Appendix G

Prepared for:

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Clackamas County
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Stormwater Pollution Control Plan
Canby Pit

Prepared by:

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DEQ Permit File #: 108392
DOGAMI Site #: 03-0206
SIC Code: 1442
November 2017

Original Date of Plan: April 2007

Date of Last Plan Amendment: March 1, 2013

Type of Permit: 1200-A

REVISION LOG

Updates to the Canby Pit Stormwater Pollution Control Plan are summarized below. Additional details and instructions for documenting updates are provided in **Appendix A.**

REVISION DATE	PAGES REVISED	EXHIBIT, TABLE, FIGURE REVISED	DEQ APPROVAL	SIGNATURE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) has been developed to meet the regulatory requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 1200-A General Stormwater Discharge Permit (General Permit) for a stormwater collection and discharge system (Appendix B). The purpose of the SWPCP is the following:

1. Identify potential sources of stormwater pollutants associated with industrial activities.
2. Establish preventative measures to reduce the amount of hazardous materials exposed to stormwater runoff.
3. Establish response and control measures used to contain a spill or treat contaminated runoff.
4. Provide response procedures in the event of an uncontrolled spill or discharge.
5. Establish inspection, testing, monitoring, and reporting procedures.

The preparation and implementation of the SWPCP is required by Schedule A of the General Permit 1200-A issued by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

The SWPCP will be kept current and updated to reflect changes in operation at the facility and updates to the SWPCP will be submitted to DEQ as required under General Permit, Schedule A.7e and A.9.

2.0 PLAN CERTIFICATION

In accordance with Schedule A.7 of the General Permit, a firm (Geosyntec Consultants Inc.) knowledgeable in stormwater management and familiar with the facility has prepared this SWPCP. Also in accordance with Schedule A.7, the SWPCP has been signed in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 122, and §122.22. The plan has been signed and certified by a responsible corporate officer because this plan was prepared for a corporation.

As defined by 40 CFR §122.22, a responsible corporate officer means: a) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or b) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

The following certification is made for the Canby Pit facility.

2.1 Corporate Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

NOEL BARNETT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER

Name and Title of Management Representative

Signature of Management Representative

1/9/18

Date

3.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

Facility Operator Name and Address:	Cadman Materials, Inc. 25100 S Barlow Road Canby, Oregon 97013
Facility Ownership and Address:	Cadman Materials, Inc. 7554 185th Avenue NE, Suite 100 Redmond, Washington 98052
Facility Mailing Address:	Cadman Materials, Inc. 8705 NE 117th Avenue Vancouver, Washington 98662
Type of Facility:	Mining
SIC Codes:	1442 (Construction Sand and Gravel)
County:	Clackamas County
Receiving Water:	Molalla River
Key Personnel:	Dan Hogan, Facility Manager Noel Barnett, Regional Environmental Manager

4.0 SITE DETAILS

The Canby facility is located at 23000 South Barlow Street, in Canby, Oregon. The facility is located within Section 8, Township 7 South, Range 1 West, in Clackamas County approximately two miles southwest of metropolitan Canby. The property lies within a rural/agricultural area situated immediately southeast of State Route 99E (SE Pacific Highway), approximately five miles south of the Willamette River (Figure 1).

As illustrated on Figure 1, the Canby facility is located on a roughly rectangular 284-acre parcel zoned for aggregate mining. The area permitted for mining covers approximately 284 acres. The majority of the gravel mining infrastructure (including gravel dredging, conveyance, washing and loading equipment, control building and stockpile areas) is located near the east portion of the parcel. Five large ponds for stormwater detention/infiltration, dewatering, and process water are located on the property. Reclaimed/replanted areas are also present along the northern perimeter. Both the asphalt plant and the mining operations are accessed from the west via a paved roadway.

The property, which is fronted to the west by South Barlow Street, is generally level. The facility is bordered to north, south, and west by agricultural land, and to the east by the Molalla River. A 500-foot-wide buffer (including both agricultural and wooded land) separates the eastern property border from the active river channel.

4.1 Industrial Activities

Gravel mining operations at the Canby Pit include overburden removal (and stockpiling for reuse during reclamation), open pit wet and dry aggregate extraction, aggregate washing and sorting, aggregate stockpiling and loading, and equipment fueling and maintenance. The mining facility consists of a two-story office/operations building, aggregate dredges and conveyors, a lube shed, truck loading areas, and numerous aggregate stockpiles.

The asphalt facility storage is leased by a subcontractor (Oregon Mainline Paving) on the far western end of the property. The area is used for equipment storage.

Non-potable water used at the mining operations and the batch plant is obtained from a fresh water pond located near the center of the property. This water is pumped directly from the ponds to active operations areas.

Cadman Materials, Inc. acquired the facility in June 2017. Since that time, site activities have remained largely unchanged at the property. The Canby facility is operated under a 1442 Standard Industrial Code (SIC).

4.2 Existing Stormwater Drainage System and Receiving Waters

The Canby facility is located on level bench situated on the west side of the Molalla River drainage. Surface elevations at the property range between 100 and 110 feet above mean sea level (msl), with a very slight easterly to northeast slope across the site. Locally, the ground

surface along the western quarter of the property slopes gently to the north-northwest. The eastern three quarters of the property are level or locally slope towards several retention/infiltration ponds. The majority of the property consists of unpaved gravel surfaces or vegetated reserves/reclaimed areas.

Stormwater generated on the Canby facility primarily infiltrates into the unpaved ground surface or flows into three large stormwater retention/infiltration ponds. The ponds range between approximately three to five acres in size, and are predominantly situated near the central portions of the property. The southernmost stormwater pond is used to discharge excess stormwater (surface flow and infiltrated stormwater seepage) from the site.

Aggregate mining operations, including gravel extraction, washing and loading, are sited in a manner so that all process and storm waters are immediately captured within the excavation pit or adjacent retention/infiltration ponds. Sediment and suspended materials settle out within several adjacent ponds (consisting of former mining cells) so that clear, sediment-free water is returned to two centrally located fresh water ponds. Although the water that collects within the fresh water ponds is largely infiltrated into the subsurface, some water is pumped from the ponds for reuse by the mining operations.

In addition, excess stormwater is routinely pumped during the wet season from a pond located on the southeast end of the property. This water discharge largely consists of infiltrating stormwater originating from upgradient sources. The water collected in this latter pond is generally clear and free of suspended solids. Excess water pumped from this pond is discharged through an underground line to an outfall (Figure 2, S001) situated on the west bank of the Molalla River. The stormwater drainage area that discharges to S001, when excess stormwater exists, is ~130 acres.

Stormwater generated off the asphalt batch plant that does not immediately infiltrate into the surrounding ground surface flows into a central catch basin/sediment trap that discharges to an infiltration swale located near the facility entrance. None of the stormwater entering the swale is reported to leave the property.

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife National Wetland Inventory, there are four types of wetlands within 0.5 mile of the site. Riverine wetlands are located to the southwest portion of the site. A freshwater pond is located south of the site. A freshwater emergent wetland, freshwater forested/shrub wetland, and riverine wetlands are located along the Molalla River.

5.0 SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

The types of significant materials handled and/or stored at the Canby Pit facility include: sand and gravel aggregate, diesel fuel, new and used oil, and antifreeze. An inventory of significant materials stored at the facility, as well as a list of those significant materials exposed to stormwater, is provided in Appendix C.

As detailed on Appendix C, the largest volume of significant materials routinely kept at the facility consists of sand and gravel aggregate. Up to 50,000 cubic yards of these materials may be stockpiled in the vicinity of the mining operations center. The majority of aggregate stockpiling occurs immediately west of the pit office/control trailer and immediately south of the asphalt plant. These stockpiled materials are kept outdoors and exposed to stormwater.

Other significant materials stored at the Canby Pit's lube shed, located on the southwest end of the main aggregate stockpiling area, include diesel, new and used oils, and smaller volumes of gasoline, antifreeze and lubricants (Figure 2). With the exception of a 1,000-gallon diesel AST, most of these materials are generally stored indoors.

There are no obvious indications (i.e. staining, sheens) of significant spills or discharges from any of these storage areas. None of the materials kept in indoor storage areas are anticipated to be exposed to stormwater.

6.0 STORMWATER CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

This section includes a discussion of mandatory and additional stormwater control features and practices that will be implemented at the Site to reduce or eliminate stormwater pollution. Schedule A of the General Permit requires permit holders to meet certain narrative technology-based effluent limits. Technology-based limits require that permit holders minimize stormwater exposure to pollutants using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable and achievable using best industry practices. Technology-based effluent limits are primarily met through the use and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

BMPs are measures or controls that reduce/eliminate pollutants at the source to prevent the pollution of stormwater runoff discharged from the site, to divert runoff away from exposed materials, or to direct runoff to natural or other types of treatment. To comply with the requirements of the General Permit, the following sections list the required technology based effluent limits and the stormwater BMPs that are employed at the site.

6.1 Minimize Exposure

The first step in an effective stormwater control program is minimizing exposure of manufacturing, processing, material storage areas, loading and unloading areas, dumpsters and other disposal areas, maintenance activities, and fueling operations to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by both locating industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with water resistant coverings. BMPs currently implemented at the Site are summarized in the following sections.

6.1.1 Containment BMPs

Mining support equipment (i.e. loaders, scrapers) are routinely fueled from a 1,000 gallon diesel AST located at the maintenance trailer. The AST is situated on a steel cradle and is

filled approximately twice a week. Diesel is also supplied by wet-fueling directly to heavy equipment using a mobile fueler operated by an offsite supplier.

No major spills have been reported during onsite fueling operations. A release of diesel fuel from the lube shed AST would likely pool around the trailer and seep into the unpaved surface.

Spill mitigation equipment, such as spill trays, oil booms and absorbent materials are typically stored nearby. If necessary, absorbent materials are used to clean leaks and drips. Drip pans are used to contain larger leaks. In addition, the surface areas at the facility are inspected monthly and maintained on a regular basis to prevent the buildup of oils and grease on the ground surface. If encountered, stained surface materials are over-excavated and used as feedstock for batch plant operations.

6.1.2 Stormwater Diversion BMPs

Stormwater drainage at the facility has been designed to direct the majority of surface runoff from the active portions of the site into a series of retention/infiltration ponds. The ponds are situated so that sediments and suspended materials gravity settle or are naturally filtered before the flow reaches a pair of fresh water infiltration ponds. Earthen berms, culverts and surface grading are used to direct surface flow into each of these ponds. During wet season conditions, excess stormwater is regularly pumped from the southernmost pond for discharge at a stormwater outfall located on the west bank of the Molalla River.

A pumping station is located at the southernmost pond. Facility personnel visually inspect the pond prior to pumping operations to ensure that the water being discharged from the stormwater outlet is clear and free of floating or suspended solids.

6.1.3 Covering Activities BMPs

Small volumes of significant materials, primarily equipment oils, grease and antifreeze, are occasionally used to maintain equipment operated at the facility. These materials are typically stored indoor or under cover to minimize exposure to stormwater. Drips and spills occurring at the office and lube shed are anticipated to largely be contained in these structures and isolated from stormwater.

6.2 Oil and Grease

If needed, oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods will be used to minimize oil and grease in stormwater discharges.

6.2.1 Oil and Grease BMPs

Spill response equipment (emergency spill kits) is available near the lube shed and in the active mine area (Figure 2). Spill response equipment typically include: absorbent materials

(such as floor sweep and pads), shovels, and personal protective equipment such as gloves and eye goggles.

6.3 Waste Chemicals and Material Disposal

Wastes chemicals and other refuse are recycled or properly disposed of in a manner to eliminate or minimize exposure of pollutants to stormwater. All waste contained in bins or dumpsters will be covered to ensure contaminated stormwater does not seep through the bins or dumpsters. Acceptable covers include, but are not limited to, storing of bins or dumpsters under roofed areas and use of permanent secure lids.

6.3.1 Waste Chemicals and Material Disposal BMPs

Solid waste, including food waste and materials to be recycled, are deposited into covered dumpsters that are located outside of the lube shed. Waste chemicals, such as solvents, are contained in appropriate storage containers, stored indoors, and held for recycling or proper disposal offsite.

6.4 Erosion and Sediment Control

The ground surface at the property is generally level, ranging in elevation between 100 and 110 feet msl. The site is largely unpaved and covered by surface vegetation, water bodies or unpaved gravel surfaces.

Dry and wet surface mining operations, including gravel extraction, conveyance, washing, and sorting are currently centered on the eastern end of the property. Typical operations consist of aggregate extraction by shovel or-drag line, dewatering within the open pit, loading drained materials to the conveyor system, followed by additional washing, sorting and stockpiling. Excess water and suspended sediments are directed to settling ponds adjacent to the extraction and process areas.

6.4.1 Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

To ensure that sediment and turbid water do not leave the property, facility staff direct all mining and wash water into a series of retention/infiltration ponds. The ponds are connected by surface culverts or by subsurface seepage so that suspended and settleable solids are deposited before reaching the central freshwater ponds. Water reaching these freshwater ponds is pumped to the active work areas for reuse or for discharge at the facility's stormwater outfall (the latter primarily occurs during the wet season). Facility staff routinely remove accumulated sediments from diversion berms and infiltration pond inlets/outlets to ensure the proper operation of the system. The water truck and sweeper truck are used regularly to prevent sediment trackout.

6.5 Debris Control

Aggregate produced from onsite mining operations is stockpiled in the areas immediately surrounding the mining office/control trailer before the material is loaded onto hauling truck for offsite shipment. In addition, approximately half a dozen gravel feedstock stockpiles used as an additive during asphalt processing are stockpiled on the western end of the facility. These materials are stored directly on the unpaved ground surface.

6.5.1 Debris Control BMPs

The aggregate stockpiles are routinely inspected by facility staff to ensure that the material is clean and that fine-grained sediments are not being washed off the piles. Discharges originating from the aggregate storage areas largely infiltrate directly into the unpaved surfaces or are captured by adjacent retention/infiltration ponds. Facility staff routinely remove accumulated sediments from diversion berms, the asphalt plant catch basin/sediment trap, and infiltration pond inlets to ensure the proper operation of the system.

6.6 Housekeeping

Areas that may contribute pollutants to stormwater will be kept clean. Sweeping, prompt cleanup of spills and leaks, and proper maintenance of vehicles will be employed to eliminate or minimize exposure of stormwater to pollutants.

6.6.1 Gravel Mining Operations

The following general housekeeping measures can be implemented to reduce stormwater contamination gravel mining and support activities:

- Ensure all water generated during gravel mining, washing and processing is routed to stormwater retention and infiltration ponds.
- Provide sufficient residence time for suspended sediment to be retained in detention ponds before reaching any stormwater outfalls.
- Establish a routine program to inspect and maintain diversion ditches, culverts and the stormwater retention and infiltration ponds to ensure proper stormwater management.
- Keep aggregate stockpiles compact and maintain reasonably shallow slopes to reduce potential for stockpile erosion.

