

Overview of the AZPDES Multi-Sector General Permit [MSGP 2010]

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Major topics for today's MSGP 2010 talk

- Major changes, Arizona-specific conditions
- Limitations on Coverage
- Controlling pollutants in discharges
- SWPPP
- Inspections
- Corrective actions
- Monitoring
- Sector-specific requirements
- Recordkeeping / timetables
- No Exposure, Drywells & “Zero discharge”
- A word about MSGP fees

MAJOR Changes to MSGP 2010

- Permit reorganized from MSGP 2000
 - Additional requirements for impaired waters and outstanding Arizona waters (OAWs):
 - Discharges to waters with TMDLs
 - New discharges to Impaired waters
 - Discharges to outstanding Arizona waters
 - Corrective Actions (the details are new; the concept is not)
 - Misc add'l documentation for the SWPPP
 - Annual reports submitted only if discharging to impaired waters & OAWs
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Arizona-specific provisions – added

- Inactive and unstaffed sites – designed for facilities that want to keep permit coverage active when re-started
 - Additional flexibility for mines & certain mining-related industries
 - Wet seasons – EPA’s “climates with irregular SW runoff” is a statewide condition in AZ
 - Adopted EPA’s waiver of benchmark monitoring for inactive/ unstaffed sites – especially advantageous for Sectors G & J
 - Reduced monitoring for ephemeral waters (w/ conditions)
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Arizona-specific provisions – removed/ replaced

- All dischargers have 120 days to apply for initial coverage (Feb. 1 – May 31, 2011); thereafter, 30 days
 - Restructured monitoring program
 - Streamlined Arizona CGP requirements during exploration/ development phases – Sectors G & J
 - Benchmark monitoring tied to wet seasons (not quarterly)
 - Visual assessments tied to wet seasons as an inspection task, not monitoring
 - Sectors H & I reserved
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Arizona-specific conditions: EPA's “climates with irregular SW runoff”

- Wet season sampling & monitoring replaces quarterly monitoring
 - Summer – June 1 to October 31
 - Winter – November 1 to May 31
 - Visual assessments done 4X/ yr, not quarterly
 - Reduced benchmark monitoring for discharges to ephemeral waters (w/ conditions)
 - Monitoring for hardness dependent metals – extended to 400 mg/L to reflect increased hardness of Arizona's surface waters
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Arizona-specific conditions, cont'd

- Monitoring expanded to include impaired and outstanding Arizona waters
 - Annual reports req'd if discharging to impaired or OAWs
 - Sectors G & J – Construction requirements covered during exploration/ development phases – previously required separate coverage for 'construction'
 - Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure for SIC 2951, 3273, 10 & 14 (Sectors D, E, G & J)
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Structure of the MSGP 2010

- **Parts 1-7: BASIC REQUIREMENTS**
 1. Coverage Under This General Permit
 2. Control Measures & Effluent Limitations
 3. Corrective Actions
 4. Inspections
 5. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
 6. Monitoring
 7. Reporting and Recordkeeping

 - **Part 8: INDUSTRY–SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**
 - Requirements for Industrial Activities
 - 30 industrial sectors: A thru AD

 - **APPENDICES** – Definitions, Std. Conditions, Covered Activities, Hardness Dependent Metals
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11 Categories: *Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity*

- **40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)**
 - If you are subject to the program you need to apply for a permit
 - Government & military installations included
 - Operators are responsible for determining their facility's SIC codes:
 - [Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications](#), Office of Management and Budget, 1987
 - http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html
 - Appendix C, Non-mining MSGP
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The Basic Steps to Permit Coverage

- Key to compliance: keep pollutants out of stormwater (i.e., proper control measures)
 - “control [the] discharge from the facility as necessary to not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard”
 - Determine your own SIC code/ sector
 - Each facility must develop a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
 - File Notice of Intent with ADEQ
 - Conduct inspections
 - Visual
 - Routine quarterly
 - Annual comprehensive facility inspection
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The Basics of Permit Compliance, cont'd

