

Tennessee Storm Water Multi-Sector
 General Permit for Industrial Activities (TMSP)
Sector AB

Sector AB - Stormwater Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Facilities That Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial, or Commercial Machinery

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section

The requirements listed under this section shall apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility engaged in manufacturing the following products and generally described by the SIC codes shown below. Common activities include: industrial plant yards; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas for raw material and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater.

SIC Code	Sector AB: Facilities That Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	Sampling Required?	Table Number
3511	Steam, Gas, and Hydraulic Turbines, and Turbine Generator Set Units	Yes	AB-1
3519	Internal Combustion Engines, NEC	Yes	AB-1
3523	Farm Machinery and Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3524	Lawn and Garden Tractors and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3531	Construction Machinery and Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3532	Mining Machinery and Equipment, Except Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3533	Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3534	Elevators and Moving Stairways	Yes	AB-1
3535	Conveyors and Conveying Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3536	Overhead Traveling Cranes, Hoists and Monorail Systems	Yes	AB-1
3537	Industrial Trucks, Tractors, Trailers, and Stackers	Yes	AB-1
3541	Machine Tools, Metal Cutting Type	Yes	AB-1
3542	Machine Tools, Metal Forming Type	Yes	AB-1
3543	Industrial Patterns	Yes	AB-1
3544	Special Dies and Tools, Die Sets, Jigs and Fixtures, and Industrial Molds	Yes	AB-1
3545	Cutting Tools, Machine Tool Accessories, and Machinists' Precision Measuring Devices	Yes	AB-1
3546	Power-Driven Handtools	Yes	AB-1
3547	Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3548	Electric and Gas Welding and Soldering Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3549	Metalworking Machinery, NEC	Yes	AB-1
3552	Textile Machinery	Yes	AB-1
3553	Woodworking Machinery	Yes	AB-1
3554	Paper Industries Machinery	Yes	AB-1
3555	Printing Trades Machinery and Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3556	Food Products Machinery	Yes	AB-1
3559	Special Industry Machinery, NEC	Yes	AB-1
3561	Pumps and Pumping Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3562	Ball and Roller Bearings	Yes	AB-1
3563	Air and Gas Compressors	Yes	AB-1
3564	Industrial and Commercial Fans and Blowers and Air Purification Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3565	Packaging Machinery	Yes	AB-1
3566	Speed Changers, Industrial High-Speed Drives, and Gears	Yes	AB-1
3567	Industrial Process Furnaces and Ovens	Yes	AB-1
3568	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment, NEC	Yes	AB-1

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SIC Code	Sector AB: Facilities That Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	Sampling Required?	Table Number
3569	General Industrial Machinery and Equipment, NEC	Yes	AB-1
3581	Automatic Vending Machines	Yes	AB-1
3582	Commercial Laundry, Drycleaning, and Pressing Machines	Yes	AB-1
3585	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3586	Measuring and Dispensing Pumps	Yes	AB-1
3589	Service Industry Machinery, NEC	Yes	AB-1
3592	Carburetors, Pistons, Piston Rings and Valves	Yes	AB-1
3593	Fluid Power Cylinders and Actuators	Yes	AB-1
3594	Fluid Power Pumps and Motors	Yes	AB-1
3596	Scales and Balances, Except Laboratory	Yes	AB-1
3599	Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment, NEC	Yes	AB-1
3711	Motor Vehicles and Passenger Car Bodies	Yes	AB-1
3713	Truck and Bus Bodies	Yes	AB-1
3714	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	Yes	AB-1
3715	Truck Trailers	Yes	AB-1
3716	Motor Homes	Yes	AB-1
3721	Aircraft	Yes	AB-1
3724	Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	Yes	AB-1
3728	Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, NEC	Yes	AB-1
3743	Railroad Equipment	Yes	AB-1
3751	Motorcycles, Bicycles, and Parts	Yes	AB-1
3761	Guided Missiles and Space Vehicles	Yes	AB-1
3764	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Units and Propulsion Unit Parts	Yes	AB-1
3769	Guided Missile Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, NEC	Yes	AB-1
3792	Travel Trailers and Campers	Yes	AB-1
3795	Tanks and Tank Components	Yes	AB-1
3799	Transportation Equipment, NEC	Yes	AB-1

When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

2. Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-stormwater Discharges. Except for those allowable non-stormwater discharges included in Part 3.1.2 (Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges) of this permit, there are no other non-stormwater discharges authorized in this Sector.

3. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

3.1 Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance. There are no additional deadlines for plan preparation and compliance, other than those stated in subpart 4.1.

3.2 Contents of Plan. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

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3.2.1 Pollution Prevention Team. Each plan shall identify the specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a stormwater Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the stormwater pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's stormwater pollution prevention plan.

3.2.2 Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to stormwater discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:

3.2.2.1 Drainage. A site map indicating the pattern of stormwater drainage, existing structural control measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, and locations where major spills or leaks identified under Part 11.AB.3.2.2.3 (Spills and Leaks) of this permit have occurred since 3 years prior to the date of the submission of an NOI to be covered under this permit. The map must also indicate the locations of all industrial activities that are exposed to precipitation, including, but not limited to: loading/unloading areas; waste treatment; storage and disposal locations; liquid storage tanks; vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations; significant dust or particulate generating areas; and any other processing and storage areas exposed to stormwater. The map must indicate the outfall locations and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls.

For each area of the facility that generates stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for contacting significant amounts of pollutants, the plan should include a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of pollutants that are likely to present in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified. Factors to consider include the toxicity of a chemical; quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified.

3.2.2.2 Inventory of Exposed Materials - An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to stormwater between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of an NOI to be covered under this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with stormwater runoff between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of an NOI to be covered under this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff; and a description of any treatment the stormwater receives.

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- 3.2.2.3 Spills and Leaks - A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a stormwater conveyance at the facility after the date of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of an NOI to be covered under this permit. Significant spills include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under Section 311 of CWA (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see 40 CFR 302.4). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or hazardous substance. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.
- 3.2.2.4 Sampling Data - A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.
- 3.2.2.5 Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources - A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; significant dust or particulate generating processing activities; and onsite waste disposal. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., oil and grease, etc.) of concern shall be identified.
- 3.2.3 Measures and Controls. Each facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of stormwater management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of stormwater management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:
- 3.2.3.1 Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas which may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges in a clean, orderly manner. Areas where good housekeeping practices should be implemented are storage areas for raw materials, waste materials and finished products; loading/unloading areas; and waste disposal areas for hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. Examples of good housekeeping measures include sweeping; labeling drums containing hazardous materials; and preventive monitoring practices (e.g., routine observation of manufacturing processes) or equivalent measures.
- 3.2.3.2 Preventive Maintenance - A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.
- 3.2.3.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures - Areas where potential spills which can contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the stormwater pollution prevention plan. Areas to be identified should include loading/unloading areas, outdoor storage areas, and waste management areas

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exposed to stormwater. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean-up should be available to personnel.

- 3.2.3.4 Inspections - Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility on a periodic basis. At a minimum, the following areas, where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists, must be inspected on a regularly scheduled basis: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; and vents and stacks from industrial activities. For any problems identified during inspections, the plan shall be revised to include measures to address these problems. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained as part of the SWPPP. The use of a checklist developed by the facility is encouraged.

Note that additional Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements for discharges into waters with unavailable parameters or Exceptional Tennessee waters, as described in the subpart 4.6 of this permit may be applicable to your facility.

- 3.2.3.5 Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the stormwater pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for stormwater management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the stormwater pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, unloading/loading practices, outdoor storage areas, waste management practices, proper handling procedures of hazardous waste, and improper connections to the storm sewer. At a minimum, this training should be provided annually. The pollution prevention plan shall identify frequencies and approximate dates for such training.

- 3.2.3.6 Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures - A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of stormwater discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan. Ineffective BMPs should be reported and the date of their corrective actions noted.

- 3.2.3.7 Non-stormwater Discharges

- 3.2.3.7.1 The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges as identified in Part III.A.2. of this permit. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-stormwater at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with subpart 7.7 of this permit. Such certification may not be feasible if the facility operating the stormwater discharge associated with

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industrial activity does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit which receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the stormwater pollution prevention plan shall indicate why the certification required by this part was not feasible, along with the identification of potential significant sources of non-stormwater at the site. A discharger that is unable to provide the certification required by this paragraph must notify the Division of Water Resources in accordance with the below subsection Failure to Certify of this permit.