6.6.2 Asphalt Batch Plant Operations

The following general housekeeping measures can be implemented to reduce stormwater contamination from asphalt manufacturing and support activities:

- Inspect materials delivered to the facility prior to acceptance to prevent storage and processing of unusable materials.

- Observe delivery of all process materials to reduce the potential for oil/chemical spills.
- Ensure that all process and material storage containers are in good repair.
- Utilize proper disposal of waste materials and have regular pickup schedules.
- Do not pour liquid waste down outdoor storm drain inlets.
- Conduct routine maintenance of catch basins, infiltration pond and associated piping.
- Inspect all work areas on at least a monthly basis for proper implementation of control measures.

6.6.3 Equipment Fueling and Light Maintenance

The following general housekeeping measures can be implemented to reduce stormwater contamination during equipment fueling and light maintenance activities:

- Use drip pans under any vehicles or outdoor equipment observed to be leaking fluids to the ground surface.
- Use spill and overflow protection, such as temporary catch basin covers, during all outdoor fuel drops operations. Require facility personnel to observe/assist all fuel delivery operations.
- Clean equipment without using liquid cleaners whenever possible. Prevent spills and drips of solvents and cleansers to the ground.
- Immediately report any spills and leaks to the site supervisor.
- Have proper spill control materials kept in proximity to the work areas.
- Deploy drip pans under any storage containers or equipment that appear to be leaking non-stormwater fluids.
- Routinely maintain all gravel surfaces to minimize the accumulation of oil or chemical stains and/or residues.
- Inspect all catch basins, infiltration ponds and other stormwater infrastructure on a weekly basis and maintain them to ensure they are functioning properly.
- Inspect the facility regularly for proper implementation of control measures.

6.6.4 Additional Housekeeping Measures

The following additional housekeeping measures are also implemented at the facility:

- Staff have been assigned the responsibility of taking actions to protect stormwater from pollutants.

- The facility is inspected frequently. Areas identified as having the potential to impact stormwater are noted, and corrective action is taken as necessary.
- Site employees are trained in stormwater pollution prevention, spill prevention and response, and good housekeeping measures. Training is documented as described in Appendix D.
- Equipment is stored away from facility traffic routes to prevent accidental spills. All equipment is visually inspected for leaks or damage.
- A spill response kit is maintained at a central location.
- The water truck and sweeper truck are used regularly to prevent sediment trackout.
- Other good housekeeping measures are introduced and implemented as needed to maintain a safe and environmentally sound operation.

7.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Under Schedule A.1.g and A.8.c.i of the 1200-A Permit, Cadman must minimize the potential for leaks and spills and is required to prepare and implement spill prevention and response procedures applicable to their operations. Spill plans required by other regulations may be substituted for this provision providing that stormwater management concerns are adequately addressed. The facility maintains a SPCC Plan (Appendix E) that will be referenced and utilized in the event of a spill event. Appendix F contains a list of emergency coordinators and contacts for the facility. A "Spill Event" is defined as any discharge of oil or other petroleum product from the site, directly or indirectly, into or upon the waters of the United States and spills or leaks of significant materials that impacted or had the potential to impact stormwater or surface water.

The following sections provide a brief description of prevention measures approved by management to reduce the likelihood of a spill of petroleum products at the site for those areas with potential spill sources. Specific facility individuals have been approved by Cadman management to act as Emergency Coordinators in case of a spill of petroleum product at the site. Contact numbers are found in Appendix F.

Employees will be trained for compliance with this SWPCP so that they are certain of the location of the spill kits, who to notify in case of spill, and how to initially contain any release of materials. Employees shall never dispose waste materials into the stormwater drainage system. Employees will be observant of other potential contamination occurrences or any release of hazardous materials. Every employee will review the spill response procedures. The "Spill Response Procedures" will be posted in an accessible area (Appendix G).

Spill kits may contain absorbent material, grease-sweep material and cleaning tools. All foreman and janitorial personnel have been instructed in the use of the spill cleanup material and it is their responsibility to react to a spill within and/or outside the building. Containers

that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage will be clearly labeled (such as, "Used Oil", "Spent Solvents", etc.) to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur.

The initial containment and cleanup of spilled petroleum product is mainly dependent upon the utilization of equipment from spill response kits.

7.1 Spills from Vehicles

If the source of a spill is from a movable vehicle and the loss cannot be immediately stopped, the vehicle shall be moved away from catch basins. If possible, any mobile piece of equipment or machinery leaking a petroleum product that cannot be contained with absorbent material is to be moved or driven away from catch basins.

7.2 Spill Equipment and Response Personnel

Absorbent pads, booms, grease sweep material and various petroleum spill cleanup tools are available on site. The approximate locations of the emergency spill kits are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

7.3 Parking Areas

The containment and cleanup of spilled petroleum product outside of the main buildings, and in the driving and parking areas, is mainly dependent upon the use of the equipment from the emergency spill kits located throughout the site.

7.4 Procedures When a Discharge Occurs

7.4.1 Discovery and Containment of a Release

Cadman personnel are responsible for the cleanup of releases of less than 42 gallons of oil or other petroleum product that occur at the site. Cadman personnel will implement spill response actions with the equipment available to them to help arrest the flow of petroleum products, primarily from entering the stormwater drainage system, but to also prevent contamination of soil and groundwater. Spill-absorbing materials are located in emergency spill kits and should be used to respond to small surface spills of oil. Oil-contaminated sorbent will be disposed of in the proper manner.

7.4.2 Notification and Reporting a Discharge

The following procedures should be followed for emergency response to oil spills to surface waters:

1. Whenever there is an imminent or actual spill, notify the Spill Prevention Coordinator immediately.

2. Whenever there is an unplanned discharge of oil or hazardous substance, the Spill Prevention Coordinator or an alternate will immediately identify the location of the

release; the type(s) of material(s) released; an estimate of the quantity of material released; possible sources of the release; and the date and time of the release.

3. If assessment indicates actual release of oil or hazardous substances to surface waters, the Spill Prevention Coordinator must immediately notify: 1) Oregon Emergency Response System at 911 or non-emergency at 1-800-452-0311, and 2) National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number) 1-800-424-8802. Appendix F contains a complete list of the names and telephone numbers of the organizations that need to be notified immediately in the event of an emergency.

4. Notify appropriate state and/or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.

7.4.3 Cleanup

When possible, cleanup will be accomplished using site personnel and equipment. The facility has equipment on-site for spill response efforts. If the cleanup effort exceeds the capabilities of the facility, the Spill Response Coordinator will, on an emergency basis, contract to an outside source to begin cleanup. Maintenance personnel will implement spill response actions with the equipment available to them to help arrest the flow of petroleum products, primarily from entering the stormwater drainage system, but to also prevent contamination of soil and groundwater. Spill-absorbing materials are located in emergency spill kits and should be used for dealing with small surface spills of oil.

The federal, state and local permits required to transport or dispose of recovered contaminated soil, contaminated equipment and materials, personal protective equipment, and absorbents, as well as the facilities ability to handle the disposal, will vary depending on the contaminants and concentrations involved in the spill and cleanup. Maintenance personnel are responsible for the cleanup of releases of less than 42 gallons of oil or other petroleum products that occur at the facility. Oil-contaminated sorbent will be disposed of in the proper manner. Laboratory analyses of the spilled material may be required before a permit will be granted for the disposal of the contaminated absorbent materials.

7.5 Security and Lighting

The entire facility is fenced and entrance into the facility is gated. Outdoor or emergency lighting is available in case of a spill event. In addition, the facility is brightly illuminated after dark for security purposes.

8.0 EMPLOYEE EDUCATION

Employee education is a major component in ensuring the success of this SWPCP. A successful SWPCP hinges on employees that are fully aware of the environmental hazards present, the potential stormwater pathway of pollutants of concern, and the BMPs that can be implemented for pollution prevention and control. It is almost always easier and more cost-

effective to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater than it is to treat the pollutants after being entrained and mobilized.

The purpose of employee education is to teach staff at all levels of responsibility the components of the SWPCP. When properly trained, staff are more capable of preventing spills, responding safely and effectively to an accident, and recognizing situations that could lead to accidents. The following individuals will be trained:

- Employee(s) overseeing implementation of, revising, and amending the SWPCP;
- Employee(s) performing installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of BMPs;
- Employee(s) who work in areas of industrial activity subject to the permit; and
- Employee(s) who conduct visual site inspections and stormwater discharge monitoring.

Employee training will cover the components and goals of this SWPCP including, but not limited to:

- Spill prevention, response, and reporting procedures;
- Good housekeeping;
- Material handling and management practices;
- Stormwater inspections and discharge monitoring procedures; and
- BMP operation and maintenance.

Presentations will be given to Cadman staff that are focused on stormwater quality awareness, pollution prevention, and control. A portion of the staff training will be held in the field, observing example source control and treatment methods in use. In addition, training will cover the importance of reporting and documentation including reporting significant spills, leaks, or other releases, documenting inspections and maintenance, and tracking and reporting changes to facility operations and stormwater management procedures. Staff responsible for stormwater inspections and monitoring will receive special training on identifying hazardous materials and conditions, assessing BMP performance, identifying illicit discharges, and collecting stormwater samples.

Cadman will maintain a training log for personnel (Appendix D). New employees who work in areas where stormwater may be exposed to industrial activities or implement any component of this SWPCP will be trained within 30 days of hire. All other staff with such responsibilities will receive annual training. Training records will be kept with employee personnel files.

9.0 NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

This section describes how to test for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, what to do if you find one, and how to certify Testing for Non-Stormwater Discharges if you are unable to inspect all the discharges for the presence of non-stormwater discharges.

A non-stormwater discharge is any discharge that comes from a source other than rain or snow. Non-stormwater discharges from the following sources are allowed under the permit for this facility: fire-fighting activities; foundation or footing drain runoff; springs or groundwater seepage; and landscaping irrigation return flows. All other discharges must be composed entirely of stormwater. If an unpermitted, non-stormwater discharge is discovered, the permitee must investigate the conditions that triggered the violation and review the SWPCP and the selection, design, installation and implementation of control measures to ensure compliance with the permit within 24 hours and submit a report to DEQ within 30 days. All collective actions must be implemented before the next storm event if practical or no later than 60 days from discovering the violation, unless a later date is approved by DEQ or Agent.

9.1 Determining the Presence of a Non-Stormwater Discharge

There are several ways to determine whether a non-stormwater discharge is present.

- A visual inspection for non-stormwater discharge. To inspect for non-stormwater discharge, a "dry weather" observation at the point of stormwater discharge from the facility will be conducted. This inspection will be conducted at least once during the dry season (July, August or September) and must be documented by a member of the Pollution Prevention Team using the inspection form provided in Appendix H. The dry season inspection must be conducted after a minimum of seven (7) consecutive days of dry weather.
- For the Canby facility, the primary discharge point for the site is the stormwater outlet located near the southeast property corner (S001, Figure 2). The dry season inspection will include an examination of all the facility drainage ditches and stormwater pathways, as well as the S001 drainage structure.
- Facility drawings and plumbing schematics will be reviewed for illicit connections which could discharge sewage or other pollutants into the stormwater.
- If necessary, dye testing will be conducted as a means of confirming suspect sources of non-stormwater discharge. It should be noted that the annual dry season inspection for non-stormwater discharges must be conducted in addition to the monthly stormwater monitoring visual inspections and quarterly sampling (which are described in the following section) required under the 1200-A permit.

- If a non-stormwater discharge is discovered, and the unpermitted discharges cannot be eliminated within six (6) months, the permittee must apply for an appropriate NPDES or State Waste Discharge permit.
- If the facility is unable to inspect for non-stormwater discharges, it will provide justification as to why the certification cannot be made. The justification will state why testing for non-stormwater cannot be completed, and it will describe how and when the facility will certify that no non-stormwater discharges are present.

10.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING

All facilities under a General Permit that discharge to surface water are required to conduct monitoring and sampling of stormwater including visual and grab sampling. All completed and signed inspection checklists, oil inventory records, records of tank and related equipment maintenance operations, training records and spill notification forms and letters will be retained on-site and made available for regulatory agency review for a minimum of 3 years. Copies of completed inspections will be kept with the SWPCP.

10.1 Inspections

Inspections will be conducted monthly. Inspections have been broken into categories: 1) visual monitoring of Discharge Point S001, and 2) visual inspections and maintenance of stormwater control measures. An inspection report will be prepared after each inspection. The report will be retained on-site and submitted to the DEQ upon request. The report will include:

- The inspection date and time;
- Name of inspector and nature of discharge (rain or snowmelt);
- Control measures needing cleaning, replacement, maintenance, reconditioning or repair;
- The condition of the drainage/conveyance system and need for maintenance;
- Previously unidentified sources of pollutants; and
- Stormwater discharge observations and whether the discharge contained floating solids (associated with industrial activity), foam, and visible oil sheen and was discolored. If these pollutants are present in the discharge, describe corrective action taken or will be taken to remedy the problem.

Table 1: Preventative Maintenance, Cleaning, and Inspection Summary

Site Control/BMP	Cleaning and/or Servicing Frequency	Visual Inspection Frequency
Manholes and Catch Basins	Annually and as needed	Monthly
Oil/Water Separators	Annually and as needed	Bi-annual

Site Control/BMP	Cleaning and/or Servicing Frequency	Visual Inspection Frequency
ASTs	As needed	Monthly
Fueling Areas	As needed	Monthly
Emergency Spill Kits	Annually and as needed	Quarterly
Secondary Containment	Monthly and as needed	Monthly

10.1.1 Visual Monitoring of Discharge Points

Monthly visual monitoring will include observations made at the stormwater sampling locations (Discharge Point S001) on a monthly basis. Appendix H contains a copy of the visual monitoring log for the facility. Inspection will include observations for the presence of floating materials, visible sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc. in the stormwater discharges.

Visual monitoring shall assess the SWPCP BMPs required by this permit to verify that the description of potential pollutant sources required under this permit is accurate and the controls to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity identified in the SWPCP are implemented and adequate.

10.1.2 Visual Inspections and Maintenance of Stormwater Control Measures

Maintenance procedures are conducted by site personnel to ensure the integrity of each tank and other petroleum storage vessels. If a problem is observed, the employee will notify the spill coordinator. Inspections will be completed and logged in the sites' SPCC plan. Specifically, the inspection of ASTs, drum storage areas, other petroleum storage containers and emergency spill kits will be documented and recorded in the SPCC plan. Appendix H contains a copy of the suggested forms for the monthly inspection and maintenance of catch basins and discharge points and Appendix I can be used for the inspection of spill cleanup materials. A copy of all inspection and repair reports shall be included with this SWPCP. Logs will be kept recording the dates at which visible oil sheen was observed and the quantity of impacted water removed from the containment areas prior to discharge.

