

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Prepared for:



JW Aluminum, Inc.
435 Old Mt. Holly Road
Goose Creek, South Carolina 29445

Revision 6
September 2022



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1. Facility Description and Contact Information

1.1 Facility Information

JW Aluminum, Inc. (JW) is eligible to discharge stormwater from their facility (Facility) under the NPDES General Permit Coverage No. SCR000000 for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (General Permit). A copy of the General Permit is provided in Appendix A. JW requested certification under the re-issued General Permit by submission to the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) of the Notice of Intent (NOI) form provided in Appendix B. DHEC's Coverage Certification Letter in reply to JW is provided in Appendix C.

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) addresses requirements of Section 5.1 of the General Permit. In addition, Part 8, Subpart F – Sector F, Subsector F3 Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals contains sector-specific requirements for JW's industrial activities.

Name of Facility: [JW Aluminum, Inc.](#)

Street: [435 Old Mt. Holly Road](#)

City: [Goose Creek](#)

State: [SC](#)

ZIP Code: [29445](#)

County or Similar Subdivision: [Berkeley](#)

Permit Tracking Number:

Latitude/Longitude (Use **one** of three possible formats, and specify method)

Latitude: 33 01'53.48"

Longitude: -80 03'01.57"

Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

USGS topographic map (specify scale: _____)

GPS

Other (please specify): [Google Earth](#)

Is the facility located in Indian Country? Yes

No

If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable."
[not applicable](#)

Is this facility considered a Federal Facility?

Yes

No

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: [25.5](#) (acres)

Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into an MS4? Yes No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: [Berkeley County](#)

Name(s) of water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility [Laurel Swamp to Sophia Swamp to the Black River](#)

Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water?

Yes No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable):

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment:

For pollutants identified, which do you have reason to believe will be present in your discharge?

For pollutants identified, which have a completed TMDL?

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines?

Yes No

If Yes, which guidelines apply?

Primary SIC Code or 2-letter Activity Code: [3353 – Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil](#)

Identify your applicable sector and subsector: [Sector F, Subsector F3](#)

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Facility General Manager and SWP3 Contact: [Robbie Getsinger](#)

Name: [JW Aluminum, Inc.](#)

Address: [435 Old Mt. Holly Road](#)

City, State, Zip Code: [Goose Creek, SC 29445](#)

Telephone Number: [843-764-8317](#)

Email address: robbiegetsinger@jwaluminum.com

1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Ben Walden	Signature authority, ensures implementation of the SWPPP
John Creech	Plant Manager responsible for Mechanical Value Stream
Aderonke Akano	Plant Manager responsible for Chemical Value Stream
Tyler Hamby	Manufacturing Manager responsible for Cell 1 Boilermaker
	Manufacturing Manager responsible for responsible for Cell 2 Boilermaker
Mahmud Gusau	Electrical Engineering Manager responsible for Cell 1 of Boilermaker
	Electrical Engineering Manager responsible for Cell 2 of Boilermaker
	Mechanical Engineering Manager responsible for Cell 1 of Boilermaker
David Sitarski	Mechanical Engineering Manager responsible for Cell 2 of Boilermaker
Jason Hutto	Maintenance Manager of Mechanical Value Stream
Kelli Tracy	SWPPP Coordinator
Robbie Getsinger	Environmental compliance oversight

1.4 Activities at the Facility

JW Aluminum manufactures flat-rolled aluminum products including finished stock used by the heating and cooling industry, light gauge converter foil for the flexible packaging industry, and heavier gauge bare and coated aluminum sheet for the fin industry, as well as other aluminum foil and sheet products. JW Aluminum operates under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 3353, rolling and drawing of aluminum sheet, plate, and foil manufacturing. The JW Aluminum facility is located on approximately 45 acres of land of which approximately 25.5 acres are used for industrial activities.

Prime and scrap aluminum are melted in one of four natural-gas-fired, propane back up, furnaces. Molten metal is then transferred to one of two holding furnaces where degassing is performed. Alloy agents are added for optimal conditioning of the metal at the final stage. The molten metal is then cast into coil form on one caster and hot mill and then sent to one of three cold rolling mills. The rolling oils are re-circulated through one of three oil pits. From the mills, aluminum sheets are sent through one of eleven annealing furnaces. From annealing, coils may be sent through one of three tension levelers. At that point, the product is sent to packaging and shipping. The JW Aluminum facility is located within a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).

1.5 General Location Map

As shown on the Location Map (Figure 1), JW Aluminum is located at 435 Old Mt. Holly Road in Goose Creek, South Carolina.