- 3.2.3.7.2 Sources of non-stormwater that are combined with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-stormwater component(s) of the discharge. Any non-stormwater discharges that are not authorized under this permit or another NPDES permit should be brought to the attention of the division's local Environmental Field Office (see list of EFOs on page 14).

If the facility discharges wastewater, other than stormwater via an existing NPDES permit, a copy of the NPDES permit authorizing the discharge must be attached to the plan. Similarly, if the facility submitted an application for an NPDES permit for non-stormwater discharges, but has not yet received that permit, a copy of the permit application must be attached. Upon issuance or reissuance of an NPDES permit, the facility must modify its plan to include a copy of that permit. For facilities that discharge wastewater, other than solely domestic wastewater, to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), the facility must notify the POTW of its discharge. Proof of this notification should be attached to the plan in the form of either 1) a copy of the permit issued by the treatment plant to the facility or 2) a copy of a notification letter to the POTW. Notification should identify, in general, the types of wastewater discharged to the POTW, including any stormwater discharges. In any of these cases, specific permit conditions must be considered in the plan.

- 3.2.3.7.3 Failure to Certify - Any facility that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-stormwater discharges), must notify the Division of Water Resources by Not later than 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-stormwater discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of non-stormwater discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Non-stormwater discharges to waters of the state which are not authorized by an NPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.
- 3.2.3.7.4 Sediment and Erosion Control - The plan shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.
- 3.2.3.7.5 Management of Runoff - The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional stormwater management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage stormwater runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various

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sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (see paragraph 11.AB.3.2.2 (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit) shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures or other equivalent measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected stormwater (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices. In addition, the permittee must describe the stormwater pollutant source area or activity (storage areas, loading/unloading) to be controlled by each stormwater management practice.

- 3.2.4 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the SWPPP, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall provide:
- 3.2.4.1 Areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system (and potentially waters of the state). Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural stormwater management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.
- 3.2.4.2 Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with Part 11.AB.3.2.2 (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph 11.AB.3.2.3 Measures and Controls) of this permit shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation.
- 3.2.4.3 A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the stormwater pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with the permit shall be made and retained as part of the stormwater pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with subpart 7.7 (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.
- 3.2.4.4 Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under 11.AB3.2.3.4 the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.

4. Numeric Effluent Limitations

There are no additional numeric limitations beyond those described in subpart 5.2 (Coal Pile Runoff) of the TMSP.

5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Permittees subject to Numeric Effluent Limitations described in subpart 5.2 above (Coal Pile Runoff) must submit to the division monitoring results annually on a signed copy of the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR, see Addendum E).

Permittees subject to Analytical Monitoring Requirements as described in subpart 5.1 of this sector (see below) must submit the benchmark results using an Annual Stormwater Monitoring Report (see Addendum D) to the division.

5.1 Analytical Monitoring Requirements

During the term of this permit, permittees covered under this sector must monitor their stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at least once per calendar year (annually), except as provided in paragraphs 5.1.3 (Sampling Waiver), 5.1.4 (Representative Discharge), and 5.1.5 (Alternative Certification). For SIC-specific breakdown of monitoring requirements and applicable Monitoring Requirements (listed below), see Table in Part 1 of this industrial sector (1. Discharges Covered Under This Section). Facilities must report in accordance with 5.2 (Reporting). In addition to the parameters listed in Table N-1 below, the permittee shall maintain a record of the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

Table AB-1. Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Facilities That Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial, or Commercial Machinery

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark [mg/L]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	150
Oil and Grease (O/G)	15

5.1.1 **Monitoring Periods.** Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities (non-source separated only) shall monitor samples collected during any period of a calendar year, as long as the samples are representative of the quantity and quality of the stormwater runoff being discharged from the facility.

5.1.2 **Sample Type.** A minimum of one grab sample shall be taken. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility.

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The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. If stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity commingle with process or non-process water, then where practicable, permittees must attempt to sample the stormwater discharge before it mixes with the non-stormwater discharge.