Smaller, non-pressurized oil containers are visually inspected. Nondestructive testing is not performed on these containers as part of normal industry procedures, and because of the low container stresses associated with the typically small volumes of oil used in these non-pressure applications. Visual inspection is adequate to evaluate container condition. Petroleum-handling personnel will receive training regarding the SWPCP on an annual basis.

10.2 Grab Stormwater Sampling

Stormwater monitoring and sampling will be conducted from Discharge Point S001 by the methods and frequency stated in this SWPCP and the General Permit. Samples from Discharge Point 001 will be collected from the outfall on the east side of the property near the Molalla River.

10.2.1 Timing

Grab samples of stormwater will be collected during the first 12 hours of a measurable storm event resulting in an actual discharge. If it is not practicable to collect the sample within this period, Cadman will collect the sample as soon as practicable during regular business hours (7 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday) and provide documentation with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form why it was not practicable to take samples within the period. Cadman is not required to sample outside of regular business hours or during unsafe conditions.

10.2.2 Monitoring Frequency

Most grab samples of stormwater will be collected four times a year from July 1 to June 30. Two samples must be collected before December 31 of each year and two samples must be collected after January 1 of each year. The grab samples will be representative of the discharge and will be taken at least 14 days apart. The grab samples will be analyzed for the parameters specified in the Permit Assignment Letter and general permit.

10.2.3 Sampling Protocol

An Oregon-certified analytical laboratory will provide appropriate sample containers, preservatives, labels, and chain-of-custody forms for sampling. The personnel performing sampling activities will use the following procedures to collect stormwater discharge grab samples:

- Collect the grab sample by filling up a sample container either by hand, using a dipper or with a sample bottle securely attached to a pole (if necessary).
- Collect oil and grease samples directly into the sample container.
- Keep hands and other objects away from the sample bottle opening to prevent contaminating the sample. Use a pair of powder-free gloves (e.g., nitrile or latex) during each separate sampling location if more than one location is being sampled.
- Hold the sample bottle with its opening facing upstream to allow water to enter directly into the bottle without contacting any floating objects.
- Collect samples as close to the center of the flow as possible. To the extent practical, do not touch the bottom to prevent stirring up possible sediment.
- Do not rinse or overfill bottles. Approximately ½-inch of headspace should be left at the top of each bottle.
- Cap and label the bottle with the following information:
  - Discharge point name
  - Analytical parameter

- Date and time samples of collection
- Sampler's initials
- Project identifier

Original chain-of-custody forms will be sent to the laboratory along with the samples. A copy of all sampling forms, including field logs will be kept in the facility file. The chain-of-custody forms will include the following:

- Date and time samples of collection
- Sampler's signature and time of shipment
- A list of analyses to be completed
- Matrix of sample (stormwater)
- Number of sampling containers

All sample containers will be carefully packed in an insulated cooler and generously covered with wet ice and/or blue ice. All collected stormwater samples will be stored in a field cooler with ice (or ice packs) before and during transport to the laboratory. Samples should be iced as they are collected or immediately thereafter. Additional ice may need to be added just before transport. The cooler will be delivered within 24 hours after sample collection so the laboratory can conduct the analyses within required holding times.

10.3 Stormwater Discharge Benchmarks

Grab samples from discharge points, will be analyzed for the following parameters, as specified in the DEQ Permit Assignment Letter (Appendix B).

Table 2. Discharge Benchmarks

Parameter	Benchmark	Frequency	Applicable Discharge Point
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/l	Four times a year	Discharge Point S001
Settleable Solids	0.20 mg/l	Four times a year	Discharge Point S001
Total Oil and Grease	10 mg/l	Four times a year	Discharge Point S001
pH	6.0-9.0 SU	Four times a year	Discharge Point S001

mg/l – milligrams per liter

10.3.1 Reporting Monitoring Data

Monitoring data will be submitted to DEQ by July 31 of each year on a DEQ-approved DMR form. The DMR will contain the results for grab stormwater sampling conducted during the previous monitoring period (July 1 through June 30). The report will also include the minimum detection levels and analytical methods for the parameters analyzed.

11.0 RECORD KEEPING AND PLAN ADMINISTRATION

11.1 Record Keeping

Records of all inspections, tests and training are to be retained with the SWPCP for a minimum of three years. Records of grab samples and visual monitoring data for the monitoring period must be submitted to DEQ by July 31st of each year with the DMR form.

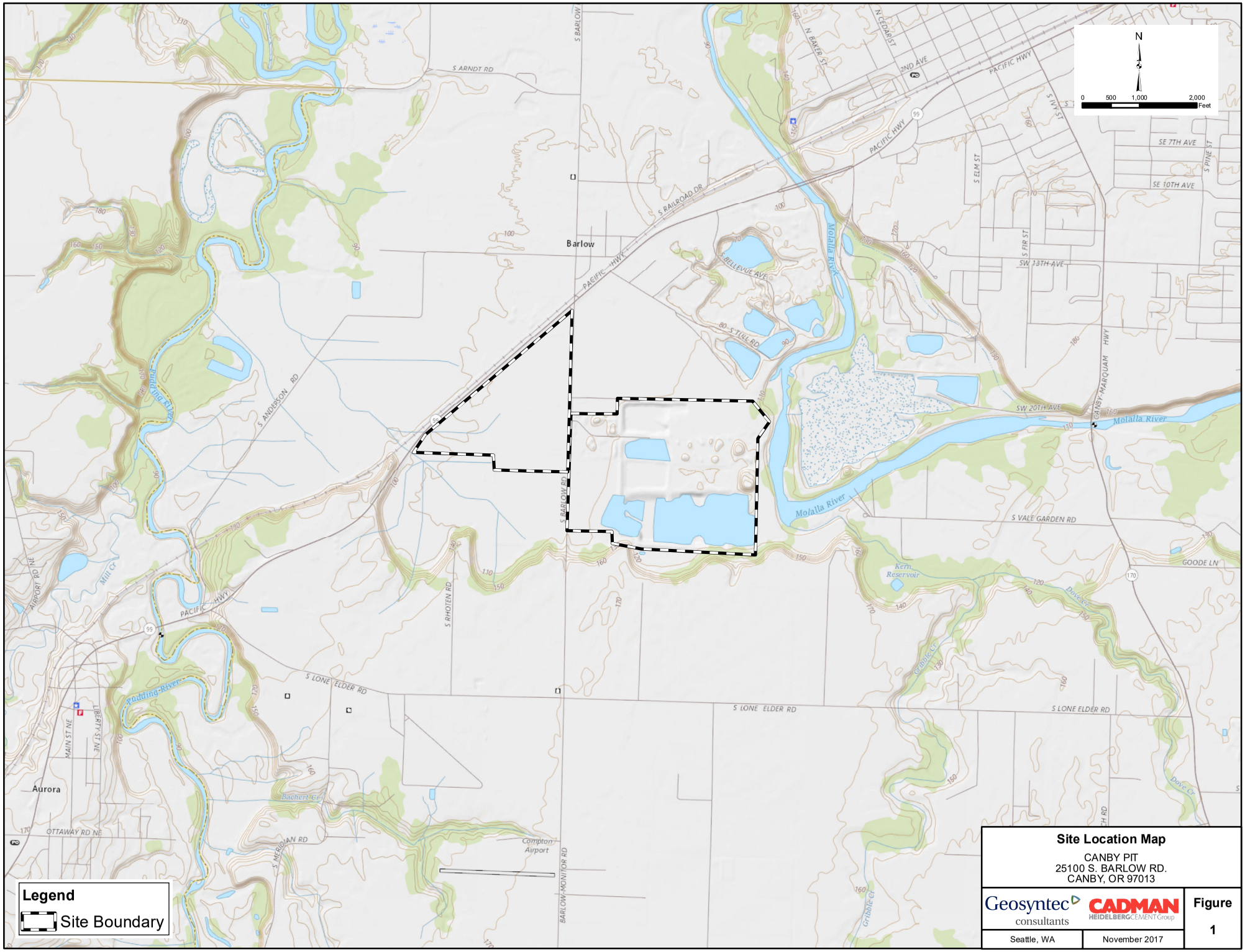
Records of stormwater assets are kept in the main office, which include, but are not limited to, details such as physical and location information, cleaning history, maintenance records, and repair work.

11.2 Plan Review

In accordance with the 1200-A Permit, Site staff periodically reviews and evaluates the SWPCP for any change in the facility design, construction, operation or maintenance that could affect the facility's potential for hazardous material discharge into stormwater. The SWPCP is located physically on the Site at the main office.

All components of the SWPCP should be evaluated for their effectiveness in preventing the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff. If revisions are needed, staff will make every effort to make changes to the plan and implement new procedures within six months of the review date. The record of the dates of revisions, brief description of the revisions and the title and section of the SWPCP that was revised will be noted on the form in Appendix A.

FIGURES



Site Location Map

CANBY PIT
25100 S. BARLOW RD.
CANBY, OR 97013

Geosyntec consultants | CADMAN HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

Seattle, WA | November 2017

Figure 1

P:\CAD_GIS\Projects\Lehigh_Hanson\MXD\Site Plans\Site Location Canby Pit.mxd 11/9/2017 8:12:28 AM

Site Map

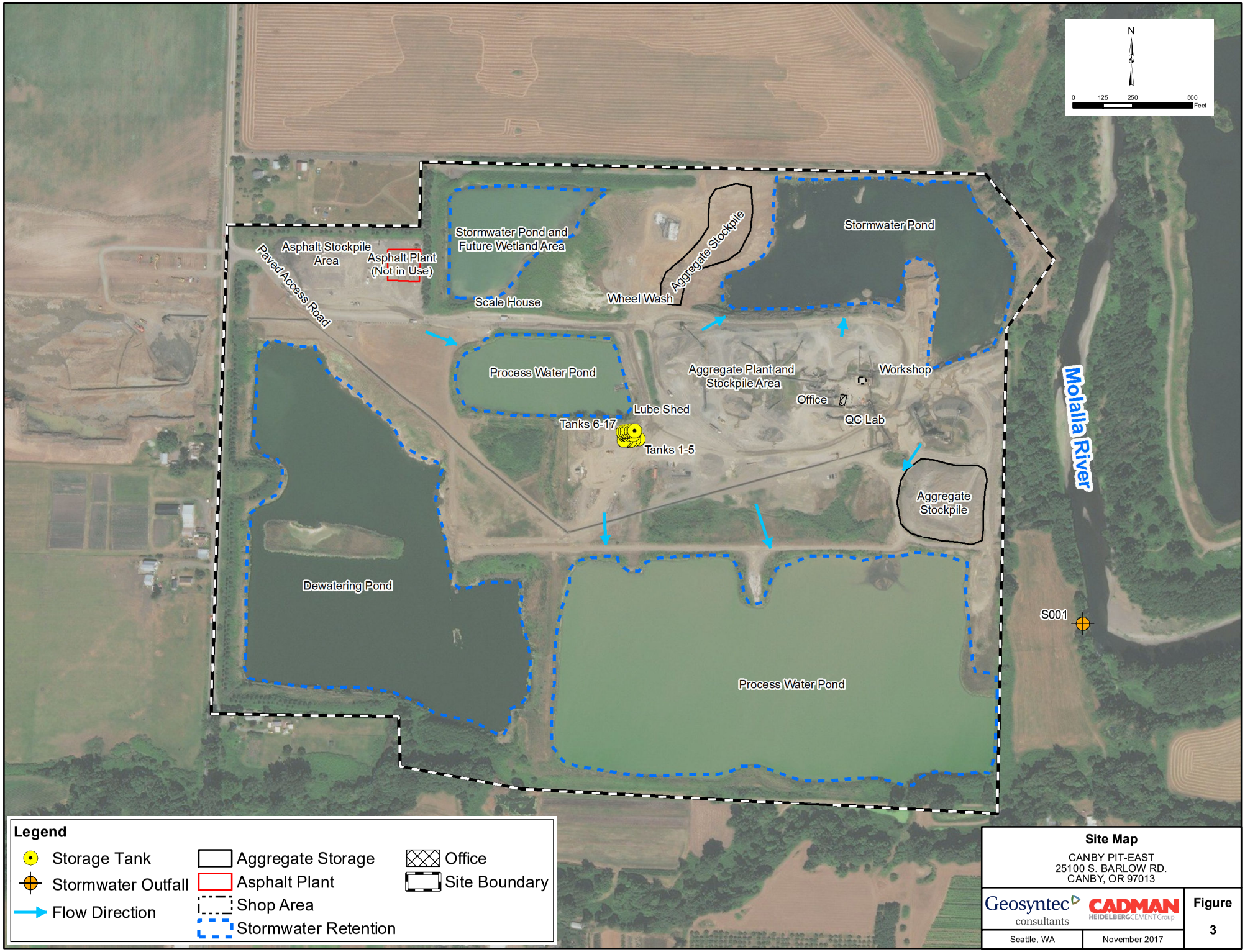
CANBY PIT-WEST
25100 S. BARLOW RD.
CANBY, OR 97013

Geosyntec consultants | CADMAN HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

Seattle, WA | November 2017

Figure 2

P:\CAD_GIS\Projects\Lehigh_Hanson\MXD\Site Plans\Site Plan Canby Pit-West.mxd 11/1/2017 3:06:48 PM



Site Map

CANBY PIT-EAST
25100 S. BARLOW RD.
CANBY, OR 97013

Geosyntec consultants | CADMAN HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

Seattle, WA | November 2017

Figure 3

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APPENDIX A
Plan Review and Revision Log

Appendix A

Plan Review and Revision Log

Revisions Record

Cadman Materials, Inc.
Canby Pit
25000 S Barlow Road
Canby, Oregon 97013

This Stormwater Pollution Control Plan has been amended due to changes in operations and/or structures at the Facility. Amendments or revisions are noted below with the date on the revision. Amended plans reflect the date of amendment on the cover page.

Revisions/Section	**Signed/Dated**

Three-Year Plan Review Record

Cadman Materials, Inc.
Canby Pit
25000 S Barlow Road
Canby, Oregon 97013

This Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) has been reviewed by the facility owner or operator on the indicated dates and no amendments were required. Amended plans reflect the date of amendment on the cover page. A review of this SWPCP must be completed at least once every three years (40 CFR 112.5(b)).

Date	Signed

APPENDIX B
Permit Assignment Letter

Oregon
John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation
229 Broadalbin Street SW
Albany, OR 97321-2246
(541) 967-2039
Fax: (541) 967-2075
www.oregongeology.org

August 21, 2013

Noel Barnett
Pacific Rock Products, LLC
8705 NE 117th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98662-3247

RE: **NPDES 1200-A Industrial Stormwater Discharge Permit for Mining Activities Renewal**
Common Name: Canby Pit
File Number: 108392
SIC Code: 1442
County: Clackamas

Dear Mr. Barnett:

DEQ has assigned your site coverage under the revised 1200-A permit. The revised permit is effective December 4, 2012 through December 3, 2017. Due to the size of the permit, DEQ is providing the first two pages of the permit. The rest of the permit can be downloaded from: http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/stormwater/docs/1200APermitF.pdf. If you need a hard copy of the permit, please contact Nancy Stellmach, Permit Coordinator at (503) 229-5438. **Please review the permit carefully. Some of the major changes to the permit are listed below.**

You are required to meet monitoring and corrective action requirements depending on the year of permit coverage (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th). The table below provides the date ranges for meeting these requirements.