1.6 Site Map

A site layout map of the JW Aluminum facility is provided as Figure 2. The figure shows the following:

1. the size of the property in acres;
2. the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
3. directions of stormwater flow
4. locations of all existing structural control measures
5. locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity the JW Aluminum facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have a total maximum daily load (TMDL) established for them;
6. locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
7. locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.1.3.2 of the IGP and Section 4.0 of this SWPPP;
8. locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
9. locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall A, B, C, etc.), indicating if JW Aluminum is treating one or more outfalls as “substantially identical” under Parts 4.2.3, 5.1.5.2, and 6.1.1 of the IGP and Section 7.4 of this SWPPP, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall with an indication of the applicable Sector(s) for each outlined area;
10. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems that receives JW Aluminum’s stormwater discharge
11. Locations and descriptions of all potential non-stormwater discharges identified under Part 2.1.2.10 of the IGP and Section 2.3 of this SWPPP
12. locations of the following activities exposed to precipitation:
 - fueling stations;
 - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - loading/unloading areas;
 - locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - liquid storage tanks;
 - processing and storage areas;
 - 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;
 - transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
 - machinery; and locations and sources of run-on to the site that contains significant quantities of pollutants from adjacent property.

In addition, to the items above, Part 8.F.3.1 of the IGP also requires the site layout map include the following activities that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff:

- storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, and dross;

- liquid storage tanks and drums;
- processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses);
- storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form; and
- indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter (PM) could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States (US).

Currently, this requirement is applicable to JW Aluminum as the facility is engaged in manufacturing flat-rolled aluminum products or similar operations with associated areas in and around the main building. Figure 2 designates the storage of spent solvents, baths, sand, slag, and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g. baghouses); storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form; and where accumulation of significant amounts of PM could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the US. JW Aluminum will review this plan in the future and revise as necessary to comply with all applicable conditions.

Part 5.1.2 of the IGP states that if the site drainage map becomes too dense with information, additional maps and/or similar documentation can be provided to document the necessary information.

2. Potential Pollutant Sources

2.1 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants

Given the nature of the manufacturing processes at JW Aluminum, the majority of operations takes place inside and are not exposed to storm events. The industrial materials or activities and associated potential pollutants identified as having the most potential to impact stormwater runoff are detailed in the tables in Appendix B.

In addition to the industrial materials items listed on the above tables, Part 8.F.3.2 requires JW Aluminum to include materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of PM from process air emissions or losses during material handling activities are possible. The melter stacks are a source of minor PM emissions, but due to their height, it is unlikely that there is any PM deposition on site.

2.2 Spills and Leaks

JW Aluminum has had no significant spills or leaks of oil, toxic, or hazardous pollutants that occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance in the 3 years prior to the certification date of this SWPPP. Should a significant spill or leak of oil, toxic, or hazardous pollutant occur, JW Aluminum will meet all reporting and recordkeeping requirements of the IGP Part 5.1.3.3. In the event of a spill or leak, spill prevention and response procedures will be evaluated to determine if the planned response was adequate, and modified (if necessary) with expanded practices to minimize the potential for future spills. In addition, details of any leak or spill event that would occur shall be recorded on a JW Aluminum's Incident Investigation Form and kept in the JW Aluminum Environmental files.

The tables in Appendix B also document the industrial materials or activities, where potential spills and leaks could occur that might contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks.

Description of Past Spills/Leaks

Date	Description
N/A	None to date

2.3 Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

Annual certification is required that the stormwater outfalls at the JW Aluminum facility have been evaluated or tested for the presence of non-stormwater discharges and that all unauthorized non-stormwater discharges have been eliminated. Non-Stormwater Discharge Assessment Form is included in Appendix E. This Non-Stormwater Discharge Assessment Form is in this SWPPP to meet the requirements of Part 5.1.3.4 of the IGP. According to the IGP, those requirements are as follows:

- a. The date of any evaluation;
- b. A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- c. A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
- d. The different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations; and
- e. The action (s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

The following non-stormwater discharges may occur at JW Aluminum as authorized by Part 1.1.3 of the IGP:

- Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Potable water, including water line flushing;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents or cleaning products are used (e.g. bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols), and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities (see Part 5.1.3 of the IGP), or any other toxic or hazardous materials, unless residues are first cleaned up using dry clean-up methods (e.g. applying absorbent materials and sweeping, using hydrophobic mops/rags) and you have implemented appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g. filtration, detention, or settlement);
- Routine external building wash-down/power wash water that does not use detergents or cleaning products such as bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation and footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials;
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g. piped cooling tower blowdown or drains). The NPDES General Permit for Utility Water Discharges (SCG250000) covers intentional discharges.

Unless such discharges are covered under another permit, discharges from fire hydrant and water line flushing must not exceed a total residual chlorine (TRC) concentration at the outfall of 0.5 milligrams per liter.

There are two types of cooling towers at JW Aluminum: three (3) closed-loop towers that use water to cool oil (“water cooling oil” towers) and three (3) re-circulating towers that use water to cool water (“water cooling water” towers).

The discharges from the “water cooling oil” towers are infrequent and are only generated by maintenance activities. These discharges must be visually inspected for sheen before discharge. If any sheen is observed, the water is collected via tank truck and shipped off-site for proper disposal.