In addition, the permittee shall evaluate the results obtained from sampling and monitoring following the required annual sampling events to determine whether the facility is below, meets, or exceeds the monitoring benchmarks as shown in the table above. If the results of annual stormwater runoff monitoring demonstrate that the facility has exceeded the benchmark(s), the permittee must inform the division's local Environmental Field Office in writing within 30 days from the time stormwater monitoring results were received, describing the likely cause of the exceedance(s). Furthermore, within 60 days from the time stormwater monitoring results were received, the facility must review its stormwater pollution prevention plan, make any modifications or additions to the plan which would assist in reducing effluent concentrations to less than the monitoring benchmarks for that facility, and submit to the division's local Environmental Field Office a brief summary of the proposed SWPPP modifications (including a timetable for implementation). The modification or additions to the SWPPP should be implemented as soon as practicable.

In the event of a repeated benchmark exceedance, the permittee can, in consultation with the division, make a determination that no further pollutant reduction is technologically available, economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. The permittee must document the rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with the SWPPP.

5.1.3 Sampling Waiver

5.1.3.1 Adverse Conditions - When a discharger is unable to collect samples within a specified sampling period due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next period and submit the data along with data for the routine sample in that period. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (e.g., drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

5.1.3.2 Low Concentration Waiver - When the average concentration for a pollutant calculated from monitoring data collected from first 4 calendar years of monitoring is less than the corresponding reporting value for that pollutant (Monitoring Benchmark), a facility may waive monitoring and reporting requirements in the last annual monitoring period. The facility must submit to the Division of Water Resources, in lieu of the monitoring data, a

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certification that there has not been a significant change in industrial activity or the pollution prevention measures in the area of the facility which drains to the outfall for which sampling was waived.

5.1.3.3 When a discharger is unable to conduct annual chemical stormwater sampling at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirements as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must submit to the Division of Water Resources, in lieu of monitoring data, a certification statement on the TMSP Stormwater Monitoring Report stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that collecting a sample during a qualifying event is not possible.

5.1.4 Representative Discharge. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the stormwater pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan. The permittee shall include the description of the location of the outfalls, explanation of why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents, and estimate of the size of the drainage area and runoff coefficient with the TMSP Stormwater Monitoring Report.

5.1.5 Alternative Certification. A discharger is not subject to the monitoring requirements of this section provided the discharger makes a certification for a given outfall or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis in lieu of the monitoring reports required under paragraph b below, under penalty of law, signed in accordance with subpart 7.7 (Signatory Requirements), that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or significant materials from past industrial activity, that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to stormwater and are not expected to be exposed to stormwater for the certification period. Such certification must be retained in the stormwater pollution prevention plan, and submitted to the Division of Water Resources in accordance with subpart 6.2 of this permit. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required under paragraph b. below. If the permittee cannot certify for an entire period, they must submit the date exposure was eliminated and any monitoring required up until that date. This certification option is not applicable to compliance monitoring requirements associated with effluent limitations.

5.2 Reporting

Permittees with analytical monitoring requirements shall submit monitoring results for each outfall associated with industrial activity [or a certification in accordance with Sections (3), (4), or (5) above] obtained during the annual reporting period on TMSP Stormwater

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Monitoring Report Form(s). **The form(s) shall be submitted 30 days after the sampling results are obtained, but no later than the March 31st of the following calendar year, whichever comes first.** For each outfall, one signed TMSP Stormwater Monitoring Report form must be submitted to the Division of Water Resources. Signed copies of TMSP Stormwater Monitoring Reports, or said certifications, shall be submitted to the division at the appropriate EFO for the county where the facility is located. A list of EFOs and their addresses are available in subpart 3.3 above.

- 5.3 Quarterly Visual Examination of Stormwater Quality. Facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a representative stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity exposed to stormwater. The examination must be made at least once each quarter during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event. Examinations must be conducted at least once in each of the following periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December.
- 5.3.1 Examinations shall be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examinations shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well-lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term.
- 5.3.2 Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite in the pollution prevention plan or with other compliance records or with other compliance records. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the stormwater discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution), and probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination.
- 5.3.3 When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the examination data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the stormwater pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.

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- 5.3.4 When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain the documentation on-site with the records of the visual examinations. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).
- 5.3.5 When a discharger is unable to conduct visual stormwater examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must maintain a certification with the pollution prevention plan stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible.