the POTW including hard piping, collecting in a container and pumping, pouring, etc. Air compressor type and cfm rating of portable air compressors is not required when discharging to a POTW.

2. Air Compressor Discharge Collected as Wastewater

    a. The SPPP shall include a description of how each permanent air compressor discharge is collected and managed, including how it is stored and either treated onsite or shipped offsite for proper disposal and the type and cfm rating of each permanent air compressor.

    b. The SPPP shall include a description of how each portable air compressor discharge (including air compressors used by contractors) is stored and either treated onsite or shipped offsite for proper disposal. Air compressor type and cfm rating of portable air compressors is not required when discharge is collected as wastewater.

VI. Implementation Schedule

The SPPP shall include an implementation schedule for all structural and non-structural BMP's including a schedule(s) for removal, coverage, minimization of exposure of source material to stormwater, and/or stormwater diversion or treatment. The schedule shall meet the deadlines established in the permit in accordance with Part IV.

Upon completion of the initial SPPP, those BMP's (e.g., spill response, good housekeeping) that may readily be implemented shall be done so within 30 days, if not already practiced.

VII. General Plan Requirements

This section provides additional requirements on the administrative requirements related to finalizing your SPPP. It covers (1) required signatures, (2) requirements for plan location and access, and (3) required certifications.

A. Required Signatures for SPPP and the Certification Form.

The SPPP and Certification form shall be signed as follows:

FOR A CORPORATION: a "responsible corporate officer" or duly authorized representative. A "responsible corporate officer" is (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

FOR A PARTNERSHIP OR SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively, or duly authorized representative.

FOR A MUNICIPALITY, STATE, FEDERAL OR OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative.

A "responsible corporate officer", general partner, proprietor, principal executive officer of a public agency, or ranking elected official may assign his or her signatory authority for this Certification to a duly authorized representative, which is a named person or generic position (e.g., plant manager, superintendent, plant engineer, operations manager, etc.) having overall responsibility for facility operation or the permittee's environmental matters, by submitting a letter to the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control stating said authority and naming the person or position.

Whenever there are two or more permittees for the facility, all of those permittees shall jointly submit this Certification, unless permittees received authorization on different dates and this Certification is therefore due from them at different dates.

B. Plan Location and Public Access

1. The SPPP and inspection and preventative maintenance records or logs shall be maintained on site at all times. These documents must be made available, upon request, to a representative of the Department and to the owner and operator of any municipal separate storm sewer receiving the stormwater discharge.

2. The SPPP shall be made available to the public upon request. The facility may claim any portion of the SPPP as confidential in accordance with the provisions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.2.

3. A copy of the SPPP shall be submitted to the appropriate Regional Bureau of Water Compliance and Enforcement and to the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control. Revisions made to the facility's SPPP shall be submitted also.

C. Certification of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

1. The Certification form with the appropriate box checked off certifying that the SPPP has been prepared, shall be signed and submitted by the permittee to the Department's Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control as required by Part IV of the permit.

2. The Certification form with the appropriate box checked off certifying that the SPPP has been implemented shall be signed and submitted by the permittee to the Department's Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control as required by Part IV of the permit, and annually thereafter in accordance with the permit.

VIII. Special Requirements

A. Facilities Subject to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Statute

For facilities subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 313, the SPPP shall include, or cite the location of, any spill reports prepared under that Act.

B. Facilities with SPCC Plans, DPCC Plans, or DCR Plans

The SPPP shall include, or cite the location(s) of, any Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) prepared under 40 CFR 112 and section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C.§1321; and any discharge prevention, containment and countermeasure plan (DPCC plan) and discharge cleanup and removal plan (DCR plan) prepared under N.J.A.C. 7:1E.

C. Facilities Undergoing Construction Activities

Whenever construction activities are undertaken at the facility, the SPPP shall be amended, if necessary, so that the SPPP continues to be accurate and to meet the requirements of Part I of this permit.