

**SCHEDULE B
MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- 1. Minimum Monitoring Requirements** - All permit registrants must monitor stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity in accordance with the permit and SWPCP.
- 2. Monitoring Parameters¹**
 - a. **Benchmarks**- Permit registrants must monitor for the benchmark pollutants identified in Schedule A of the permit. Permit registrants must also monitor for any benchmarks in Appendices X specified for industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to the discharge.
 - b. **Visual Observations**- Permit registrants must visually inspect stormwater discharge for color; odor; clarity; floating solids; settled solids; suspended solids; foam and oil and grease sheen.
 - c. **Impairment Pollutants**- Permit registrants that discharge to an impaired waterbody must monitor for all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136).
 - i. If the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is suspended solids, turbidity or sediment/sedimentation, permit registrants must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
 - ii. If the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, permit registrants must monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant.
 - iii. No monitoring is required when a waterbody's impairment is due to one of the following:
 - (a) Biological communities are impaired but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment
 - (b) When a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or temperature.
 - d. **Numeric Effluent limits pursuant to Federal Effluent Limit Guidelines**- Permit registrants subject to effluent limit guidelines must monitor for the parameters in Schedule A of the permit at each outfall containing the discharges from activities identified in the guidelines.
 - e. **Additional pollutants**- The purpose of this monitoring is to determine if the pollutants are present. These pollutants are not benchmarks or numeric effluent limits. This information will be used to evaluate whether benchmarks will be developed for these pollutants in the next permit cycle.
 - i. Permit registrants must monitor for cadmium, nickel, chromium and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
 - ii. Permit registrants with the Industrial Sector N (Scrap Recycling Facilities), as a primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, must sample for PCBs and mercury.
- 3. Monitoring Timing and Frequency**
 - a. **Sampling**
 - i. Monitor stormwater discharge four times per year from July 1 to June 30th.

¹ Schedule A of the permit will contain the parameters and concentrations for the statewide benchmarks [copper, lead, zinc, total suspended solids, oil and grease, pH, and E.coli (only applies to landfills, if septage and sewage biosolids are disposed at the site, and sewage treatment plants)]; impairment pollutants, and the numeric effluent limits. The sector specific benchmarks will be included in the Appendices of the permit.

- (a) Two samples must be collected before December 31, and two samples must be collected after January 1. Permit registrants may collect more samples than the minimum frequency, but must report this additional data.
 - (b) Collect one sample during the first fall storm event. "First fall storm event" means the first time after October 1 of each year that precipitation occurs and results in a stormwater discharge from the facility.
 - (c) Samples must be at least 14 calendar days apart.
 - ii. Monitor the discharge during the first 12 hours of the storm event.
 - (a) If it is not possible to collect the sample within this time period, collect the sample as soon as practicable and document in the Discharge Monitoring Report why it was not possible to take samples within the first 12 hours.
 - (b) Permit registrants are not required sample outside of regular business hours or during unsafe conditions.
 - iii. Monitoring must be preceded by at least a 24 hour dry period where there is no measurable precipitation.
 - iv. When more than one type of monitoring for the same parameter at the same outfall applies (e.g., numeric effluent limit and benchmark), permit registrants may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements.
- b. Visual Observations- Monitor stormwater discharge once per month when discharging.

4. Monitoring Method

- a. Benchmarks and Impairment Pollutants
 - i. For the first two years of permit coverage, the permit registrant must collect grab composite samples for each monitored outfall, if practicable. The grab composite samples should consist of three district grab samples that are equal in volume and collected during the duration of the storm event. If a permit registrant can not collect a grab composite sample, then collect a single grab sample and document in the Discharge Monitoring Report why is not practicable to collect a grab composite sample.
 - ii. For the remainder of the permit cycle, the permit registrant must collect a single grab sample for each sampling event.
 - iii. Time or flow weighted composite samples may be used as an alternative, except when monitoring for pH, oil and grease and E.coli.
- b. Numeric Effluent limits pursuant to Federal Effluent Limit Guidelines- Permit registrants must collect single grab samples. Time or flow weighted composite samples may be used as an alternative, except when monitoring for pH, oil and grease and E.coli.
- c. Additional Pollutants
 - i. For the first two years of permit coverage, permit registrant must collect grab composite samples, if practicable. For each outfall monitored, the grab composite samples should consist of three sub samples collected during the storm event and be equal in volume.
 - ii. Time or flow weighted composite samples may be used as an alternative, except when monitoring for pH, oil and grease and E.coli.

5. Monitoring Location

- a. Samples must be representative of the discharge. Unless otherwise approved in writing by the department or agent, all samples must be taken at monitoring points specified in the SWPCP before the stormwater joins or is diluted by stormwater from a different drainage area of the facility or areas outside the facility; wastewater, or any other wastestream, body of water or substance.
- b. Each stormwater outfall must be monitored unless:

- i. Outfall serves an area with no exposure of stormwater to industrial activities; or
- ii. Outfall has effluent that is substantially similar to the effluent(s) 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 effluent(s) are discharges from drainage areas serving comparable activities where the discharges are expected to be similar in composition. The determination of substantial similarity or effluent(s) 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. This provision does not apply to outfall(s) covered by a numeric effluent limit.

6. Monitoring Variance

- a. 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 department or agent's satisfaction that discharge did not occur due to use of on-site retention system or other stormwater treatment system, or infrequent storm events of sufficient magnitude to produce run-off. The SWPCP must include the minimum storm event(s) necessary to produce a discharge.
- b. For each missed sample, report in the Discharge Monitoring Report form that no discharge occurred and include supporting data and analysis demonstrating that the monitoring could not occur.

7. Monitoring Waiver

- a. Benchmark and Impairment Pollutant Monitoring
 - i. A monitoring waiver may be requested in the following circumstances:
 - (a) If at least four consecutive sampling results are below the benchmark(s) or water quality standards, if monitoring impairment pollutant(s), the permit registrant is not required to monitor for the remainder of the permit term.
 - (1) Results from sampling events cannot be averaged.
 - (2) Monitoring waivers may be allowed for individual parameters.
 - (b) Where the permit registrant demonstrates to the department or agent's satisfaction that a benchmark exceedance or the presence of an impairment pollutant resulted from natural background conditions, the department or agent will consider these samples as being below the benchmark(s) or water quality standards, if monitoring impairment pollutant(s), provided the samples are at or below natural background levels.
 - (1) Permit registrant must provide documentation with the DMR establishing that the presence of the pollutant(s) are caused solely by natural background sources and is not related to the activities at the facility, including data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant(s) to natural background sources in the watershed.
 - (2) Natural background pollutants include those 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 which are not naturally occurring.

- (c) If a facility is inactive and unstaffed and no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, the permit registrant is not required to conduct monitoring for the remainder of the permit term.
- ii. The permit registrant must submit to the department or agent a request to exercise the monitoring waiver based on the conditions above. The permit registrant must include the analytical results from the four sampling events. If the department or agent does not comment within 30 calendar days, the monitoring waiver is deemed approved.
 - (a) There is no reduction in monitoring allowed for:
 - (1) Visual observations.
 - (2) Permit registrants subject to federal numeric effluent limit guidelines.
 - (b) Revocation of Monitoring Waiver
 - (1) The permit registrant must reinstate the monitoring of stormwater discharge if:
 - a) Prior monitoring efforts used to establish the monitoring waiver were improper or sampling results were incorrect;
 - b) Changes to site conditions are likely to affect stormwater discharge characteristics;
 - c) Additional monitoring and the sampling results exceed benchmark(s), or
 - d) Facility becomes active and/or staffed.
 - (2) The department or agent will notify the permit registrant in writing if the monitoring waiver is revoked.

8. Additional Monitoring- DEQ may notify permit registrants 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.

9. Monitoring Reporting Requirements

- a. The permit registrant must submit a department-approved Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form to the appropriate DEQ regional office or agent by July 31st of each year. The DMR form shall identify the monitoring results for the previous monitoring period (July 1- June 30) and include the laboratory results from the testing laboratory.
- b. For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, the permit registrant must report the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous storm event. For snowmelt monitoring, report the date of the sampling event.
- c. 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). In calculating the geometric mean, one-half of the detection level must be used for non-detections.

[Placeholder: DEQ is evaluating whether this language will change in the new permit and additional language will be included to account for quantitation limits (method reporting limits)]