- After inspections, follow-up with Corrective Actions , if necessary
 - All industries (sectors) are required to perform visual assessments of all their discharges
 - 20 sectors have some form of analytical monitoring
 - Sector-specific requirements
 - Sector-specific control measures (BMPs)
 - Effluent Limitation Guidelines (8 sectors)
 - Benchmark monitoring (17 sectors)
 - Mines must monitor, but benchmarks are used as guidance (2 sectors – separate permit)
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Limitations on Coverage

- Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines
 - Only ELGs listed in the permit are eligible for coverage
 - New Dischargers to Water Quality Impaired Waters
 - Discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters
 - Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity
 - Coverage under this permit available only for Sectors G & J
 - Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater
 - Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by another Permit
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Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Affected MSGP Sector	Regulated Activity
Timber products (Sector A)	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas
Chemical & allied products, refining (Sector C)	Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)
Asphalt paving, etc. (Sector D)	Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities
Cement plants (Sector E)	Runoff derived from storage of materials used in/ derived from the manufacture of cement
Mineral mining (Sector J)	Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction S & G, or industrial sand mining facilities
Landfills (Sectors K & L)	Runoff from hazardous & non-hazardous waste landfills
Steam electric plants (Sector O)	Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities

New Dischargers to Water Quality Impaired Waters

- New dischargers not automatically eligible; must do one of the following:
 - Prevent all exposure of the pollutant to SW
 - Demonstrate the discharge has no potential to contain the pollutants
 - Demonstrate discharge will not cause/ contribute to a WQS exceedance
 - ADEQ will review and notify applicant within 32 business days
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Discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters

- New or expanded discharges directly to OAWs are not authorized under this permit
 - New or expanded discharges to tributaries upstream of an OAW are not automatically eligible; must do one of the following:
 - Demonstrate the discharge will not degrade existing water quality in the downstream OAW
 - Part 1.1.4.6(2)(b) lists relevant information to provide for the demonstration
 - ADEQ will review and notify applicant within 32 business days
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Control Measures

Actions or devices to prevent or reduce pollutants in discharges

Effluent limits & Control Measures : Overview

- “Effluent limits” are either technology-based OR water quality-based
 - Control Measures (technology-based)
 - Actions
 - Devices (passive or active treatment technologies)
 - Control measures are more effective when used in combination rather than in isolation
 - Any BMP or other method (including effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants
 - Numeric Effluent Limits
 - Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELGs)
 - Water Quality Standards
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Control Measures

More effective when used in combination rather than isolation

■ Actions:

- processes, procedures
- schedules of activities
- prohibitions on practices
- other management practices

■ Devices (structural or installed, to prevent or reduce water pollution):

- Diversion structures
 - Treatment interceptors
 - Minimize impervious areas
 - Attenuate flow to reduce erosion
 - Conserve/ restore riparian buffers
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Control Measures

- Minimizing exposure
 - Good housekeeping
 - Preventive maintenance
 - Spill prevention and response
 - Sediment & erosion controls
 - Management of runoff & SW diversions
 - Salt storage piles or piles containing salt
 - Sector-specific control measures
 - Employee training
 - Non-stormwater discharges
 - Litter, garbage, floatable debris
 - Dust generation and vehicle tracking of industrial materials
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Water Quality Based Limits (Part 2.2)

- Permit language (Part 2.2.2) requires that the discharge can not “cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard.”
 - This permit requirement is in effect a water quality based limitation
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Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters (Part 2.2.3)

- Existing Discharges to an Impaired Water with an Approved TMDL
 - Existing Discharges to an Impaired Water without an Approved TMDL
 - New Discharges to an Impaired Water
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Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (Part 5)

The SWPPP is an information gathering tool for dischargers to:

- ✓ Describe the site and the pollutants potentially discharged in stormwater
- ✓ Document the control measures selected, designed, installed, and implemented to meet the effluent limit
- ✓ Use as a pollution prevention plan (or roadmap) for keeping pollutants out of stormwater

Elements of the SWPPP

- All permittees are subject to narrative and quantitative control requirements of the permit; whereas
 - Facility operators prepare a SWPPP to:
 - describe the site;
 - describe the pollutants potentially discharged;
 - document the control measures selected, designed, installed, and implemented to meet the permit requirements (control measures & WQS); and
 - document monitoring and inspection procedures.
 - SWPPPs are used as tools to document ... they do not provide an indication of how well control measures are performing (inspections and monitoring serve that purpose ...)
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Inspections (Part 4)