The discharges are frequent from the “water cooling water towers” and are covered under NPDES Permit No. SCG250105.

2.4 Salt Storage and Pavement De-icing

JW Aluminum does not maintain storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and areas where deicing is expected to occur. Furthermore, the JW Aluminum facility does not do any pavement deicing activities.

2.5 Sampling Data Summary

As noted in the General Facility Information, JW Aluminum’s SIC code is 3353. According to the IGP for this SIC code, JW Aluminum is subject to the monitoring requirements of Part 8, Subpart F, Sector F, Subsector F3 – Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals. JW Aluminum will keep a summary of all stormwater discharge sampling data in Appendix J or on file in the Environmental files.

Benchmark Monitoring: As noted in Part 8, Subsector F3, benchmark monitoring is required for total copper and total zinc. Benchmark values for total copper and total zinc are hardness dependent for stormwater discharges into freshwaters.

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring: There are no effluent limitations guidelines monitoring requirements in Part 8, Subpart F, Sector F of the IGP for the JW Aluminum site.

Impaired Waters Monitoring: Stormwater from the JW Aluminum facility discharges to the Back River which discharges to the Cooper River watershed. The Cooper River watershed has a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) established for dissolved oxygen (DO). Per 6.2.4 of the IGP, monitoring is not required where the impairment without an EPA approved or established TMDL is instream DO below the stream standard. The DHEC TMDL Revision Report for the Charleston Harbor, Cooper, Ashley, and Wando Rivers (TMDL Technical Document Number: 0506-13) published March 2013, provides the revised TMDL for the Cooper River watershed. The TMDL establishes waste load allocations for continuous non-stormwater dischargers.

The data and modeling used in the TMDL Technical Document Number 0506-13 indicates that regulated and unregulated stormwater and nonpoint sources do not contribute to the allowable DO depression on the mainstream segments including the Charleston Harbor and the Cooper, Ashley, and Wando Rivers. Based on the information in the TMDL Technical Document Number 0506-13 and because there are no expected surrogate (BOD/Ammonia) concentrations, the JW Aluminum's stormwater meets the natural background exclusion under Part 6.2.4.2.b.i. Therefore, impaired waters monitoring at JW Aluminum for an EPA approved or established TMDL (DO) is not currently necessary.

Impaired waters monitoring also requires facilities to determine the water quality of monitoring stations downstream from the sites outfall(s). The monitoring station CSTL-124 is located downstream from the facility on the Back River and is included on the 303(d) list as impaired for DO. As stated in Part 6.2.4 of the IGP, no monitoring is required for impaired waters where the impairment without an EPA approved or established TMDL is instream DO below the stream standard.

Other Monitoring As Required by the Department: JW Aluminum will conduct additional monitoring if required by DHEC.

3. Stormwater Control Measures

JW Aluminum must document the location and type of control measures installed and implemented on site to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits as listed in Part 2.1.2, and where applicable in Part 8, of the IGP including:

- Minimize exposure;
- Good housekeeping;
- Maintenance;
- Spill prevention and response procedures;
- Erosion and sediment controls;
- Management of runoff;
- Salt storage and pavement de-icing;
- Sector specific non-numeric effluent limits;
- Employee training;
- Non-stormwater discharges;
- Waste, garbage, and floatable debris; and
- Dust generation and vehicle tracking of industrial materials.

In addition, JW Aluminum must document the control measures installed and implemented to address any applicable numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits in Part 2.1.3 and any applicable water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.2.

The documentation must describe how the control measures at your site address both pollutant sources identified in Part 5.1.3 of the IGP, and any stormwater run-on that commingles with any discharges covered under this permit. A facility with permanent stormwater retention or detention pond or other permanent stormwater management device installed under state or other local regulatory authority must keep, operate, and maintain such stormwater management device or pond, unless the facility is in receipt of a written waiver from DHEC.

The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Note that a facility may deviate from a manufacturer's specification where justification is provided for such deviation and documentation is included of rational in the control measures section of this SWPPP that describes the facility's control measures, consistent with Part 5.1.4 of the IGP. If following inspection, any control measures are not achieving the intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, JW Aluminum must modify the control measures as expeditiously as practicable.

A facility must consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

- Preventing stormwater from encountering polluting materials is generally more effective and less costly than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
- Using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in the stormwater discharge;

- Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including the potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in the IGP;
- Minimizing impervious areas at JW Aluminum and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams; although, care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;
- Attenuating flow using open, vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
- Using treatment interceptors (e.g. swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

3.1 Minimize Exposure

As noted in the IGP, the facility must minimize the exposure of manufacturing processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). In minimizing exposure, JW Aluminum should pay particular attention to the following:

- Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from exposed manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas;
- Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine to storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
- Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g. absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
- Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal;
- Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
- Ensure that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e. not the stormwater drainage system).