1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014	July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015	July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016	July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017

Response to Benchmark Exceedances:
There are tiered corrective action responses for benchmark exceedances. (Please see pages 16 and 17 of permit). The Tier II corrective action requirements are triggered in the 2nd year you are operating under the new permit. **Please use the benchmark monitoring data collected from your site during the July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015 monitoring year to calculate the 2nd year geometric mean.**

Monitoring:
You must monitor for the pollutant parameters in the table below. There may be new pollutant parameters to monitor such as impairment pollutants for certain sites (please see page 19 of the permit). **Monitoring for the parameters in this assignment letter is required starting July 1, 2013. You must start sampling for any parameters for which you had monitoring waivers under the old permit starting July 1, 2013. You must reestablish all monitoring waivers.**

Monitoring Requirement	Parameter	Concentration	Sampling Freq.
Benchmark	pH	5.5 – 9.0 S.U.	4 X per yr. ea. yr.*
Benchmark	Oil & Grease	10 mg/L	4 X per yr. ea. yr.*
Benchmark	TSS	100 mg/L	4 X per yr. ea. yr.*
Benchmark	Settleable Solids (SS)	0.20 ml/L	4 X per yr. ea. yr.*

* Two times on or before December 31st and two samples on or after January 1st at least 14 days apart.

If you have permit questions, please contact Vaughn Balzer at (541) 967-2082 or at vaughn.balzer@mlrr.oregongeology.com

Sincerely,

Vaughn Balzer
DOGAMI-MLRR
Floodplain Mining & Water Quality Reclamationist

Enclosure

GENERAL PERMIT
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
STORMWATER AND MINE DEWATERING DISCHARGE PERMIT

Department of Environmental Quality
811 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204
Telephone: (503) 229-5630 or 1-800-452-4011 toll free in Oregon
Issued pursuant to ORS 468B.050 and The Federal Clean Water Act

ISSUED TO: 108392
DOGAMI ID: 03-0206
Pacific Rock Products, LLC
8705 NE 117th Ave.
Vancouver, WA 98662

DATE: 8/21/2013
County: Clackamas
EPA No.: ORR32-6099
LLID: 1227171452976
River Mile: 4.19

Site Name, Facility Location: Canby Pit, 25000 S. Barlow Rd, Canby

SOURCES THAT ARE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

Facilities with primary Standard Industrial Classification code 14, Mining and Quarrying of Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels, that may discharge stormwater or mine dewatering water from a point source to surface waters or conveyance systems that discharge to surface waters. Also, asphalt mix batch plants and concrete batch plants, including mobile operations of this type, are required to obtain coverage under the permit.

Greg K. Aldrich

Greg Aldrich, Administrator
Water Quality Division

Issuance Date: Dec. 4, 2012

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

Until this permit expires, is modified or revoked, the permit registrant is authorized to construct, install, modify, or operate stormwater treatment or control facilities, and to discharge stormwater, mine dewatering water, and non-stormwater discharges specifically authorized by the permit to waters of the state in conformance with all the requirements, limitations, and conditions set forth in the following schedules:

Unless specifically authorized by this permit, by regulation issued by EPA, by another NPDES permit, or by Oregon Administrative Rule, any other direct or indirect discharge to waters of the state is prohibited, including discharges to an underground injection control system.

Schedule F contains General Conditions that are included in all NPDES permits. Should conflicts arise between Schedule F and any other schedule of the permit, the requirements in Schedule F will not apply.

PERMIT COVERAGE AND EXCLUSION FROM COVERAGE

1. **New Discharger or New Source Discharging to Impaired Waters** (see Schedule D.3, Definitions)
   - **a.** A new discharger or a new source discharging to an impaired waterbody without a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) issued for the impairment pollutant must meet one of the following conditions to obtain coverage under this permit:
     - **i.** Prevent any exposure to stormwater or mine dewatering water of the impairment pollutant and document in a Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite.
     - **ii.** Document in SWPCP that the pollutant is not present at the site.
     - **iii.** If the pollutant is likely to be present at the site, provide data and other technical information that demonstrates that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality standard for the pollutant.

     If one of the conditions cannot be met, the applicant must cease the discharge or apply for an individual permit.

   - **b.** A new discharger or a new source discharging to a water body subject to a TMDL may not be registered under this permit unless one of the following requirements is satisfied:
     - **i.** Discharges from industrial stormwater subject to the applicable general permit were determined not to be significant sources of the impairment pollutant.
     - **ii.** The TMDL established a waste load allocation for industrial stormwater and no additional permit requirements beyond those in the general permit are needed to comply with the waste load allocation.
     - **iii.** The TMDL does not establish a waste load allocation for industrial stormwater discharges allowed by the general permit or establishes additional limits or control measures or both that are required to comply with the TMDL and the permit or permit registration includes those limits or control measures or both.
   - **c.** The limitations to new dischargers and new sources in conditions 1.a and b above do not apply if the waterbody is impaired only for one or more of the following:
     - **i.** Biological criteria if no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment.
     - **ii.** Flow modification or habitat modification.
     - **iii.** Aquatic weeds or algae, or chlorophyll a.
     - **iv.** Temperature, unless the facility discharges uncommingled mine dewatering water.
2. **New Application Requirements**
   - **a.** Application Materials: The owner or operator must submit a complete application to DEQ or Agent (see Schedule D.4 for description of DOGAMI's and the City of Portland's Agent responsibilities) that includes the following:
     - **i.** DEQ-approved application form.
     - **ii.** A determination, on a DEQ-approved form, from the local government agency with land use jurisdiction that states the use is compatible with acknowledged local land use plans.
     - **iii.** One paper copy and one electronic PDF of the SWPCP.
     - **iv.** Applicable permit fees.

b. Deadline:

i. New facility – Submit the application materials at least 60 calendar days before the planned activity that requires permit coverage, unless a later date is approved by DEQ or Agent.
ii. Existing facility operating without coverage – Submit the application materials immediately or by the deadline established by DEQ or Agent.
iii. Existing facility whose stormwater or mine dewatering discharges are authorized by an individual NPDES permit and seeks coverage under this permit – Submit the application materials by the deadline established by DEQ or Agent.

c. Public Review Period and Notification of Permit Coverage

i. Prior to granting the applicant coverage under this permit, DEQ will provide a 30 calendar-day public review period. DEQ will respond in writing to public comments received during this permit on the applicant's SWPCP.
ii. DEQ or Agent will notify the applicant in writing when permit coverage is granted or denied.
iii. If permit coverage is denied or the applicant does not wish to be regulated by this permit, the applicant may apply for an individual permit in accordance with OAR 340-045-0030.

3. Renewal Application Requirements for facilities that met benchmark(s) based on the 4th year benchmark evaluation of data collected by July 2012 pursuant to Schedule A.10 of 1200-A permit that expired on June 30, 2012.

a. Updated SWPCP: To ensure uninterrupted permit coverage for industrial stormwater or mine dewatering discharges, the permit registrant must submit to DEQ or Agent one paper copy and one electronic PDF of an updated SWPCP that meets the new requirements of this permit.
b. Deadline: The permit registrant must submit the updated SWPCP by March 15, 2013, unless a later date is approved in writing by DEQ or Agent.
c. Public Review Period and Notification of Permit Coverage:

i. Prior to granting the applicant coverage under this permit, DEQ will provide a 30 calendar-day public review period.
ii. DEQ or Agent will notify the applicant in writing when permit coverage is approved or denied.
iii. If permit coverage is denied or the applicant does not wish to be regulated by this permit, the applicant may apply for an individual permit in accordance with OAR 340-045-0030.

4. Renewal Application Requirements for facilities that exceed benchmark(s) based on the 4th year benchmark evaluation of data collected by July 2012 pursuant to Schedule A.10 of 1200-A permit that expired on June 30, 2012.

a. Updated SWPCP:

i. To ensure uninterrupted permit coverage for industrial stormwater or mine dewatering discharges, the permit registrant must submit to DEQ or Agent one paper copy and one electronic PDF of an updated SWPCP that meets the new requirements of this permit.
ii. The permit registrant must identify in the updated SWPCP one or more of the following treatment measures that will be implemented with the goal of achieving benchmarks in Schedule A.10 and effluent limits in Schedule A.11 of the permit in future discharges:

1. Established vegetated buffers sized at 50 feet wide plus 25 feet wide per 5 degrees of slope.
2. Constructed wetlands or swales.

3. Treatment by electro-coagulation, chemical flocculation, or filtration. Include an operation and maintenance plan if implementing electro-coagulation or chemical flocculation treatment BMPs that meets the requirements in condition A.8.d.
4. Other treatment measure approved by DEQ or Agent. The permit registrant must include in the updated SWPCP the rationale for choosing the selected treatment measures and the projected pollutant reductions from implementing them.

iii. A licensed professional engineer or certified engineering geologist must design and stamp the portion of the SWPCP that addresses the treatment measures.

iv. A waiver from implementing the treatment measures may be requested if the permit registrant implements measures to reduce the volume of stormwater or mine dewatering water discharged from the site.

1. These measures must be designed to reduce the mass load of pollutants in the discharge below the mass equivalent of the benchmarks in condition A.10.
2. The updated SWPCP must include data and analysis to support this determination, including a description of the volume reduction measures, the mass load analysis and implementation schedule.

b. Deadline: The permit registrant must submit the updated SWPCP by March 15, 2013, unless a later date is approved in writing by DEQ or Agent.

c. Public Review Period and Notification of Permit Coverage

i. Prior to granting the applicant coverage under this permit, DEQ will provide a 30 calendar-day public review period. DEQ will respond in writing to any public comments received during this permit on the applicant's updated SWPCP.

ii. DEQ or Agent will notify the applicant in writing when permit coverage is approved or denied.

iii. If permit coverage is denied or the applicant does not wish to be regulated by this permit, the applicant may apply for an individual permit. If the applicant applies for an individual permit in accordance with OAR 340-045-0030, the applicant's coverage under this permit will continue until DEQ grants or denies the applicant's individual permit application.

d. Implementation Schedule- The permit registrant must:

i. Implement interim measures to control the pollutants in the discharge within 30 days of obtaining permit coverage unless a later date is approved in writing by DEQ or Agent. Implement these measures until the final treatment measures are installed.

ii. Implement final treatment measures identified in SWPCP within one year of obtaining permit coverage, unless a later date is approved in writing by DEQ or Agent.

e. After the final treatment measures are implemented, if sampling results continue to exceed the benchmarks, the permit registrant must within 30 days of obtaining the sample results, submit a report to DEQ or Agent that documents the following:

i. The results of the investigation, including the reasons for exceedance.

ii. Corrective actions taken or to be taken, including date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.

iii. Document whether SWPCP revisions are necessary. If permit registrant determines that SWPCP revisions are necessary based on the corrective action review, submit a revised SWPCP to DEQ or Agent with the report.

5. Name Change or Transfer of Permit Coverage

a. For a name change or transfer of permit coverage between legal entities, the owner or operator must submit the following information to DEQ or Agent within 30 calendar-days of the name change or planned transfer:

i. DEQ-approved Name Change or Permit Transfer application form.
ii. Submit one paper copy and one electronic PDF of the updated SWPCP.
iii. Applicable permit fees.

b. DEQ or Agent will notify the applicant in writing if the transfer is approved or denied. DEQ will transfer coverage under the permit after DEQ approves the application.

6. Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

a. Subject to the terms and conditions of the permit, the following non-stormwater discharges are authorized:

i. Discharges from fire-fighting activities.
ii. Fire hydrant flushings.
iii. Potable water, including water line flushings.
iv. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers and other compressors, and from outside storage of refrigerated gases and liquids.
v. Irrigation drainage.
vi. Landscape watering, provided that all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
vii. Pavement wash waters where no detergents or hot water are used, no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed), and surfaces are swept before washing.
viii. Vehicle washing that does not use detergents or hot water unless the 1700-A NPDES permit is required for the discharge.
ix. Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents or hot water.
x. Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water.
xi. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials.
xii. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

b. Piping and drainage systems for interior floor drains and process wastewater discharge points must be separated from the storm drainage system to prevent inadvertent discharge of pollutants to waters of the state, unless the process wastewater discharge is authorized by another NPDES permit that allows commingled outfalls. Discharge from floor drains to the stormwater drainage system is a violation of this permit.

c. Any other wastewater discharge or disposal, including stormwater mixed with wastewater, must be authorized by a separate permit, unless the wastewater is reused or recycled without discharge or disposal, or discharged to the sanitary sewer with approval from the sanitary sewer system operator.

7. Limitations on Coverage

a. Pursuant to OAR 340-045-0033(10), DEQ may deny permit coverage to an applicant or revoke a permit registrant's coverage under this permit and require the owner or operator to apply for and obtain an individual permit.

b. Coverage under this permit is not available under the following circumstances:

i. The discharges are regulated by an individual permit.
ii. The discharges were included in an individual permit that has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated or revoked unless the source is otherwise eligible for coverage under this permit and DEQ approves the source's application to register under it and simultaneously revokes coverage under the individual permit.
iii. New discharger to waters designated as Outstanding Resource Waters for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.13(a)(3) and OAR 340-041-0004.

SCHEDULE A

1. **Narrative Technology Based Effluent Limits for Stormwater and Mine Dewatering Discharges**

   a. Erosion and Sediment Control – The permit registrant must:

      i. Stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff using structural and nonstructural controls to minimize erosion of soil at the site and sedimentation.

         1. Employ erosion control methods such as diverting stormwater around exposed areas, using slopes or berms to contain and isolate stormwater, vegetating exposed areas, or graveling or paving to minimize soil erosion at the site.
         2. Employ sediment control methods such as detention facilities, vegetated filter strips, bioswales, rock check dams, gravel or compost berms, flow velocity dissipation devices or other effective control methods to minimize sediment loads in stormwater discharges.
         3. Annually evaluate exposed areas that can be revegetated to minimize the size of the disturbed areas. Until vegetation is established, use mulching or other interim erosion control practices such as soil tackifiers, compost blankets or erosion control blankets/mats to minimize erosion.

      ii. Implement one or more of the following BMPs to control sediment track-out onto public or private roads outside the mining site:

         1. Establish graveled (or paved) exits and parking areas prior to any land disturbing activities.
         2. Gravel all unpaved roads located onsite.
         3. Restrict truck traffic from entering mined and disturbed areas during the wet weather season.
         4. Use an exit wheel wash to remove loose dirt or other materials from vehicles exiting the site.