Inspect and evaluate the performance of existing stormwater control measures

Qualified personnel duties:

- Four **visual assessments** – two in the summer and two in the winter wet seasons
 - **Snowmelt** – permittee has option to complete one wet season visual assessment by collecting a snowmelt discharge
 - **Routine quarterly inspections** – less formal
 - **Annual comprehensive site inspection** – a formal annual inspection
 - **Inactive** and unstaffed sites – one routine facility inspection; one annual inspection
 - Conducted in opposing wet seasons
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Inactive / unstaffed sites (non-mining sites) – reduced inspection frequencies

- Benchmark monitoring waived provided that no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater
 - Routine & visual – does not apply, provided that no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater; put statement in SWPPP of inactive/unstaffed status
 - Facilities unable to meet the “no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater” standard – one visual, one routine & one CFI per yr; conducted in the opposing wet seasons and at least three months apart
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Inactive / Unstaffed Mine Sites –

May qualify without certifying “there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater”

- Impaired waters monitoring at an inactive / unstaffed mine site reduced to once per year, if the requirements of Part 1.5 are met
 - ELG monitoring is still required in any case
 - To the extent practicable, the permittee shall implement control measures that minimize discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity and protect stockpiles, waste rock, tailings and other spoil or waste piles from erosion
 - General analytical monitoring is not required if these conditions are met
 - If circumstances change and the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exemption no longer applies
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Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirements

- Flexibility to keep permit coverage active w/o meeting the “no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater” standard
 - Asphalt batch / bituminous concrete plants (SIC 2951) (Sector D)
 - Ready-mixed concrete plants (SIC 3273) (Sector E)
 - Primary Metals (Sector F)
 - Mining industry (Sectors G & J)
 - Non-mining industries: one visual assessment; one routine facility inspection & one formal annual inspection: opposing wet seasons, at least three months apart
 - Mining industry: one annual inspection only
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Corrective Actions (Part 3)

Review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the facility's control measures and revise as necessary to ensure that the condition is eliminated

Corrective action – purpose

- MSGP 2000 required certain “follow-up actions”
 - The MSGP 2010 provides a much greater specificity for correcting deficiencies that trigger the need for corrective actions and the required responses
 - The permittee is expected to remedy the situation, when it’s discovered and before it produces a discharge & permit violation
 - Corrective actions are only required if the discharge “causes or contributes” to a water quality standard violation
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Corrective Action Triggers

Any of the following conditions require corrective action:

- An unauthorized discharge;
 - A discharge violates a numeric ELG;
 - The permittee becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that the facility's discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standard(s) or an adopted waste load allocation (WLA); or
 - An inspection or evaluation by an ADEQ official, or operator of a regulated MS4, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the requirements of the permit.
 - The permittee is expected to remedy the situation, when it's discovered and before it produces a discharge & permit violation
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Corrective action deadlines

- Within 72 hrs document discovery in a corrective action report
 - Within 14 days document any corrective action(s) taken or to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the condition
 - Make any necessary changes within 14 calendar days following discovery, or before the next measurable storm event, whichever is sooner
 - If necessary changes cannot be implemented within the specified timeframe(s), the permittee shall document certain info in the SWPPP
 - Dischargers to impaired/ OAWs compile & submit in an Annual Report
-

Corrective Action – follow-up, link to Part 6.3

- Follow-up actions if discharge exceeds numeric effluent limit (ELG) or a water quality standard (WQS)
 - Within 30 calendar days of implementing corrective action(s) (or during the next qualifying runoff event, if not within the 30 days):
 - Conduct follow-up monitoring in response to an exceedance of an ELG or WQS (pursuant to Parts 2.2.1 and 2.2.2)
 - Monitoring must be performed for any pollutant(s) that exceeds the ELG or WQS
 - If this follow-up monitoring exceeds the applicable ELG or WQS, the permittee shall submit an exceedance report & continue to monitor (Parts 6.3.1 and 6.3.2)
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Monitoring (Part 6)