Discharges from vehicle and equipment washing, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by the IGP. Discharges of these wastewaters require coverage under a separate NPDES permit, approval

for sanitary sewer disposal in accordance with industrial pretreatment requirements, or proper disposal with all applicable laws.

3.2 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment. (Examples: keeping the drier blend containment area clean, keeping an accurate inventory, sweeping paved areas and floors, properly maintaining repair facilities, etc.). This will reduce the potential for significant materials to come in contact with stormwater.

Lids of waste containers such as but not limited to dumpsters, trash cans, and roll-off boxes, should be kept closed when not in use or actively adding materials to the container. For containers with no lids and a potential to leak, JW Aluminum must ensure the discharge control measures are in place (secondary containment, treatment, etc.).

Good housekeeping is included in the routine checklist. The following good housekeeping practices are employed at this facility to prevent stormwater pollution:

1. Floors are swept on a regular basis (at least weekly).
2. Areas are cleared of litter and debris on a routine basis.
3. Work areas are kept well organized.
4. Drip pans or absorbent pads are used beneath leaking equipment and are periodically emptied or replaced.
5. An accurate inventory of materials is kept.
6. Curbing and containment devices for leaks are regularly inspected and repaired.
7. Employees are provided training on good housekeeping, and signs are posted promoting good housekeeping.
8. Inventory is stored properly.
9. Suitable materials are provided near locations where spills might easily occur, and spills are cleaned up immediately.

The above list of implemented good housekeeping practices meets the IGP requirements as listed in Part 2.1.2.2.

As stated in Part 8.F.2, additional good housekeeping measures are required. The good housekeeping program must include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where PM, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, JW Aluminum will consider using stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative

buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

The majority of the JW Aluminum facility subject to vehicle traffic or material storage is paved. In addition, JW Aluminum has vegetation surrounding the three stormwater detention ponds along with oil/water separators (OWS) in place to maintain clean stormwater discharges from the ponds.

3.3 Maintenance

Preventive maintenance involves the regular inspection and testing of facility equipment, stormwater management devices (e.g. storm drains, ditches, and other structural BMPs), and operational systems. These inspections will help to uncover conditions that might lead to a release of materials, thus allowing time for maintenance to prevent such a release.

As part of their preventive maintenance schedule, JW Aluminum currently conducts routine inspections of facility operations to detect faulty equipment and systems. Equipment such as tanks, drums, and containment structures are checked routinely for signs of deterioration. Records of any preventive maintenance performed on equipment are maintained either in hard copy or electronically in the Environmental files.

The following preventive maintenance practices are employed at JW Aluminum to prevent stormwater pollution:

1. Equipment operators perform regular inspections on equipment.
2. Spill containment kits are maintained at various locations on the plant site and are shown on Figure 3.
3. Truck drivers stay with trucks at all times during loading and unloading operations.
4. Drums, totes, and storage tanks are periodically inspected for leaks.

3.4 Spill Prevention and Response

Spills and leaks together are the largest industrial source of stormwater pollution. Areas where spills can occur and the anticipated drainage patterns of such spills are identified in this plan. Spill containment/clean-up materials are located around the facility to respond in the event of a release. Personnel should be familiar with the location and purpose of spill equipment so that any spills can be quickly contained and prevented from traveling outside of the immediate area of the spill. Complete spill kits to assist in the event of a release, are located at each area determined to have spill potential and is designated on Figure 3.

Response procedures for all types of spills can be found on the facility's Corporate Environmental SharePoint Page. All employees have access to these plans and have been made aware of the proper procedures through the site's environmental training program.

In the event of a spill or release of oil, hazardous material, waste and/or other potential pollutant that could affect stormwater quality, the following procedures shall be used:

1. The person discovering the spill or leak shall immediately notify the Group Leader of the area who will then contact Maintenance Manager via two-way radio, cell phone, or in person. The maintenance manager will notify Corporate Environmental.
2. If an oil, chemical, or hazardous waste spill occurs at any time other than the day shift, site personnel shall contact the Emergency Coordinator identified in the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.

The Emergency Coordinator, with the assistance of environmental personnel, shall immediately assess the nature, amount, and aerial extent of the release and shall identify the source. The Emergency Coordinator shall coordinate the mobilization of the necessary personnel and resources for the spill or leak cleanup. An area of isolation shall be established around the release to prevent exposure to personnel. Only personnel involved in the emergency operations shall be allowed within the designated and marked area. Further action will include:

- Ensuring that all required steps have been taken to clean up the spill event.
- Reporting the spill to the appropriate regulatory agencies.
- Reviewing and revising the measures and controls to prevent the recurrence of such an event.

Leaks and spills should be contained and cleaned up as soon as possible. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill or leak, repairs should also be conducted as soon as possible. Cleanup procedures include the use of dry absorbent materials or other cleanup methods. Spill kits are maintained at appropriate locations at the facility. Used absorbent material should be disposed of properly.