         If the BMPs implemented on site are not controlling track-out, DEQ or Agent may require the permit registrant use an exit wheel wash or other effective BMPs.

      iii. Prevent the removal and stockpiling of overburden and other materials that easily erode during wet weather.

      iv. Remove material accumulated in settling ponds, catch basins, and similar facilities at least annually, and store the material in a location that will prevent erosion or discharge to surface waters.

      v. For activities that involve land disturbance for construction purposes or cause sediment to enter public infrastructure, contact the local municipality to determine if there are other applicable requirements related to stormwater control.

   b. Minimize exposure – The permit registrant must:

      i. Cover manufacturing, treatment, storage, and disposal areas to prevent exposure of stormwater and mine dewatering water to potential pollutants. Acceptable covers include, but are not limited to, permanent structures such as roofs or buildings and temporary covers such as tarps.

      ii. Use grading, berming, or curbing to divert stormwater away from fueling, manufacturing, treatment, storage, and disposal areas and prevent stormwater and mine dewatering water contamination.

      iii. Store all hazardous substances (see Schedule D.3, Definitions) within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from contaminating stormwater and mine dewatering water. If the use of berms or secondary containment devices is not

possible, then store hazardous substances in areas that do not drain to the stormwater or mine dewatering drainage or sewer system.

iv. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and captures overspray. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a closed-loop system or sanitary sewer and not discharged to the stormwater or mine dewatering drainage system. This does not apply to using low pressure cold water without soaps to rinse mud off of vehicles and equipment provided the rinse water is routed to a sediment treatment measure before it is discharged off site.

v. Use drip pans or absorbents under or around leaking or leak-prone vehicles/equipment or store the vehicles/equipment indoors. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal.

vi. Clean up spills or leaks promptly using absorbents or other effective methods to prevent discharge of pollutants.

vii. Store uncured concrete, and any type of concrete solids (except fully cured or recycled concrete), uncured asphalt paving materials, or cold mix asphalt in a bermed area.

viii. Minimize dust generation.

c. Oil and Grease – The permit registrant must employ oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to eliminate or minimize oil and grease contamination of stormwater and mine dewatering discharges.

d. Waste Chemicals and Material Disposal – The permit registrant must recycle or properly dispose of wastes to eliminate or minimize exposure of pollutants to stormwater and mine dewatering water. Cover all waste contained in bins or dumpsters where there is a potential for drainage of stormwater through the waste to prevent exposure of stormwater to these pollutants. Acceptable covers include, but are not limited to, storage of bins or dumpsters under roofed areas and use of lids or temporary covers such as tarps.

e. Debris Control – The permit registrant must employ screens, booms, settling ponds, or other methods to eliminate or minimize waste, garbage and floatable debris in stormwater and mine dewatering discharges and ensure that this debris is not discharged to receiving waters.

f. Housekeeping – The permit registrant must routinely clean all exposed areas that may contribute pollutants to stormwater and mine dewatering water using such measures as sweeping paved areas at regular intervals, litter pick-up, keeping materials orderly and labeled, prompt clean up of spills and leaks, proper maintenance of vehicles and stowing materials in appropriate containers.

g. Spill Prevention and Response Procedure – The permit registrant must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and mine dewatering water and develop plans that include methods for spill prevention and clean-up and notification procedures. At a minimum, the permit registrant must implement the following:

i. Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur.

ii. Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling.

iii. Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills and other releases. Make the methods and procedures available to appropriate personnel. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures. Have the necessary clean-up material on-site and readily available.

iv. Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency agencies, and regulatory agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

h. Preventative Maintenance – The permit registrant must regularly inspect, clean, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems and materials handling and storage areas that are exposed to stormwater to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants discharged to receiving waters. Clean, maintain and repair all control measures, including stormwater and mine dewatering structures, catch basins, and treatment facilities to ensure effective operation and in a manner that prevents the discharge of pollution.

j. Employee Education – The permit registrant must develop and maintain an employee orientation and education program to inform personnel on the components and goals of the SWPCP. The registrant must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or mine dewatering water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel). Training must cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the narrative technology based effluent limits (such as spill response procedures, good housekeeping practices, proper use of treatment chemicals, and disposal of residual solids),and the monitoring, inspection, reporting and documentation requirements in the permit. The education and training must occur within 30 calendar days of hiring an employee who works in areas where stormwater is exposed to industrial materials or activities or conducts duties related to the implementation of the SWPCP, and annually thereafter.

k. Non-Stormwater Discharges – The permit registrant must eliminate any non-stormwater discharges not authorized by this permit (see condition 6 of the Permit Coverage and Exclusion from Coverage section for a list of authorized non-stormwater discharges).

2. Control Measures for Technology Based Effluent Limits

a. The permit registrant must select, design, install, implement and maintain control measures to meet the narrative technology based effluent limits in Schedule A.1 and describe these measures in the SWPCP.

b. For technology based effluent limits that require the permit registrants to minimize pollutants in the discharge, the permit registrant must reduce or eliminate pollutants to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice. In selecting the appropriate control measures to meet these limits, the permit registrant may consider the age of the equipment and facilities involved, the processes employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, the pollutant reductions likely to be achieved, any adverse environmental or energy effects of potential measures, and the costs of achieving pollutant reductions.

c. The permit registrant must select, design, install, implement and maintain the control measures in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. If the permit registrant deviates from manufacturer's specifications, the registrant must provide justification for such deviation in the SWPCP.

3. Limitations for Process Wastewater, Mine Dewatering Activities, Settling Ponds, Spoils, and Sanitary Waste

a. The discharge of process wastewater (see Schedule D.3, Definitions) to surface waters is not allowed. Process wastewater must be adequately controlled by settling, recirculation, controlled seepage, irrigation or dust control. Process wastewater must not be used for dust control on roads that drain to surface waters.

b. Mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage is not process wastewater and may be discharged in accordance with this permit.

c. Wastewater pond(s) must be maintained with a minimum freeboard of one (1) foot, as measured from the lowest elevation of the top of the pond containment dikes. In situations where the minimum freeboard requirement cannot be met, the permit registrant must cease the discharge of wastewater into that pond.
d. Settling pond spoils and other waste solids must be used or disposed of in a manner which will prevent their entry into waters of the state.
e. Concrete mixer washout must be controlled in a pond or other containment and may not be discharged to surface waters. The pH of wastewater in a concrete mixer washout pond must be kept between 6 and 9 (SU).
f. Activities that could adversely affect groundwater must not be conducted. If DEQ suspects that activities have resulted in adverse groundwater effects, DEQ may require the permit registrant to perform a groundwater investigation.
g. For facilities adjacent to surface waters, no visible turbidity increase is allowed in the surface water.

4. Water Quality Standards

a. The permit registrant must not cause or contribute to a violation of instream water quality standards as established in OAR 340-041.
b. If at any time the permit registrant, DEQ or DOGAMI determines, that the discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of water quality standards, permit registrant must take the following corrective actions:

i. Within 24 hours of discovering the violation:
   1. Investigate the conditions that triggered the violation.
   2. Review the SWPCP and the selection, design, installation and implementation of control measures to ensure compliance with the permit.

ii. Within 30 days of the discovering the violation, submit a report to DEQ or Agent that documents the following:

   1. The results of the investigation, including the date the violation was discovered and a brief description of the conditions that triggered the violation.
   i. Corrective actions taken or to be taken, including the date the corrective action was completed or is expected to be completed.
   ii. Document whether SWPCP revisions are necessary. If permit registrant determines that SWPCP revisions are necessary, submit a revised SWPCP to DEQ or Agent with the report.

iii. The permit registrant must implement the corrective actions before the next storm event if practicable or no later than 60 days from discovering the violation, unless a later date is approved by DEQ or Agent.

c. DEQ may impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis, or require the permit registrant to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in the application, required reports, or from other sources indicates that the discharge may cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards, either in the receiving waterbody or a downstream waterbody. If DEQ determines that additional site specific requirements are necessary, DEQ will require the permit registrant to revise the SWPCP. DEQ will hold a 30 calendar-day public review period on the revised SWPCP.

5. Discharges to Impaired Waters

a. The following conditions apply to a new discharger or a new source discharging to an impaired waterbody:

i. The permit registrant must meet conditions A.3 and B.1.b.
ii. The permit registrant must implement and maintain any control measures or conditions on the site that enabled the permit registrant to become eligible for permit coverage and modify such measures or conditions as necessary pursuant to corrective action requirements in the permit.

b. The following conditions apply to an existing discharger to an impaired waterbody with a TMDL for a pollutant:

i. The permit registrant must meet conditions A.3 and B.1.b.i.

ii. If the TMDL establishes a wasteload allocation or additional requirements for stormwater discharges, DEQ will inform the permit registrant if any additional limits or controls are necessary to be consistent with the TMDL or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary. If DEQ determines that additional site specific requirements are necessary, DEQ will require the permit registrant to revise the SWPCP to incorporate the requirements. DEQ will hold a 30 calendar-day public review period on the revised SWPCP.

c. The following conditions apply to an existing discharger to an impaired waterbody without a TMDL for a pollutant:

i. The permit registrant must meet conditions A.3 and B.1.b.ii.2.
ii. The permit registrant discharging to a impaired waterbody for sedimentation or turbidity must implement one or more of the following BMPs to control and treat sediment and turbidity and provide the rationale for choosing the selected BMPs in the SWPCP:

1. Established vegetated buffers sized at 50 feet plus 25 feet per 5 degrees of slope.
2. Constructed wetlands or swales.
3. Treatment by electro-coagulation, chemical flocculation or filtration. Include an operation and maintenance plan if implementing electro-coagulation or chemical flocculation treatment BMPs that meets the requirements in condition A.8.d.
4. Other substantially equivalent sediment or turbidity BMP approved by the DEQ or Agent.

6. Prevent Discharge of Significant Amounts of Sediment

a. The permit registrant must prevent the discharge of significant amounts of sediment to surface waters or conveyance systems leading to surface waters. Significant amounts of sediment result from the actions or inactions of the permit registrant at a site and result in visual indications that sediment has left or is likely to leave the site. Any of the following conditions describe significant amounts of sediment:

i. Earth slides or mud flows.
ii. Concentrated flows of stormwater such as rills, rivulets or channels that cause erosion when such flows are not filtered or settled to remove sediment.
iii. Sediment laden or turbid flows of stormwater or mine dewatering water that are not filtered or settled to remove sediments or turbidity.
iv. Deposits of sediment at the site in areas that drain to unprotected stormwater inlets or catch basins that discharge to surface waters. Inlets and catch basins with failing sediment controls due to lack of maintenance or inadequate design are considered unprotected.
v. Deposits of sediment from the site on any property (including public and private streets) outside of the permitted mining site.

b. If significant amounts of sediment or turbidity are visibly detected in: 1) the discharge to a conveyance system leading to surface waters; 2) the discharge to surface waters 50 feet downstream; or 3) the discharge in surface waters at any location where more than one-half of the width of the receiving surface waters is affected, the permit registrant must:

   i. Immediately, but no later than 24 hours after initial detection, take interim corrective actions to ensure that significant amounts of sediment or turbidity are no longer visually detected in the discharge.
   ii. Submit a written report to DEQ or Agent within 30 days of the incident. The report must include:
      1. The site common name and DEQ file number.
      2. Name(s) of personnel conducting the inspections.
      3. A description of the noncompliance and its cause, including outfalls that were out of compliance and period of noncompliance.
      4. Corrective actions taken or to be taken, including date corrective action completed or expected to be completed. Where the permit registrant determines that additional corrective actions are not necessary, provide the basis for this determination.
      5. Document whether SWPCP revisions are necessary. If permit registrant determines that SWPCP revisions are necessary, submit a revised SWPCP to DEQ or Agent with the report.
   iii. The permit registrant must implement all corrective actions no later than 60 days from discovering the violation, unless a later date is approved by DEQ or Agent.

STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

7. Preparation and Implementation of SWPCP

a. If a permit registrant's DOGAMI operating permit and reclamation plan meets the requirements below and contains all the required SWPCP elements in condition A.7, then the DOGAMI plan may be substituted for the SWPCP.
b. The SWPCP must be prepared by a person knowledgeable in stormwater management and familiar with the facility.
c. The SWPCP must be signed and certified in accordance with 40 CFR §122.22.
d. The permit registrant must implement the SWPCP and any revisions to the plan. Failure to implement any of the control measures or practices described in the SWPCP is a violation of the permit.
e. The SWPCP must be kept current and updated as necessary to reflect any changes to the site. The SWPCP must be updated within 30 days of making any changes to the site.

8. Required Elements- The permit registrant must ensure that the SWPCP contains the following information:

a. Title Page
   i. Name of the site.
   ii. Name, telephone number, and e-mail address, if available, of the site operator or owner.
   iii. The name of the person(s) preparing the SWPCP.
   iv. DEQ file number as indicated on the permit and DOGAMI site number, if applicable.
   v. SWPCP contact person's name, telephone number, and email address, if available.
   vi. Physical address, including county, and mailing address if different.

b. Site Description

i. A general location map showing the location of the site in relation to surrounding properties, transportation routes, surface waters and other relevant features.

ii. A site map including the following:

1. drainage patterns.
2. drainage and discharge structures (piping, ditches, etc.).
3. outline of the drainage area for each stormwater outfall.
4. paved areas and buildings within each drainage area.
5. areas used for outdoor manufacturing, treatment, storage, or disposal of significant materials.
6. operating equipment areas, including any area where a concrete or asphalt batch plant may be located.
7. existing structural control measures for minimizing pollutants in stormwater runoff;
8. structural features that reduce flow or minimize impervious areas.
9. material handling and access areas.
10. hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities.
11. location of wells including waste injection wells, seepage pits, drywells, etc.
12. location of springs, wetlands and other surface waterbodies both on site and adjacent to the site.
13. location of groundwater wells.
14. location and description of authorized non-stormwater discharges.
15. location of monitoring points.
16. location of spill prevention and cleanup materials.
17. location of wheel washing activities.

iii. A description of the mining and processing activities to take place on site. Describe the material to be mined, mining method, types of on-site processing, and area to be affected. List any hazardous or significant materials (see condition D.3, Definitions) that are stored, used, treated or disposed of in a manner that allows exposure to stormwater or mine dewatering water, including the methods of storage, usage, treatment or disposal.

iv. For each area of the site where a reasonable potential exists for contributing pollutants to stormwater runoff or mine dewatering water, a description of the potential pollutant sources that could be present in stormwater or mine dewatering discharges.

v. A description of BMPs installed and implemented to meet the technology and water quality based requirements in conditions A.1–A.6. Include in the description how the BMPs address potential pollutant sources from industrial activities and significant materials on-site, spills and leaks and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

vi. Estimate the maximum amount of surface area that, within the next five years, will be stripped of vegetation and could contribute to stormwater discharges relative to the total area drained by each stormwater or mine dewatering outfall. Of the total area to be disturbed, estimate the percentage that will be impervious and will not absorb rainfall into the ground.

vii. The name of the receiving water for stormwater and mine dewatering drainage. If drainage is to a municipal storm sewer system, the name of the ultimate receiving waters and the name of the municipality.

viii. The identification of the discharge outfall(s) and the point(s) where monitoring will occur as required by condition B.2.c. If multiple discharge outfalls exist but will not all be monitored, include a description of the outfalls and data or analysis supporting that the outfalls are representative as described in condition B.2.c.ii.

ix. The period of expected use of the site. If the site is not operated on a year-round basis, identify actions to secure the site during prolonged periods of inactivity.

c. Procedures and Schedules to meet the technology based effluent limits in condition A.1:

   i. Spill Prevention and Response Procedure - Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and clean-up and notification procedures. Spills prevention plans required by other regulations may be substituted for this provision provided that stormwater management concerns are adequately addressed and the plan is kept onsite and included with the SWPCP. The location of clean-up materials must either be shown on the site drawings or indicated in the text of the SWPCP.
   ii. Preventative Maintenance - Preventative maintenance procedures for conducting inspections, maintenance and repairs to prevent leaks, spills, and other releases and a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, and inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.
   iii. Employee Education – Schedule for employee training.

d. An operation and maintenance plan if using a chemical treatment system for removing sediment or other pollutants.

   i. Describe the following information in the plan:

      1. Chemicals used, the material safety data sheet and the application rate.
      2. A system schematic, location of system, location of inlet, location of discharge, and discharge dispersion device design.
      3. A plan for disposal of residues from chemical treatment.
      4. A sampling plan for treated stormwater or mine dewatering water to test for chemical treatment additives or soil stabilization polymers and sampling frequency.

   ii. The treatment system must be operated and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.
   iii. Chemical treatment additives must be used at a dosing rate that results in no discharge of toxic substances to waters of the state in harmful amounts.
   iv. The discharge must be treated in a stormwater detention pond or other containment system.

9. SWPCP Revisions

a. The permit registrant must prepare SWPCP revisions in compliance with condition A.7 and clearly identify changes to activities on site and control measures.
b. Submission of all SWPCP revisions is not required. SWPCP revisions must be submitted only if they are made for any of the following reasons:

   i. Change in site contact.
   ii. In response to a corrective action or inspection.
   iii. Changes to the site or control measures that may significantly change the nature of pollutants present in stormwater or mine dewatering discharge; or significantly increase the pollutant(s) levels, discharge frequency, or discharge volume or flow rate.
   iv. Changes to the monitoring locations or outfalls.

c. If submission of SWPCP revisions is required, permit registrant must submit the revised pages of the SWPCP or site map to DEQ or Agent within 30 days of making the revisions.
d. Review of the revisions by DEQ or Agent prior to implementation is not required, except revision to location of monitoring locations. If the permit registrant does not receive a response to the revisions from DEQ or Agent within 30 days of submittal, the revisions are accepted.
e. DEQ or Agent may require the permit registrant revise the SWPCP at any time. The permit registrant must submit the revisions within 30 days, unless a later date is approved by DEQ or Agent.

f. SWPCP revisions are not subject to public notice and comment unless they are made in response to the water quality based requirements in conditions A.4 and A.5.

STORMWATER AND MINE DEWATERING DISCHARGE BENCHMARKS, REFERENCE CONCENTRATIONS, AND EFFLUENT LIMITS

10. Benchmarks and Reference Concentrations- Benchmarks and reference concentrations are guideline concentrations, not limitations. A benchmark or reference concentration exceedance is not a permit violation. Benchmarks and reference concentrations are designed to assist the permit registrant in determining whether site controls are effectively reducing pollutant concentrations in stormwater or mine dewatering water discharged from the site. DEQ or Agent will establish reference concentrations for applicable impairment pollutants for each facility. If impairment pollutants are present in a facility's discharge above the established reference concentration, the facility must meet Tier I corrective action requirements.

The benchmarks in Table 1 apply to each point source discharge associated with the industrial activity, with the following exceptions:

a. Uncommingled mine dewatering water from industrial sand facilities are not subject to TSS and pH benchmarks.

b. Uncommingled mine dewatering water from construction sand and gravel and crushed stone facilities are not subject to pH benchmarks.

Table 1. Statewide Benchmarks

Parameter	Benchmark
pH	5.5 – 9.0 SU
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Settleable Solids	0.20 ml/L
Total Oil & Grease	10 mg/L

11. Numeric Effluent Limits for Mine Dewatering Discharges – Numeric effluent limits are enforceable. Exceeding a numeric effluent limit is a violation of the permit. Numeric effluent limits also assist the permit registrant in determining if site controls are effectively controlling pollutants in mine dewatering water. The following effluent limits apply to discharges of uncommingled mine dewatering water:

Table 2. Effluent Limits for Uncommingled Mine Dewatering Discharges from Industrial Sand Facilities (SIC Code 1446)

Parameter	Effluent Limit	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
pH	6.0 – 9.0 SU	n/a
Total Suspended Solids	45 mg/L	25 mg/L

Table 3. Effluent Limits for Uncommingled Mine Dewatering Discharges from Construction Sand and Gravel Facilities (SIC Code 1442) and Crushed Stone Facilities (SIC Codes 1422, 1423, and 1429)

Parameter	Effluent Limit
pH	6.0 – 9.0 SU

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

12. Tier I corrective actions for exceedances of benchmarks, impairment pollutant reference concentrations and effluent limits:

a. If sampling results exceed any applicable benchmark (A.10), impairment pollutant reference concentration, or effluent limit (A.11), the permit registrant must within 30 calendar days of obtaining the monitoring results:

i. Investigate the cause of the elevated pollutant levels.
ii. Review the SWPCP and the selection, design, installation and implementation of BMPs to ensure compliance with the permit. If permit registrant determines that SWPCP revisions are necessary based on corrective action review, submit the revised pages of the SWPCP to DEQ or Agent, including a schedule for implementing the control measures.
iii. Summarize the following information in a report that is retained on site and submitted to DEQ or Agent upon request:

1. The results of the investigation.
2. Corrective actions taken or to be taken, including date corrective action completed or expected to be completed. Where the permit registrant determines that corrective action is not necessary, provide the basis for this determination.
3. Document whether SWPCP revisions are necessary.

b. The permit registrant must implement the corrective actions before the next storm event if possible or as soon as practicable.
c. If controllable discharges, such as mine dewatering discharges, are causing or contributing to the exceedance, the permit registrant must cease such discharges until corrective actions have been put in place or it has been determined that such discharges do not contribute to the exceedance.
d. The permit registrant is exempt from the Tier I corrective action requirements for exceedances of benchmark parameters addressed by the Tier II corrective actions requirements in condition A.13.

13. Tier II corrective actions response based on 2nd year geometric mean evaluation:

a. Geometric Mean Evaluation

i. The permit registrant must evaluate the sampling results collected during the 2nd year of permit coverage and determine if the geometric mean of the samples collected at each monitored outfall exceeds any applicable benchmark (A.10) or effluent limit (A.11). The permit registrant must report this information in DMR form for that monitoring year.
ii. For the applicable pH benchmark or effluent limit, Tier II corrective action requirements are triggered if more than three samples collected during the first two years of permit coverage are outside of the applicable pH benchmark or effluent limit range.
iii. This evaluation is not required if the permit registrant:
1. Previously obtained a monitoring waiver from DEQ or Agent for the benchmark (see condition B.4), or
2. Previously submitted a SWPCP that identified treatment measures to address the same benchmark (see condition 4 of the Permit Coverage and Exclusion section).

b. If the geometric mean of the sampling results for any outfall exceeds any benchmark or effluent limit, or if more than three samples for any outfall are outside of the applicable pH benchmark or effluent limit range, the permit registrant must implement one or more of the following treatment measures with the goal of achieving the benchmark (A.10) or effluent limit (A.11) in future discharges:

   i. Established vegetated buffers sized at 50 feet plus 25 feet per 5 degrees of slope.
   ii. Constructed wetlands or swales.
   iii. Treatment by electro-coagulation, chemical flocculation, or filtration. If implementing an electro-coagulation or chemical flocculation treatment BMP include an operation and maintenance plan that meets the requirements in condition A.8.d.
   iv. Other substantially equivalent treatment measure approved by DEQ or Agent.

   The permit registrant must inform DEQ or Agent of the rationale for choosing the selected measures and the projected pollutant reductions in the revised SWPCP.

c. A licensed professional engineer or certified engineering geologist must design and stamp the portion of the SWPCP that addresses the treatment measures.

d. A waiver from implementing treatment measures for benchmark pollutants may be requested if the permit registrant implements measures to reduce the volume of stormwater or mine dewatering water discharged from the site.

   i. These measures must be designed to reduce the mass load of pollutants in the discharge below the mass equivalent of the benchmarks in condition A.10.
   ii. The revised SWPCP must include data and analysis to support this determination, including the description of the measures, the date expected to be implemented and the mass load analysis.

e. Deadline(s): The permit registrant must:

   i. Submit the revised SWPCP to DEQ or Agent by December 31st of the third year of permit coverage. If the permit registrant does not receive a response from DEQ or Agent within 30 days of receipt, the proposed revisions are deemed accepted.
   ii. Implement interim measures before the wet season begins (October 1st).
   iii. Implement final treatment measures by June 30th of the fourth year of permit coverage, unless a later date is approved in writing by DEQ or Agent.

f. After the treatment measures are implemented, if sampling results continue to exceed any applicable benchmark, or effluent limit, the permit registrant must, within 30 days of obtaining the sample results, submit a report to DEQ or Agent that documents the following:

   i. The results of the investigation, including the reasons for exceedance.
   ii. Corrective actions taken or to be taken, including date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.
   iii. Document whether SWPCP revisions are necessary. If the permit registrant determines that SWPCP revisions are necessary based on the corrective action review, submit a revised SWPCP to DEQ or Agent with the report.

14. Permit Compliance

a. Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and state law. Failure to take a required corrective action constitutes an independent, additional violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act. Where corrective action is triggered by an event that does not itself constitute a violation, such as a benchmark or reference concentration exceedance, there is no permit violation provided that the permit registrant takes the corrective action within the deadlines identified in the permit.

b. A new permit registrant with a new facility (that begins operation after July 1, 2012) or an existing facility (that was in operation before July 1, 2012 without a stormwater discharge permit) must implement stormwater or mine dewatering water control measures to meet new technology and water quality based requirements in conditions A.1 – A.5 within 90 days of receiving permit coverage. Control measures that require capital improvements must be completed in accordance with the schedule set forth in the SWPCP, but must be completed within two years of receiving permit coverage.

SCHEDULE B
MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Pollutant Parameters

a. Benchmarks - The permit registrant must monitor for the benchmarks identified in condition A.10, except as provided for uncommingled mine dewatering water from industrial sand, construction sand and gravel, and broken stone industrial facilities.

b. Impairment Pollutants

i. The permit registrant is not required to monitor for a pollutant with a TMDL, unless the TMDL establishes a wasteload allocation and additional requirements for stormwater discharges.

ii. Discharges to an impaired waterbody without a TMDL:

1. New discharger or new source: The permit registrant must monitor for the impairment pollutants that are present at the site based on the analysis conducted to obtain coverage under the permit as required in condition 1.a.iii of the Permit Coverage and Exclusion from Coverage section of the permit.
2. Existing discharger: The permit registrant must monitor for any pollutant that meets all the following criteria:
   a. The pollutant is listed in Table 4, except as provided for batch plant operators and discharges that do not consist of uncommingled mine dewatering water.
   b. The waterbody to which the facility discharges is impaired for the pollutant, and
   c. The waterbody to which the facility discharges does not have a TMDL for the pollutant.

Table 4: Impairment Pollutants

Aldrin	Heptaclor
Arsenic	Iron
Arsenic (tri)	Lead
Chlordane	Mercury
Copper	PAHs
DDT	PCBs (Batch plant operators only)
DDT Metabolite (DDE)	Temperature (uncommingled mine dewatering discharges only)
Dieldrin	Zinc

c. Effluent Limits – Permit registrants in Industrial Classifications for Industrial Sand, Construction Sand and Gravel, and Broken Stone must monitor for the applicable effluent limits in condition A.11 if they discharge uncommingled mine dewatering water.

2. Sampling Procedures

a. Grab Sampling- For each outfall monitored, the permit registrant must collect a single grab sample of the discharge.

i. Grab composite or time or flow weighted composite samples may be used as an alternative, except when monitoring for pH and oil and grease. Composited samples must be collected from a single storm event.
ii. The permit registrants must use either electrometric measurement or an automated electrode to measure to measure pH.

b. Representative Sample – The permit registrant must collect a sample that is representative of the discharge or storm event. The sample must be taken at monitoring points specified in the SWPCP before the stormwater or mine dewatering water joins or is diluted by stormwater or mine dewatering water from a different drainage area of the facility or areas outside the facility; wastewater, or any other wastestream, body of water or substance unless:

i. Otherwise approved in writing by DEQ or Agent, or
ii. On-site stormwater or mine dewatering flows are combined to utilize a common treatment facility (for example, filter or settling pond). In this case, monitor the discharge from the treatment facility.

c. Multiple Point Source Discharges – The permit registrant must monitor each outfall unless:

i. Outfall serves an area with no exposure of stormwater or mine dewatering water to industrial activities.
ii. Outfall has effluent that is substantially similar to the effluent of a monitored outfall and the same BMPs are implemented and maintained at the similar outfalls or drainage areas that lead to the outfalls. Substantially similar effluents are discharges from drainage areas serving comparable activities where the discharges are expected to be similar in composition. The determination of substantially similar effluents must be based on past monitoring or an analysis of industrial activities and site characteristics. The data or analysis supporting that the outfalls are representative must be included in the SWPCP.

d. Timing –

i. Stormwater - The permit registrant must monitor the discharge during the first 12 hours of the discharge event, which is a measureable storm event resulting in an actual discharge from a site. If it is not practicable to collect the sample within this period, collect the sample as soon as practicable and provide documentation with the DMR form why it was not practicable to take samples within the period. The permit registrant is not required to sample outside of regular business hours or during unsafe conditions. Regular business hours are from 8 am to 5 pm on week days, unless the permit registrant specifies different hours in the SWPCP.

ii. Mine dewatering water – The permit registrant must monitor during times of discharge. The permit registrant is not required to sample outside of regular business hours or during unsafe conditions. Regular business hours are from 8 am to 5 pm on week days, unless the permit registrant specifies different hours in the SWPCP.

e. Monitoring Frequency

i. The permit registrant must monitor the discharge according to the frequency described in Table 5 below unless a monitoring variance or waiver is granted by DEQ or Agent.
ii. The monitoring year is from July 1st to June 30th.
iii. The permit registrant may collect more samples than the minimum frequency described below. The additional samples must be collected at least 14 days apart and reported in the DMR form. The additional samples must be included to establish a monitoring waiver in condition B.4 or to conduct the geometric mean evaluation in condition A.13.