- ✓ **Benchmark monitoring**
- ✓ **Effluent limitation guidelines monitoring**
- ✓ **Impaired waters monitoring**
- ✓ **Additional monitoring, if req'd by ADEQ**

Monitoring basics

- *Measurable storm event* is any storm event that results in a discharge of stormwater from the facility
 - *Monitoring periods* follow the wet seasons
 - *Benchmarks* used as an indicator of control measure performance
 - A *benchmark exceedance* triggers a review of control measures (which must be documented)
 - Make modifications where these measures are inadequate
 - Although not required in the Mining MSGP, ADEQ strongly encourages it
 - *Inactive* and unstaffed sites – benchmark monitoring waived, but not ELGs (where applicable)
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Benchmarks

- Benchmarks ARE NOT:
 - Permit violations when exceeded
 - Effluent limitations
 - Benchmark monitoring is an indicator of the performance of the measures undertaken to meet the effluent limitations contained in the permit.
 - Exceptions for discharges to ephemeral waters:
 - Applies only to TSS & turbidity
 - Monitor other parameters once per wet season (2X/ yr)
 - TSS (100 mg/L) retained, except Sectors D, E, G, J
 - Nitrate + Nitrite N ($\text{NO}_2\text{G} + \text{NO}_3\text{G-N}$) – reserved.
 - Mining benchmarks are established in guidance.
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Analytical Monitoring

- If same parameter must be sampled for 2+ different monitoring requirements, permittee can use a single sample to satisfy all requirements
 - Requirements applicable to all analytical monitoring:
 - Report all sample results (use MSGP DMR form)
 - Use 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods
 - Monitor each outfall (“substantially identical outfall” exception applies to benchmark monitoring only)
 - Sample storm events with actual discharges (“measurable storm event”) that follows preceding event by at least 3 days
 - Use grab samples from discharge within first 30 minutes of measurable storm event (or as soon as practicable thereafter)
-

Benchmark sampling requirements

- Quarterly sampling changed to 4 rounds of sampling redistributed during seasons when precipitation typically occurs in Arizona (wet seasons) or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge
 - If a benchmark is exceeded:
 - Examine facility's control measures;
 - Revise/ implement additional controls, if necessary
 - Continue sampling once per wet season if you determine it is technologically infeasible to make any further pollutant reductions
-

Data exceeding benchmarks

- Collect 4 samples (or if discharges go to ephemeral waters, two samples)
- If the average of the parameter value exceeds the benchmark (or is mathematically certain to occur):
 - review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary
 - Collect add'l 4 samples (or 2 if ephemeral) that show the benchmark not exceeded; or
 - Make the determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice
 - Continue monitoring once per wet season
 - Document this rationale; retain records in SWPPP

Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP)

- Fact Sheet discusses SAP in detail
 - All analytical sampling and monitoring requirements reorganized under the SAP:
 - Sample collection, preservation, tracking, and handling information;
 - Monitoring equipment – calibrate & maintain
 - A description of analytical methods;
 - Proper recordkeeping.
 - Document the SAP in the SWPPP
 - Not required for inactive and unstaffed sites; benchmark monitoring is waived at these sites
-

Effluent limitations monitoring

- Applies only to industry sectors with applicable effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs)
 - Sectors A, C, D, E, J, K, L, and O
 - Monitoring required once per year at each outfall
 - No allowance for substantially identical outfalls
 - If effluent limit exceeded, must conduct follow-up actions
 - Take corrective action
 - Resample within 30 days of corrective action
 - Submit an Exceedance Report if resample exceeds limit
 - Continue to monitor at least twice per wet season until discharge is in compliance with the ELG
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Impaired waters monitoring

- Monitor for all pollutant(s) that cause an impairment in the stream (and for which a 40 CFR Part 136 analytical method exists)
 - **Impaired waters without an approved TMDL:**
 - Monitor twice per wet season at each outfall that discharges stormwater to the impaired water
 - After 1 year (4 rounds) of sampling, if pollutant is:
 - detected above applicable WQS, continue monitoring 2X/ wet season
 - not detected above applicable WQS in any of the first year of sampling, then discontinue
 - not detected above natural background levels AND pollutant is not expected to be present above natural background levels in the discharge, then discontinue
-