In addition, in accordance Part 2.1.2.4 of the IGP, JW Aluminum's spill response procedures will, at a minimum, ensure the following:

- Procedures for plainly labeling containers that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage. This will encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur.
- Preventive measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling.
- Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available.
- Procedures for notification of appropriate emergency response agencies and regulatory agencies. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify
 - National Response Center (NRC) at (800-424-8802) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 and
 - Department's Emergency Response Section at (803-253-6488 or 888-481-0125) as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge.

State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

JW Aluminum uses a variety of stabilization measures to control erosion of sediments from topographical features. The slope of the site topography varies from flat to gently sloping. Areas on the site are most commonly stabilized with permanent grass seeding around industrial process, buildings, and office areas to prevent erosion. Remote areas are stabilized with natural growth of underbrush and grasses.

Site access roads are permanently stabilized with concrete, crushed stone, or asphalt paving to prevent erosion of sediment from plant vehicles and heavy equipment. These structural control measures reduce vehicle tracking of sediments and generation of dust.

JW Aluminum provides measures and controls to manage stormwater runoff that are reasonable and appropriate for the facility operations. Implementation and routine inspections and maintenance of these controls are effective means in preventing potential pollutant sources from entering drainage systems. Appropriate measures and controls provide the sequential systems necessary for the prevention of stormwater pollution and lessen any impact of runoff from the site. These measures include:

- Vegetated swales;
- Vegetated open areas;
- Perimeter drainage ditches;
- Preservation of natural vegetation;
- Buffer zones next to drainage areas and along ditch banks;
- Ditch bank stabilization; and
- Flow stabilization around areas of possible erosion.

JW Aluminum will use appropriate stabilization measures to control erosion and manage runoff should any areas of concern develop in the future. EPA provides sector-specific guidance for stabilization measures and runoff management BMPs in the *Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series* on <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities#factsheets>.

3.6 Management of Runoff

Facility drainage patterns and drainage basin boundaries are shown on the Facility Diagram (Figure 2). The property slopes from the south toward the north and is divided into seven drainage basins. Drainage Basins A and C are each equipped with a 100-year, 24-hour storm water retention/detention area, respectively. Each outfall discharges into the Old Mt. Holly Road drainage conveyance. From the roadside ditch, storm water from the facility enters an unnamed tributary traveling north to Laurel Swamp and Canterhill Swamp. The swamp area then leads to the Back River which feeds into the Cooper River.

Drainage Basin A is approximately 7.98 acres and consists of the western edge of the facility leading to Outfall A. Basin A contains portions of the melting building and the hot mill building. Drainage is routed to the west via underground culverts, and then to the north along the edge of the facility in an open channel. Basin A is equipped with a dry stormwater retention area. The outfall discharges into the Old Mt. Holly Road drainage conveyance.

Drainage Basin B is approximately 6.63 acres and consists of the northern portion of the plant, including manufacturing buildings, storage, maintenance shops, and parking areas.

Drainage Basin C is approximately 23.39 acres and consists of the southeastern portion of the site. Drainage is collected in catch basins and routed in culverts to ponds C1 and C2 to the east. Basin C contains the scrap storage yard, manufacturing buildings, receiving, and the tank farm. The outfall discharges into the Old Mt. Holly Road drainage conveyance.

Drainage Basin D is approximately 0.39 acres and consists of the wooded buffer between the western edge of the facility and Walkers Lane.

Drainage Basin E is approximately 0.78 acres and consists of the wooded buffer to the southwest of the facility.

Drainage Basin F is approximately 5.34 acres and consists of the drainage from the southeast portion of the site, around pond C2.

Drainage Basin G is approximately 4.42 acres and consists of facility parking and a dry stormwater retention pond. There is no industrial activity in this area.

3.7 Salt Storage Piles and Pavement De-icing

As discussed in Section 2.4 of this SWPPP, JW Aluminum does not maintain storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and areas where deicing is expected to occur. Furthermore, the JW Aluminum facility does not conduct any pavement deicing.

3.8 General Permit Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Sector specific requirements for industrial activity are detailed in Part 8 of the IGP. JW Aluminum is subject to all sector specific requirements for industrial activity as listed in Part 8, Subpart F, Sector F, Subsector F3 (Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals). All facilities engaged in industrial activity as covered under the IGP must achieve any additional non-numeric limits stipulated in the relevant sector specific section(s) of Part 8. Sector F has Additional SWPPP Requirements and Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits that are listed in the individual sections of this SWPPP (Section 5.2). All applicable activities exposed to precipitation or stormwater runoff at the JW Aluminum facility have been documented on the Site Layout Map (Figure 2).