Table 5: Monitoring Frequency

Pollutant Category	Minimum Frequency
Benchmarks	Four times per year at least 14 days apart. Two samples on or before Dec. 31 and two samples on or after Jan. 1.
Impairment Pollutants, if applicable	Two times per year at least 14 days apart One sample on or before Dec. 31 and one sample on or after Jan. 1.
Effluent Limits	Four times per year at least 14 days apart.

3. Monitoring Variance

a. Existing facilities that obtain permit coverage after April 1st are granted a monitoring variance for any applicable impairment pollutants or numeric effluent limits for the remainder of the monitoring year, which ends on June 30th. For new facilities that were not registered under the previous permit or existing facilities that obtained a monitoring waiver for benchmarks in the previous permit, this variance also applies to the benchmarks in Schedule A.10.

b. Permit registrants may request a monitoring variance for missed samples due to no discharge from the site if one of the following criteria is met:

   i. State or federal authorities declared the year a drought year.
   ii. Demonstrate that rainfall in the area where the permit registrant's facility is located was 20% or more below the three-year average rainfall for that area.
   iii. Demonstrate to the satisfaction of DEQ or Agent that discharge did not occur due to the following reasons:

      1. There were infrequent storm events of sufficient magnitude to produce run-off during normal business hours or under safe conditions.
      2. An on-site retention system or treatment system was used to prevent any discharge.
      3. Stormwater or mine dewatering discharge was controlled by pumps or valves and was contained on-site in ponds.

   For each missed sample due to the above reasons, report in the DMR form that no discharge occurred and include supporting data and analysis demonstrating why the monitoring did not occur.

4. Monitoring Waiver

a. The permit registrant may request a monitoring waiver under the following circumstances:

   i. If four consecutive sampling results are below the benchmark or reference concentration for an impairment pollutant, the permit registrant is not required to monitor for the pollutant for the remainder of the permit term. The permit registrant must submit to DEQ or Agent the analytical laboratory results from the four sampling events.

ii. If the exceedance is attributed solely to the presence of the pollutant in natural background and is not associated with industrial activities at the site, DEQ or Agent may consider these samples as being below the benchmark or reference concentration for an impairment pollutant. Permit registrant must submit a report to DEQ that describes the investigation and analysis to demonstrate that the exceedance is due to natural background conditions and includes data collected by the permit registrant or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in the discharge.

iii. The permit registrant is not required to conduct monitoring for the remainder of the permit term if a site is inactive and has effective erosion and sediment control measures in exposed areas.

1. Permit registrant must provide documentation with the DMR form indicating that the site is temporarily inactive.
2. The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Schedule F.

b. The permit registrant must submit to DEQ or Agent a request to exercise the monitoring waiver based on the conditions above and include the documentation to support the request. If DEQ or DOGAMI does not comment within 30 calendar-days, the monitoring waiver is deemed approved.

c. Revocation of Monitoring Waiver

i. Under the following circumstances DEQ may revoke a monitoring waiver and the permit registrant must reinstate monitoring if:

1. Prior monitoring efforts used to establish the monitoring waiver were improper or sampling results were incorrect.
2. Changes to site conditions are likely to affect discharge characteristics.
3. Additional monitoring occurs and the sampling results exceed benchmark(s) or reference concentration(s).
4. Additional inspections or documentation establish that benchmark(s) or reference concentration(s) were likely exceeded.
5. For temporarily inactive sites, the facility becomes active or the erosion and sediment controls are ineffective at controlling sediment runoff from the site.

ii. DEQ or Agent will notify the permit registrant in writing if the monitoring waiver is revoked.

5. **Additional Monitoring**- DEQ may notify the permit registrant in writing of additional discharge monitoring requirements. Any such notice will state the reasons for the monitoring, locations and pollutants to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types and reporting requirements.

6. **A New Permit Registrant Discharging to Clackamas River, McKenzie River above Hayden Bridge (River Mile 15) or North Santiam River** (For potential or existing dischargers that did not have a NPDES permit prior to January 28, 1994, and existing dischargers that have a NPDES stormwater discharge permit but request an increased load limitation.)

a. Not later than 180 calendar days after obtaining permit coverage, the permit registrant must submit to DEQ a monitoring and water quality evaluation program. This program must be effective in evaluating the in-stream impacts of the discharge as required by OAR 340-041-0350.
b. Within 30 calendar days of DEQ approval, the permit registrant must implement the monitoring and water quality evaluation program.

INSPECTIONS

7. The permit registrant must meet the following inspection requirements:

a. Active Sites: Inspections must be conducted in the following areas during regular business hours and according to the following frequency:

Table 6: Inspection Frequency

Area of site	Frequency
Dikes, containment system, and pond freeboard	Daily when operating, unless site is inaccessible due to adverse weather conditions. Pond freeboard may be inspected on a weekly basis if the facility has an alarm system or a float valve discharging to an overflow pond.
Mining clearing, grading, and excavation areas	Daily when stormwater runoff, including runoff from snow melt, is occurring, unless site is inaccessible due to adverse weather conditions. Monthly, if the entire site is temporarily stabilized or runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen) or seasonal arid periods.
Area of site	**Frequency**
All streams within 300 feet of an active seepage pond	Weekly, when operating, unless site is inaccessible due to adverse weather conditions.
Areas of the site where industrial activities are exposed to stormwater, including locations of BMPs, material storage and stockpiling areas, vehicle entrance and exit areas.	Monthly
Monitoring point(s)	Monthly, when discharging, for the presence of floating solids (associated with mining or batch plant activities), foam, visible oil sheen, and discoloration of the discharge.
Stormwater control facilities and drainage systems	Annually before wet weather season (by October 1st)

b. Temporarily Inactive Sites

i. Permit registrant must inspect the site once, prior to the site becoming inactive, to ensure that erosion and sediment control measures are in working order. Any necessary maintenance and repair must be made prior to leaving the site.

ii. Once the site becomes inactive, inspect the site every three months during the wet weather season (October 1 to April 30) unless the site is inaccessible due to adverse weather conditions.

iii. If the site becomes active, the permit registrant must immediately resume inspections according the frequency in Table 6 above.

c. Document the following in an inspection report that is retained on-site and submitted to DEQ or Agent upon request:

i. Description of adverse weather conditions, if site inaccessible.
ii. The inspection date, time and hours of operation.
iii. Control measures needing cleaning, replacement, maintenance, reconditioning or repair;
iv. The condition of the drainage/conveyance system and need for maintenance.
v. Previously unidentified sources of pollutants.
vi. Monthly observations of stormwater and mine dewatering discharges and whether the discharges contained floating solids (associated with industrial activity), foam, visible oil sheen, and was discolored. If these pollutants are present in the discharge, describe the corrective action(s) taken or that will be taken to remedy the problem. If no discharge occurred during the month, describe the reason in the report according to the requirements in condition B.3.b.

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

8. Reporting Monitoring Data

a. The permit registrant must submit a DMR form to DEQ or Agent by July 31st of each year that identifies the sampling results for the previous monitoring year and includes the laboratory results from the testing laboratory.
b. The permit registrant must report the minimum detection level and analytical methods for the parameters analyzed. Non-detections must be reported as "ND" with the detection level in mg/L parentheses, e.g., ND (0.005 mg/L). If the permit registrant uses an on-site Imhoff cone to analyze settleable solids, the detection level is 0.10 mg/L. In calculating the geometric mean, one-half of the detection level must be used for non-detections.

9. Record Keeping Procedures- Permit registrant must record and maintain at the facility the following information. All records must be retained by the permit registrant for at least 3 years and made available to DEQ or Agent upon request.

a. A copy of the SWPCP and any revisions, corrective actions reports, and inspection reports.
b. Inspection, maintenance, repair and education activities.
c. Spills or leaks of significant materials (see condition D.3, Definitions) that impacted or had the potential to impact stormwater or surface waters. Include the corrective actions to clean up the spill or leak as well as measures to prevent future problems of the same nature.

SCHEDULE D
SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. **Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities.** This permit does not relieve the permit registrant of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR §117 Determination of Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances and 40 CFR §302 Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification.

2. **Availability of SWPCP and Monitoring Data.** The permit registrant must provide the SWPCP or monitoring data to government agencies responsible for stormwater management in the permit registrant's area upon request.

3. **Definitions**
   a. Active phase means the activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of minerals. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).
   b. Capital Improvements means the following improvements that require capital expenditures:
      i. Treatment best management practices including but not limited to settling basins, oil/water separation equipment, grassy swales, detention/retention basins, and media filtration devices.
      ii. Manufacturing modifications that incur capital expenditures, including process changes for reduction of pollutants or wastes at the source.
      iii. Concrete pads, dikes and conveyance or pumping systems utilized for collection and transfer of stormwater to treatment systems.
      iv. Roofs and appropriate covers for manufacturing areas.
      v. Volume reduction measures, including low impact development control measures.
   b. Best Management Practices (BMPs) – schedules of activities, practices (and prohibitions of practices), structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. See 40 CFR 122.2.
   c. Control Measure means any Best Management Practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.
   d. Existing Discharger means an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an NPDES general or individual permit.
   e. Impairment Pollutant means a pollutant that is not meeting applicable state water quality standards in a receiving water, as identified by a state or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water act.
   f. Impaired Waters means those waters identified by a state or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable state water quality standards for one or more pollutants. This may include both waters with approved TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved.
   g. Hazardous Substances as defined in 40 CFR §302 Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification.
   h. Industrial Activity means the categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity" as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).
   i. Industrial Stormwater means stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

j. Material Handling Activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product.
k. Mine dewatering water means any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine and is pumped, drained, or otherwise removed from the mine through the efforts of the mine operator. This term shall also include wet pit overflows caused solely by direct rainfall and ground water seepage.
l. Minimize means reduce or eliminate, or both, to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.
m. Natural background pollutants include substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on the site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring.
n. New Discharger means a facility from which there is a discharge, that did not commence the discharge at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, that is not a new source, and that has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.
o. New Source means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants. The construction of the new source must commence after promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of the CWA that are applicable to such source, or after proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of the CWA that are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. See 40 CFR 122.2.
p. Operator means any entity with a stormwater or mine dewatering discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria:
    i. The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to modify those activities; or
    ii. The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).
q. Outstanding Resource Waters means those waters designated by the commission where existing high quality waters constitute an outstanding state or national resource based on their extraordinary water quality or ecological values or where special water quality protection is needed to maintain critical habitat areas.
r. Point Source Discharge means a discharge from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, or conduit.
s. Primary industrial activity means any activities performed on-site that are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code; or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), or (vii), and (ix). Narrative descriptions in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (iv) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (v) landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more.
t. Process wastewater includes the following: process wastewater and waste solids from aggregate washing activities; wastewater and waste solids derived from air scrubber equipment; concrete mixer washout wastewater and waste solids; mine dewatering water that has been mixed with process or other wastewater; and storm water that has mixed with process or other wastewater.

u. Significant Materials includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical that a facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ash, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

v. Stormwater Associated With Industrial Activity includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from the following:

  i. Industrial plant yards;
  ii. Immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
  iii. Material handling sites (Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product.);
  iv. Refuse sites;
  v. Sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined in 40 CFR § 401);
  vi. Sites used for storage or maintenance of material handling equipment;
  vii. Sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas;
  viii. Manufacturing buildings;
  ix. Storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products;
  x. Areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. Significant materials includes, but are not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical that a facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ash, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges; and
  xi. Stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility.

w. Stormwater Conveyance means a sewer, ditch, or swale that is designed to carry stormwater; a stormwater conveyance may also be referred to as a storm drain or storm sewer.

x. Temporarily inactive site means a site or portion of a site where mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by DOGAMI.

y. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is the sum of the individual Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for point sources and Load Allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and background. See OAR 340-041-0002(65) and OAR 340-042-0030(15).

z. Treatment measures mean Best Management Practices that are intended to remove pollutants from stormwater. These measures include, but are not limited to: settling basins, oil/water separation equipment, detention/retention basins, media filtration devices, electrocoagulation, constructed wetlands and bioswales.

aa. Wasteload Allocation (WLA) means the portion of receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. WLAs constitute a type of water quality-based effluent limitation. See OAR 340-041-0002(67).

4. **Public Agencies Acting as DEQ's Agent**

DEQ has authorized DOGAMI to act as its Agent in implementing this permit. DEQ also has authorized the City of Portland to act as its Agent in implementing this permit for facilities within Portland. DOGAMI and the City of Portland are authorized to conduct the following activities, including but not limited to: application and SWPCP review, corrective action review, inspections, monitoring data review, stormwater and wastewater monitoring and evaluate permit compliance. DEQ, DOGAMI, or the City of Portland will notify permit registrants where to submit reports, notifications or correspondence associated with this permit.

SCHEDULE F
NPDES GENERAL CONDITIONS

SECTION A. STANDARD CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

   The permit registrant must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 468B.025, the Clean Water Act and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.41(a), and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and/or reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

2. Penalties for Water Pollution and Permit Condition Violations

   ORS 468.140 allows the Director to impose civil penalties up to $25,000 per day for violation of a term, condition, or requirement of a permit. ORS 468.943 creates the criminal offense of unlawful water pollution in the second degree, for the criminally negligent violation of ORS chapter 468B or any rule, standard, license, permit or order adopted or issued under ORS chapter 468B. Unlawful water pollution in the second degree is punishable by a fine of up to $25,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. In addition, OAR 468.946, creates the offense of unlawful water pollution of the first degree, which is a Class B felony.

3. Duty to Mitigate

   The permit registrant must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit. In addition, upon request of the department, the permit registrant must correct any adverse impact on the environment or human health resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge.

4. Duty to Reapply

   If the permit registrant wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permit registrant must apply for and have the permit registration renewed. The application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The department may grant written permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date.

5. Permit Actions

   This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

   a. Violation of any term, condition, or requirement of this permit, a rule, or a statute
   b. Failure to pay fees when they are due
   c. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all material facts
   d. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge

e. The permit registrant is identified as a Designated Management Agency or allocated a wasteload under a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)
f. New information or regulations
g. Modification of compliance schedules
h. Requirements of permit re-opener conditions
i. Correction of technical mistakes made in determining permit conditions
j. Determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment
k. Other causes as specified in 40 CFR §§122.62, 122.64, and 124.5

DEQ will give permit registrant notice of the right to a contested case hearing in the event DEQ issues a Notice of Revocation, Suspension or Refusal to Renew the permit.

The filing of a request by the permit registrant for a permit modification, revocation or reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

6. Toxic Pollutants

The permit registrant must comply with any applicable effluent standards or prohibitions established under Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 340-041-0033 for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

7. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, nor does it authorize any injury to persons of property or invasion of any other private rights, nor any infringement of federal, tribal, state, or local laws or regulations.

8. Permit References

Except for effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act and OAR 340-041-0033for toxic pollutants, all rules and statutes referred to in this permit are those in effect on the date this permit is issued.

9. Permit Fees

The permit registrant must pay the fees required by OAR 340-045-0070 to 0075.
The permit registrant must pay annual compliance fees by the last day of the month prior to when the permit was issued. For example, if the permit was issued or last renewed in April, the due date will be March 31st. If the payment of annual fees is 30 days or more past due, the permit registrant must pay 9% interest per annum on the unpaid balance. Interest will accrue until the fees are paid in full. If DEQ does not receive payment of annual fees when they are due, DEQ will refer the account to the Department of Revenue or to a private collection agency for collection.

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permit registrant must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permit registrant to

achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permit registrant only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

For industrial or commercial facilities, upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permit registrant must, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. It is not a defense for a permit registrant in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

i. "Bypass" means intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the treatment facility. The term "bypass" does not include nonuse of singular or multiple units or processes of a treatment works when the nonuse is insignificant to the quality or quantity of the effluent produced by the treatment works. The term "bypass" does not apply if the diversion does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, provided the diversion is to allow essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

ii. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities or treatment processes which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited unless:
(a) Bypass was necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
(b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
(c) The permit registrant submitted notices and requests as required under General Condition B.3.c.

(2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects and any alternatives to bypassing, when the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in General Condition B.3.b.(1).

c. Notice and request for bypass.

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permit registrant knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permit registrant must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in General Condition D.5.

4. Upset

a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permit registrant. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of General Condition B.4.c are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permit registrant who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permit registrant can identify the causes(s) of the upset;
(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
(3) The permit registrant submitted notice of the upset as required in General Condition D.5, hereof (24-hour notice); and
(4) The permit registrant complied with any remedial measures required under General Condition A.3 hereof.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permit registrant seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

5. Treatment of Single Operational Event

For purposes of this permit, A Single Operational Event which leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter must be treated as a single violation. A single operational event is an exceptional incident which causes simultaneous, unintentional, unknowing (not the result of a knowing act or omission), temporary noncompliance with more than one Clean Water Act effluent discharge pollutant parameter. A single operational event does not include Clean Water Act violations involving discharge without a NPDES permit or noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed or inadequate treatment facilities. Each day of a single operational event is a violation.

6. Overflows from Wastewater Conveyance Systems and Associated Pump Stations

a. Definitions

(1) "Overflow" means the diversion and discharge of waste streams from any portion of the wastewater conveyance system including pump stations, through a designed overflow device or structure, other than discharges to the wastewater treatment facility.
(2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the conveyance system or pump station which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of an overflow.

(3) "Uncontrolled overflow" means the diversion of waste streams other than through a designed overflow device or structure, for example to overflowing manholes or overflowing into residences, commercial establishments, or industries that may be connected to a conveyance system.

b. Prohibition of overflows. Overflows are prohibited unless:

(1) Overflows were unavoidable to prevent an uncontrolled overflow, loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the overflows, such as the use of auxiliary pumping or conveyance systems, or maximization of conveyance system storage; and
(3) The overflows are the result of an upset as defined in General Condition B.4. and meeting all requirements of this condition.

c. Uncontrolled overflows are prohibited where wastewater is likely to escape or be carried into the waters of the State by any means.

d. Reporting required. Unless otherwise specified in writing by the Department, all overflows and uncontrolled overflows must be reported orally to the Department within 24 hours from the time the permit registrant becomes aware of the overflow. Reporting procedures are described in more detail in General Condition D.5.

7. Public Notification of Effluent Violation or Overflow

If effluent limitations specified in this permit are exceeded or an overflow occurs, upon request by the Department, the permit registrant must take such steps as are necessary to alert the public about the extent and nature of the discharge. Such steps may include, but are not limited to, posting of the river at access points and other places, news releases, and paid announcements on radio and television.

8. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering public waters, causing nuisance conditions, or creating a public health hazard.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Sampling and measurements taken as required herein must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples must be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and must be taken, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points must not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Director.

2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices must be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices must be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the

measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected must be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR §136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

4. Penalties of Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit must, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, punishment is a fine not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years or both.

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results must be summarized each month on a Discharge Monitoring Report form approved by the Department. The reports must be submitted monthly and are to be mailed, delivered or otherwise transmitted by the 15th day of the following month unless specifically approved otherwise in Schedule B of this permit.

6. Additional Monitoring by the Permit registrant

If the permit registrant monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR §136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report. Such increased frequency must also be indicated. For a pollutant parameter that may be sampled more than once per day (e.g., Total Chlorine Residual), only the average daily value must be recorded unless otherwise specified in this permit.

7. Averaging of Measurements

Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must utilize an arithmetic mean, except for bacteria which must be averaged as specified in this permit.

8. Retention of Records

Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permit registrant's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which must be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR §503), the permit registrant must retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records of all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

9. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:
a. The date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurements;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
f. The results of such analyses.

10. Inspection and Entry

The permit registrant must allow the Director, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials to:
a. Enter upon the permit registrant's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, and
d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by state law, any substances or parameters at any location.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permit registrant must comply with Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 340, Division 052, "Review of Plans and Specifications". Except where exempted under OAR 340-052, no construction, installation, or modification involving disposal systems, treatment works, sewerage systems, or common sewers must be commenced until the plans and specifications are submitted to and approved by the Department. The permit registrant must give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alternations or additions to the permitted facility.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permit registrant must give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

This permit may be transferred to a new permit registrant provided the transferee acquires a property interest in the permitted activity and agrees in writing to fully comply with all the terms and conditions of the permit and the rules of the Commission. No permit must be transferred to a third party without prior written approval from the Director. The permit registrant must notify the Department when a transfer of property interest takes place.

4. Compliance Schedule

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14

days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance must include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirements.

5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permit registrant must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally (by telephone) within 24 hours, unless otherwise specified in this permit, from the time the permit registrant becomes aware of the circumstances. During normal business hours, the Department's Regional office must be called. Outside of normal business hours, the Department must be contacted at 1-800-452-0311 (Oregon Emergency Response System).

A written submission must also be provided within 5 days of the time the permit registrant becomes aware of the circumstances. If the permit registrant is establishing an affirmative defense of upset or bypass to any offense under ORS 468.922 to 468.946, and in which case if the original reporting notice was oral, delivered written notice must be made to the Department or other agency with regulatory jurisdiction within 4 (four) calendar days. The written submission must contain:

a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and
e. Public notification steps taken, pursuant to General Condition B.7.

The following must be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit.
b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit.
c. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in this permit.

The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

6. Other Noncompliance

The permit registrant must report all instances of noncompliance not reported under General Condition D.4 or D.5, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports must contain:

a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

7. Duty to Provide Information

The permit registrant must furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine compliance with this permit. The permit registrant must also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

Other Information: When the permit registrant becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Department, it must promptly submit such facts or information.

8. Signatory Requirements

   All applications, reports or information submitted to the Department must be signed and certified in accordance with 40 CFR §122.22.

9. Falsification of Reports

   Under ORS 468.953, any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, is subject to a Class C felony punishable by a fine not to exceed $100,000 per violation and up to 5 years in prison.

SECTION E. DEFINITIONS

1. BOD means five-day biochemical oxygen demand.
2. TSS means total suspended solids.
3. mg/l means milligrams per liter.
4. kg means kilograms.
5. m^3/d means cubic meters per day.
6. MGD means million gallons per day.
7. Composite sample means a sample formed by collecting and mixing discrete samples taken periodically and based on time or flow.
8. FC means fecal coliform bacteria.
9. Technology based permit effluent limitations means technology-based treatment requirements as defined in 40 CFR §125.3, and concentration and mass load effluent limitations that are based on minimum design criteria specified in OAR 340-041.
10. CBOD means five day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.
11. Grab sample means an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.
12. Quarter means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December.
13. Month means calendar month.
14. Week means a calendar week of Sunday through Saturday.
15. Total residual chlorine means combined chlorine forms plus free residual chlorine.
16. The term "bacteria" includes but is not limited to fecal coliform bacteria, total coliform bacteria, and E. coli bacteria.
17. POTW means a publicly owned treatment works.
18. Uncontaminated means free from the presence of pollutants attributable to industrial activity.

APPENDIX C
Inventory of Significant Materials Stored at Facility

Appendix C - Inventory of Materials				
Material	**Location**	**Quantities**	**Contact with Stormwater?**	**Evaluation of Potential to Pollute Stormwater Runoff**
Sand and gravel aggregate	Stockpiles (see **Figure2**)	10,000 to 50,000 cubic yards	Yes	High potential – Stockpiles are located outside on unpaved surfaces and exposed to stormwater (turbidity concerns).
Diesel	AST outside of Lube Shed	1,000 gal	Yes	Moderate/Low – AST is double-walled with built-in secondary containment.
Diesel	Containers near active mine area	55 gal each	Yes	Low – Diesel is stored under cover with secondary containment.
Waste Oil	Containers outside of Lube Shed	55 gal each	Yes	Low – Oil is stored under cover with secondary containment.
2010 All Season	Container in Lube Shed	55 gal	No	Low – Fluid is stored indoors with secondary containment.
Megaflow AW	Container in Lube Shed	55 gal	No	Low – Fluid is stored indoors with secondary containment.
Zerex Antifreeze	Container in Lube Shed	55 gal	No	Low – Fluid is stored indoors with secondary containment.
Premalube	Containers in Lube Shed	55 gal each	No	Low – Fluid is stored indoors with secondary containment.
Diesel Exhaust Fluid	Containers in Lube Shed	55 gal each	No	Low – Fluid is stored indoors with secondary containment.
Delvac 1300 Super	Containers in Lube Shed	275 gal	No	Low – Fluid is stored indoors with secondary containment.
Mobil trans HD30	Containers in Lube Shed	275 gal	No	Low – Fluid is stored indoors with secondary containment.
Mobil trans HD50	Containers in Lube Shed	275 gal	No	Low – Fluid is stored indoors with secondary containment.
Mobil Nuto H 46	Containers in Lube Shed	275 gal	No	Low – Fluid is stored indoors with secondary containment.

APPENDIX D
Employee Training Logs

Appendix D

Training and Inspection Checklists

Employee Training	**Completed by:** _____ **Title:** _____ **Date:** _____

Describe the annual training of employees on the SWPCP, addressing spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices.

Training Topics	**Brief Description of Training Programs, Materials**	**Date of Training**	**Attendees**
Spill Prevention and Response			
Good Housekeeping			
Material Management Practices			
SWPCP Implementation			

APPENDIX E
Spill Prevention Contingency and Countermeasure Plan

Appendix F

Emergency Coordinators and Contacts

APPENDIX F

EMERGENCY COORDINATORS AND CONTACTS

Cadman Materials, Inc.
Canby Pit
25000 S Barlow Road
Canby, Oregon 97013

Oregon Emergency Management Division 1-800-452-0311

- For spills over 42 gallons.
- Describe the situation and the estimated quantity of material released.
- Depending upon the circumstances of the spill, they will notify the appropriate state and federal agencies. They will not call an Emergency Response Cleanup Contractor.

Designated Emergency Coordinator

- Noel Barnett, (206) 735-5643
- Dan Hogan, (206) 643-3640

Oregon Emergency Management Division 1-800-452-0311

National Response Center 1-800-424-8802

Police Department 911

Fire Department 911

Coast Guard 1-800-982-8813

APPENDIX G
Spill Event Containment Procedures

Appendix G

Spill Event Containment Procedures

Task	Spill Response	Actions
1	Stop the product flow	Act quickly to secure pumps, close valves, etc.
2	Shut off ignition sources	Motors, electrical circuits, cell phones, open flames, etc.
3	Warn personnel	Enforce safety and security measures.
4	Initiate Clean-up Procedures	Contain spill with oil booms and pads. Complete task 6 and 7. Verify whether the containment is breached. If **containment is not breached**, clean up the oil and dispose properly. No further action is required. If **containment is breached**, the spilled **volume is small** and has **not flowed into the nearby catch basin**, clean up nearby area. No further action is required. If **containment** is breached and **spilled volume is large and has entered the catch basin** check the catch basin to see if the petroleum product is contained within the 35-gallon reservoir. If petroleum product has not left the reservoir, pump out catch basin. If petroleum product has left the catch basin, call the National Response Center number (task 7) and report a spill to the stormwater drainage system. If the spill has entered the stormwater system, always check the stormwater Discharge Points to verify that petroleum product has not entered Carli Creek or the Clackamas River.
5	Notify the Spill Prevention Coordinator(s)	• Noel Barnett, (206)735-5643 • Dan Hogan, (206) 643-3640
6	Report the Spill	Calculate the volume of spill. If the spill is greater than 42 gallons but less than 1,000 gallons the Spill Prevention Coordinator will complete tasks 7, 8 and 10. If spill is greater than 1,000 gallons, the Spill Prevention Coordinator will complete tasks 7, 8, 10 and 11. If the sheen poses health risks or hazard potential, the Spill Prevention Coordinator will complete task 9. If the spill is the second event, or is greater than 42 gallons in one 12-month period, the Spill Prevention Coordinator will complete task 11. If sheen has entered the Carli Creek or the Clackamas River, do all the above and the Spill Prevention Coordinator will complete task 10.
7	Contact National Response Center	1 (800) 424-8802
8	Contact Emergency Response	1 (800) 452-0311
9	Contact Fire District	911
10	Contact the Coast Guard	1 (800) 892-8813
11	Write a Letter of Notification to EPA	See SPCC for letter

APPENDIX H
Inspection Forms

Appendix H

Visual Monitoring Record for Discharge Point S001

Record of Visual Monitoring for Discharge Point S001	Completed by: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

List observed pollutants in all discharges and carefully consider the pollutant sources and action steps need to control the pollutants.

Date	List of observed pollutants and descriptions of intensities of each. Include floatables, oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.	Recommended Action Steps

Appendix H

Monthly Inspection Record for Catch Basins and Discharge Points

Month	Year	Catch Basins	Discharge Point S001	Notes (full basins, debris, oil, prevent, etc.)	Inspected By
January					
February					
March					
April					
May					
June					
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

APPENDIX I
Suggested Spill Cleanup Materials Inspection Checklist

Appendix I

Suggested Spill Cleanup Materials Inspection Checklist

Note: Indicate all discrepancies on the checklist and provide complete details on the back of the form. Notify the Spill Prevention Coordinator within 24 hours of all discrepancies discovered.

Inspector: _____ Inspection Date: _____

Materials		Location	Quantity and Condition
1.	Hydrocarbon Absorbent Pillows		
2.	Hydrocarbon Absorbent Booms		
3.	Hydrocarbon Absorbent Sheets		
4.	Dry Absorbent Material		
5.	Drum Repair Kits (with appropriate contents)		
6.	Spill Kits (with appropriate contents)		
7.	Over-Pack Drums		
8.	Hand Tools		
9.	Rubber Dam/Booms for Catch Basins		
10.	Communication Equipment (include operating frequency and channel and/or cellular telephone numbers)		
11.	Hydrocarbon-Resistant Personal Protective Equipment		