Monitoring discharges to impaired waters with an approved TMDL

- Monitor for the pollutant for which the TMDL was written
- Monitor twice per wet season at each outfall that discharges stormwater to the impaired water
- Discontinue after 1 year if pollutant is not detected above the applicable WLA in the TMDL
- If pollutant is detected above the applicable WLA, continue monitoring twice per wet season
- ADEQ's authorization may include specifications on any additional pollutant(s) to monitor:
 - “to ensure protection of receiving water quality in cases where there is evidence that a pollutant is being monitored for, *by the permittee*, and that the pollutant is causing or contributing to exceedances of a water quality standard”

Category iii – Mineral Industry – separate industrial stormwater permit

SIC Code	Industrial sector
10	G – metal mining (metallic mineral/ores)
12	H – coal mining (reserved)
13	I – oil and gas extraction (reserved)
14	J – non-metallic minerals except fuels

Criteria for separate mine MSGP: huge expanses of disturbed land surface; typically elevated levels of naturally occurring benchmark pollutants; combines “construction phases” with MSGP; separate category in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)

Monitoring in the Mining Permit

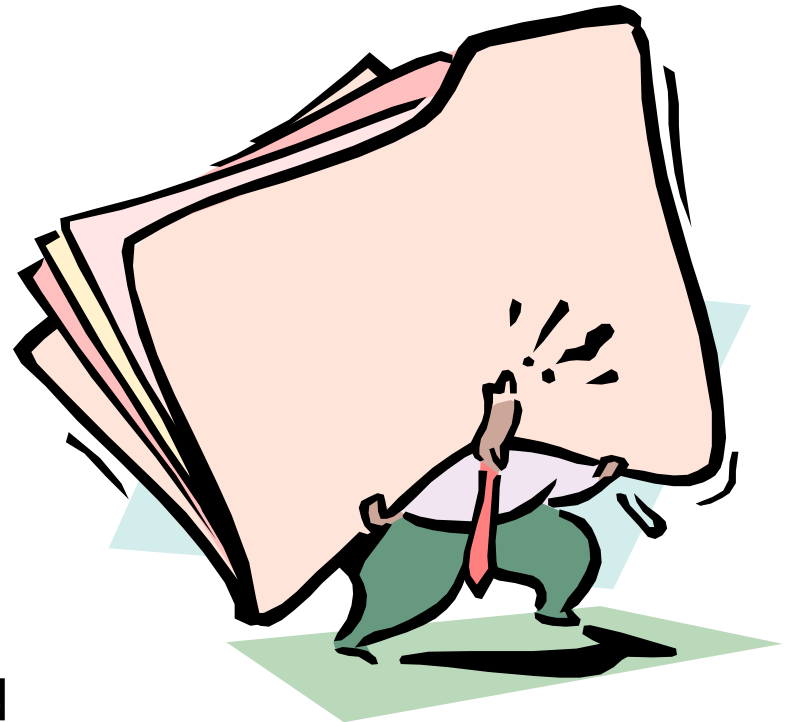
- Monitoring is mandatory, using the benchmark parameters
 - Values for benchmark parameters are in guidance as 'reference levels'
 - Natural background evaluation process is in guidance
 - Construction phases adopted for pre-mining phase
 - Sectors G & J (previously required separate coverage for construction) – permit w/in a permit:
 - Generally, no monitoring required, unless within 2.5 miles of impaired/ OAW
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Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

- Non-mining MSGP sector-specifics (25 sectors):
 - Benchmark parameters (15 sectors)
 - Effluent Limitation Guidelines (Sectors A, C, D, E, K, L, & O)
 - Control measures
 - SWPPP requirements
 - Inspection requirements
 - Mining MSGP (4 sectors; 2 reserved):
 - Monitoring parameters
 - Effluent Limitation Guidelines (Sector J)
 - Construction-related control measures
 - SWPPP requirements
 - Inspection requirements
-

Recordkeeping (Part 7)

- MSGP DMR – all facilities must file by July 15 each year
- Annual reports – only if discharging to Impaired or OAW; file by July 15
- Exceedance report – tied to corrective actions; within 30 days of lab results
- MS4s receive copies of any reports ADEQ receives
- All records – keep 3 yrs beyond date coverage expires