3.9 Employee Training

Employees involved in implementing this SWPPP shall be trained in the procedures and goals of the SWPPP at least once per year. The SWPPP Team Employee Training Record is provided in Appendix E. The purpose of training is to familiarize employees with the goals and procedures outlined in the plan. Employees will be trained on housekeeping, inspection, preventative maintenance, and spill response procedures in the plan. Employees will be encouraged to identify practices which could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharged from the site and offer solutions or alternatives to improve the situation. Training topics shall address:

- The general goals of the plan
- Preventative maintenance
- Good housekeeping procedures
- Visual inspections
- Safety measures
- Spill prevention, control and response
- Fueling procedures
- Proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of used oil, spent solvents, spent abrasives, vessel wastewaters, and scrap lead-acid batteries.
- Any other topics pertaining to stormwater management

Training shall address how and why each component of the plan must be implemented. Employees trained will include all members of the Pollution Prevention Team.

The SWPPP Coordinator is responsible for developing and implementing the SWPPP training program and determining the appropriate level of training required for each employee position at the facility. The SWPPP Coordinator is also responsible for maintaining up-to-date records of all employees trained.

3.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges

Stormwater outfalls have been evaluated by JW Aluminum for the presence of unpermitted non-stormwater discharges. A Non-Stormwater Discharge Assessment Form is included as Appendix F.

Non-stormwater discharges are further discussed in Section 2.3 of this plan.

3.11 Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris

JW Aluminum will ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

3.12 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

Most of the industrial activities and associated materials used at the JW Aluminum facility are all performed on paved areas of the site. In addition, JW Aluminum maintains good housekeeping practices that help minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

4. Schedules and Procedures for Monitoring

4.1 Benchmark Monitoring

Benchmark Monitoring: Part 8, Subpart F, Subsector F3, includes monitoring for total copper and total zinc for JW Aluminum to follow as a benchmark. This monitoring applies to both outfalls at the JW Aluminum site. The benchmark monitoring concentrations for total copper and total zinc are hardness dependent. For these parameters, JW Aluminum must determine the hardness of the receiving water (Laurel Swamp) in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1 of the IGP, to identify the applicable “hardness range” for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 milligrams per liter increments and are provided in Part 8.F.5 of the IGP.

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

The benchmark monitoring must be conducted quarterly, as stated in Part 6.1.7 of the IGP, for the first 4 full quarters of permit coverage. After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, then the facility has fulfilled its monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term. For averaging purposes, use a value or zero for any individual sample parameter analyzed using the procedures consistent with Part 6.2.1.1 of the IGP which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit, use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.

If after collection of 4 quarterly samples, the average of 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceed the benchmark, you must follow the requirements outlined in Parts 6.2.1.2(b), (c), and (d) of the IGP.

4.2 Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring

There are no applicable procedures for JW Aluminum since there are no effluent limitations guidelines monitoring requirements for industrial activities in Sector F of the IGP.

4.3 Impaired Waters Monitoring

There are no impaired waters monitoring requirements for the JW Aluminum site.

4.4 Required DHEC Monitoring

JW Aluminum will comply with any additional discharge monitoring requirements upon notification from DHEC.

5. Inspections

Stormwater inspections are to be performed starting on the effective date of the General Permit, which was May 26, 2022. The table below lists the inspections required to comply with the General Permit:

Inspection Name	Frequency
Routine Facility Inspection	Quarterly, with once per year during a rainfall
Comprehensive Site Inspection	Annually
Quarterly Visual Assessments	Quarterly during rainfall events

Quarterly benchmark monitoring will be completed the first four (4) quarters after the general permit is issued. Benchmark monitoring will resume in Quarter 3 of 2022 and continue until the average of four (4) consecutive samples does not exceed the benchmark.

5.1 Routine Facility Inspections

Routine visual inspections of the items listed and the controls described in Section 3.1 will be completed quarterly by the SWPPP Coordinator or assigned personnel and at least one member of the Maintenance Department will participate once per year. In addition, once per calendar year, the routine facility inspection will be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring.

These inspections will ensure that the best management practices (BMPs) mentioned in this SWPPP are effectively implemented and will identify areas which may require preventative maintenance to minimize the contribution of pollutants to stormwater discharged from the site, and will include:

- All areas previously identified in Section 3.1
- Any newly exposed significant material will be evaluated for the potential to contribute pollutants to the stormwater discharged from the site.
- Vegetative cover on the site will be inspected to ensure adequate quantities are in place where practical to minimize erosion.
- Spill prevention and response measures in practice will be reviewed, including updating employee training, ensuring spill cleanup materials are on hand and are readily available, and spill reporting requirements have been followed.
- All proposed BMPs to verify implementation
- All technical information contained in the SWPPP, such as Pollution Prevention Team members and facility information, will be reviewed and revised as necessary.
- The following areas at the JW Aluminum facility will be included in the quarterly routine facility inspections: mobile equipment drum storage, mobile equipment parking, west end drum storage, truck shop wash area, clay storage area, scrapyards, dumpsters, I-mill drum storage area, Hot Mill Tank Farm, Scrap Bin Loading Areas, Salt Flux Storage, Scrap Truck

Receiving Ramp, Cold Mill Stack Base, Additive Tote Storage Areas, Super Sack Area, Boilermaker Catch Basins, and Lime Silo near Baghouses.

- Inspect for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or lead batteries.
- Inspect for signs of leakage where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

The results of the quarterly routine facility inspections will be recorded on the form included in Appendix G of this SWPPP.

5.2 Comprehensive Site Inspections

The general permit requires a comprehensive site inspection to include, but not be limited to, the areas and equipment identified in the preventive maintenance program and good housekeeping procedures. The inspection shall also include a review of the routine preventive maintenance reports, good housekeeping inspections reports, and any other paperwork associated with the SWPPP.

Comprehensive site inspections of the items listed and the controls described in Section 3.1 will be completed annually by the SWPPP Coordinator or assigned personnel. If there are no reportable incidents of non-compliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with this permit. Documentation of the inspector's findings must be kept with the SWPPP records for at least three years.

Inspectors must consider the results of the past year's visual monitoring when planning and conducting inspections. The following will be observed during the comprehensive inspections:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with storm water;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.
- DHEC's list of approved TMDL (found at www.scdhec.gov/tmdl) will be reviewed during each annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation related to water-quality-based monitoring and potential corrective action.

Storm water control measures required by this permit must be observed to ensure that they are functioning correctly. If discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected. The comprehensive site inspection form is included in Appendix H.

5.3 Quarterly Visual Assessments

Once each quarter during the first 30 minutes of a rainfall event, JW Aluminum collects a storm water sample from each outfall and conducts a visual assessment of each sample. The results of the visual assessments are maintained on site with this SWPPP. The quarterly visual assessment form is included in Appendix I.

6. SWPPP Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all appendices 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.

Name: Ben Walden Title: General Manager

Signature: _____ Date: _____

7. SWPPP Modifications

This SWPPP will be modified whenever necessary to address any of the following triggering conditions for corrective action and to ensure that they do not reoccur:

- An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-storm water not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs;
- A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit;
- You become aware, or DHEC notifies you, that your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
- An inspection or evaluation by a DHEC official, or local entity, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit; or
- A routine facility inspection, quarterly visual assessment, or comprehensive site inspection finds that control measures are not being properly operated and maintained.

If construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at JW Aluminum significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged, JW Aluminum will review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in the General Permit.

Changes to the SWPPP will be signed and dated by the signatory authority on the form provided on the following page.

**RECORD OF MODIFICATIONS
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

Revision Number	Description of Modification	Management Certification	Revision Date
	Original Issue	George Saville	December 2007
1	Full update to SWPPP to comply with new IGP issued by DHEC January 2011	Randy Tindell	March 2011
2	Full update to SWPPP to comply with new IGP issued by DHEC January 2017	Meredith Deaner	January 2017
3	Full update to SWPPP to revise plan format, inspections, and personnel changes	Ned Damron	May 2017
4	Full update to SWPPP to include the facility expansion and make personnel changes	Robbie Getsinger	January 2021
5	Minor revision to SWPPP to make personnel changes	Robbie Getsinger	March 2021
6	Minor Revision to SWPPP to comply with new IGP issued by DHEC May 2022, updated maps and personnel.	Kelli Tracy	September 2022

Figures

Appendices

Appendix A

NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities

Appendix B

Notice of Intent

for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities

Appendix C

SC DHEC Coverage Certification Letter

Appendix D

Table of Industrial Containers & Oil Containers

Appendix F
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT			COMPLETED BY:		
			TITLE:		
			DATE:		
Date of Test or Evaluation	Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)	Method Used to Evaluate Discharge	Describe Types of Non-Storm Water Discharge(s) Identified	Identify Potential Significant Sources	Control Measures Used to Eliminate Non-Stormwater Discharge(s)

	Structural Control Measure	Control Measure Operating Effectively?	If No, In Need of Maintenance, Repair, or Replacement?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes (identify needed maintenance and repairs, or any failed control measures that need replacement)
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	

Areas of Industrial Materials or Activities exposed to storm water:

	Area/Activity	Inspected?	Controls Adequate (appropriate, effective, and operating)?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Mobile Equipment Drum Storage (DS 001)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2	Mobile Equipment Parking	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	Stores Drum Storage (DS 002)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4	Truck Shop Wash Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5	Clay Storage Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6	Scrapyard	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7	Dumpsters	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8	I-Mill Drum Storage Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
9	Hot Mill Tank Farm	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10	Scrap Bin Loading Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11	Salt Flux Storage	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
12	Scrap Truck Receiving Ramp	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
13	Cold Mill Stack Base	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
14	Additive Tote Storage Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
15	Super Sack Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
16	Boilermaker Catch Basins	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
17	Lime Silo near Baghouse	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Non-Compliance

Describe any incidents of non-compliance observed and not described above:

Additional Control Measures or Modifications to the SWPPP Needed

Describe any additional control measures or modifications to the SWPPP needed to comply with the permit requirements:

Notes

Use this space for any additional notes or observations from the inspection:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

"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."