Timetable Summary

- Permit effective date: Feb. 1, 2011 to Jan. 31, 2016
 - Wet season sampling & monitoring replaces quarterly monitoring:
 - Summer – June 1 to October 31
 - Winter – November 1 to May 31
 - Visual assessments done 4X/ yr, not quarterly
 - Facilities discharging to impaired or outstanding Arizona waters:
 - Submit Annual Reports to ADEQ by July 15 each year
 - Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) due July 15 (postmark date) each year
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Timetables, cont'd

- Routine inspections – conducted quarterly
- Conduct CFIs annually according to the following schedule:
 - First year: Date of coverage, 2011 – May 31, 2012
 - Year 2: June 1, 2012 – May 31, 2013
 - Year 3: June 1, 2013 – May 31, 2014
 - Year 4: June 1, 2014 – May 31, 2015
 - Year 5: June 1, 2015 – May 31, 2016
- Once per calendar year, but not within 6 months of the previous inspection for the facility throughout the duration of permit coverage
- If the facility's coverage is administratively continued after the expiration date of this permit, you must continue to perform inspections annually until your facility is no longer covered by the permit. (Part 4.3.1)

Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

- Covers entire site only
 - Not the same as “zero discharge”
 - Not an exemption from the stormwater program
 - Instead, it’s a simplified way of complying with the stormwater permitting provisions
 - All industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter
 - Complete and sign a No Exposure Certification
 - Renewable every 5 years
 - 5 yr cycle is independent of the MSGP permit cycle
 - May be revoked / denied with cause and require authorization under an individual AZPDES permit
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No Exposure, cont'd

- Some industrial materials and activities do not require a storm resistant shelter:
 - Drums, tanks, other sealed containers
 - Final products, except those mobilized by stormwater
 - Adequately maintained vehicles (material handling)
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No Exposure, Drywells & 'Zero discharge'

- No Exposure Exclusion
 - Protected by a storm resistant shelter
- “Zero discharge facility”
 - No regulatory definition
 - Not tied to a 24 hr/ 100 yr storm event, etc.
- Impoundments may require an APP permit if anything is mixed with the stormwater
- Drywells must be registered; in addition:
 - May need a Type 2 general APP if it drains an area where hazardous substances (including motor fuels) are used, stored, loaded, or treated
 - Otherwise construct a permanent engineering barrier to isolate the drywell from industrial stormwater

The role of MS4s in MSGP – summary

- Applicants must:
 - provide the name of the MS4 on the NOI
 - furnish copies of facility status to the MS4
 - ADEQ's Authorization to Discharge
 - No Exposure Certification
 - NOT acknowledgement letter
 - An MS4 operator must be allowed to inspect the facility; reports generated from an inspection are available to the public (if requested)
 - MS4 has authority to examine/ evaluate a SWPPP
 - As a result of an inspection/ evaluation, if a regulated MS4 determines that modifications to a facility's control measures are necessary, the MSGP requires that the facility make the modifications necessary to meet the requirements of Part 2.2
 - NOI & No Exposure Certification instructions include a list of regulated MS4s
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Fees applicable to MSGP

- Facilities that receive authorization to discharge before July 1 skip payment of the initial fee – annual billing starts on first anniversary of coverage
 - February 1 – May 31, 2011
 - Fee rules become effective July 1, 2011
 - New facilities that receive authorization after June 30, 2011 are subject to fees beginning this year
 - Fees based on acreage
 - Multiple sectors in one NOI – fees based on total acreage
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The fee is based on the amount of acreage identified in the MSGP Notice of Intent:

Fee Category	Initial Fee	Annual Fee
Less than or equal to 1 ac.	\$350	\$350
Between 1 and 40 acres	\$500	\$500
Greater than 40 acres	\$1,000	\$1,000
Review of SWPPP	\$1,000	N/ A
Each additional submittal due to deficiency	\$500	N/ A
Certificate of No Exposure	\$1,250	N/ A

More information from ADEQ

- ADEQ website: www.azdeq.gov
 - Industrial stormwater general permit:
www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/msgp.html
 - Operators are responsible for determining their facility's SIC codes:
 - [*Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications*](#), Office of Management and Budget, 1987
 - http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html
 - Appendix C, Non-mining MSGP
 - Stormwater Webpage:
www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/stormwater.html
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Additional References

Water Quality Permitting Webpage:

<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/index.html>

APP Webpage:

<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/app.html>

Drywell Program Webpage:

<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/drywell.html>

Drywell Forms & Publications:

<http://www.azdeq.gov/function/forms/appswater.html#drywell>

Additional resources

- Mining and Non-mining Fact Sheets
 - Describes the permitting requirements of the MSGP 2010 for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from all 29 sectors
 - Describes in detail the rationale for significant changes from the MSGP 2000 and ADEQ's rationale for deviations from EPA's 2008 MSGP
 - Section III of both Fact Sheets include all the facility categories covered by the MSGP 2010. Appendix C of the Non-mining permit gives more specific information about each non-mining sector covered by that permit.
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Both AZPDES MSGP 2010 permits contain eight parts. Parts 1 through 7 describe the requirements that all operators must meet when seeking coverage under either of these permits. Part 8 describes the additional sector-specific requirements for industrial activities. A permittee need only comply with the additional requirements of Part 8 that apply to the sector(s) of industrial activity for that facility (i.e., these sector-specific requirements are in addition to the basic requirements of all facilities specified in Part 1 - 7 of the permit.)

ADEQ's MSGP 2010 in relation to U. S. EPA's new MSGP 2008

U.S. EPA re-issued a new Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP 2008) that became effective on September 29, 2008. This permit replaces the MSGP 2000, which expired October 30, 2005. However, U.S. EPA's new MSGP only applies to facilities in states and territories that are not authorized to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. ADEQ was delegated to administer this program in December 2002; therefore U.S. EPA's MSGP 2008 is only applicable in Arizona to facilities located in Indian Country lands.

Do not submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) or a Notice of Termination (NOT) to U.S. EPA or ADEQ for the MSGP 2008 (unless your facility is located in Indian Country lands), even if you received a postcard from U.S. EPA instructing you to do so.

For additional information about the industrial stormwater permitting program, consult these links:

- [U.S. EPA: Stormwater Discharges From Industrial Facilities](#) ⚡ (Useful links under the heading, "General Industrial Highlights")
- [U.S. EPA: Conditional No Exposure Exclusion](#) ⚡
- [U.S. EPA: Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan - A Guide For Industrial Operators](#) ⚡ (U.S. EPA's 2008 MSGP, but useful for industrial operators covered under other state-issued industrial stormwater permits, such as the AZPDES MSGP 2010)
- [U.S. EPA: Multi-Sector General Permit \(MSGP\) Templates](#) ⚡ (For informational use only - not directly applicable to ADEQ 2010 MSGP)
- [U.S. EPA: Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide - March 2009](#) ⚡ (U.S. EPA pre-publication version)
- [U.S. EPA: Industrial Fact Sheet Series for Activities Covered by U.S. EPA's MSGP](#) ⚡ (U.S. EPA fact sheets for 29 industrial sectors)
- [U.S. EPA: New Industrial Stormwater Permit: What You Need to Know about the MSGP 2008 \(Webcast\)](#) ⚡
- [U.S. EPA: Monitoring and Reporting for U.S. EPA's 2008 MSGP \(Webcast\)](#)
- [Multi-Sector General Permit \(ADEQ general information\)](#)

For questions or comments, please contact:

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- [Pesticide General Permit](#) - Receive notices about the development of Arizona's AZPDES pesticide permit.
- [Public Notices](#) - Public hearings, meetings and notices.
- [Stormwater Construction General Permit](#) - Receive notices about Arizona's AZPDES CGP.
- [Water Quality Division Fees](#) - Receive notices about ADEQ's ongoing Water Quality Division fees rulemaking process for FY12.
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Stormwater Contacts at ADEQ

- Stormwater & General Permits Unit
 - Chris Henninger (602) 771-4508 or, cph@azdeq.gov
- MSGP program (technical)
 - Dennis Turner (602) 771-4501 or, dt1@azdeq.gov
- Questions about forms
 - Shirley Conard (602) 771-4632 or, sc4@azdeq.gov