Print name and title:

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

**Appendix H
Comprehensive Site Inspection Form
(To be completed annually)**

General Information			
Facility Name			
Date of Inspection		Start/End Time	
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			
Inspector's Qualifications			
Weather Information			
Weather at time of this inspection?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Rain <input type="checkbox"/> Sleet <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Snow <input type="checkbox"/> High Winds			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:		Temperature:	
Stormwater Discharge Information			
Have any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants occurred since the last inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
If yes, describe:			
Are there any discharges occurring at the time of inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
If yes, describe:			
Flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
If yes, describe:			

Activities exposed to stormwater:

Activity	Response	Controls Adequate (appropriate, effective, and operating)?	Corrective Action Needed/Notes
Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with storm water?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters and the condition of and around the outfall/ditch, including flow?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

New Materials, Discharge, or Activities

Describe below any newly exposed materials, discharges, or activities since last year's inspection. Be sure that these materials are accurately noted in the SWPPP.

Materials, Discharges, Activities	Date exposed

Non-Compliance

Describe any incidents of non-compliance observed and not described above:

Additional Control Measures or Modifications to the SWPPP Needed

Describe any additional control measures or modifications to the SWPPP needed to comply with the permit requirements:

Notes

Use this space for any additional notes or observations from the inspection:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

"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."

Print name and title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix I

Quarterly Visual Assessment Form

(Perform once per quarter during a rainfall event and fill out a separate form for each of the outfalls)

The visual assessment must be conducted:

- of a sample in a clean, clear glass or plastic container and examined in a well-lit area.
- on samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes, and you must document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.
- for storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (three 24-hour days) from the previous discharge.

General Information					
Facility Name					
Date of Inspection		Start/End Time			
Sample location (circle one)					
Inspector's Name(s)					
Inspector's Title(s)					
Inspector's Contact Information					
Inspector's Signature					
Quarter / Year:		Date / Time Collected:		Date / Time Examined:	
Rainfall Amount:		Qualifying Storm?	Yes No		

Parameter	Parameter Description	Parameter Characteristics
1. Color	Does the storm water appear to have any color? Yes No (Clear)	If Yes, describe: <i>Yellow, Brown, Red, Gray, Other.</i>
2. Clarity	Is the storm water clear? Yes No	If not clear, which of the following best describes the clarity of the storm water? <i>Suspended Solids, Milky/Cloudy, Opaque, Other:</i>
3. Oil Sheen	Can you see a rainbow effect or sheen on the water surface? Yes No	Which best describes the sheen? <i>Rainbow sheen, Floating oil globules, Other:</i>
4. Odor	Does the sample have an odor? Yes No	If Yes, describe: <i>Chemical, Musty, Rotten Eggs, Sewage, Sour Milk, Oil/Petroleum, Other:</i>

5. Floating Solids	Is there anything on the surface of the sample? Yes No	If Yes, describe: <i>Suds, Oily, Film, Garbage, Sewage, Water Fowl Excrement, Other:</i>
6. Suspended Solids	Is there anything suspended in the sample? Yes No	Describe:

Wait 30 minutes		
7. Settled Solids	Is there something settled on the bottom of the sample? Yes No	Describe: (wait 30 mins after collection, note type, size and material)
8. Foam	Is there foam or material forming on the top of the sample surface? Yes No	Describe: (shake bottle gently, is there foam?)

Detail any concerns, corrective actions taken and any other indicators of pollution present in the sample. This should include the identified source if there are visible indicators present in the sample.

Instructions for Completing the Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form

To provide the best estimate of rainfall, use a rain gage. Take a grab sample in a clear container. Evaluate the sample in a well-lit area for the following parameters:

- A. Color:** Record the best description of the sample color in the appropriate space on the form. Color may indicate inappropriate discharge.
- B. Clarity:** This parameter refers to the degree of cloudiness present in the sample. It is *usually* an indication of fewer pollutants in the water if the sample is clear or transparent. If the clarity has changed since the last sample, identify what might have caused this to happen.
 - 1. **Clear**-Sample does not filter out any light; can be seen through regardless of color.
 - 2. **Cloudy**-Sample filters out some light; not clear but objects can still be identified when looking through the sample.
 - 3. **Very Cloudy**-Sample filters out most light; objects are indiscernible when looking through the sample.
 - 4. **Opaque**-Sample does not allow any light to pass through; objects cannot be seen when looking through the sample.
- C. Oil Sheen:** Record whether or not an oil sheen is present. If a film of iridescent color is noted on the surface of the sample or a rainbow effect appears to be floating on the surface of the water, this usually indicates oil is present.
- D. Odor:** If sample has no odor other than natural rainwater or snowmelt, write "NO" on the visual monitoring form. Note the presence of any of the following odors if detected: gasoline, diesel, oil, solvents (WD-40, other petroleum products, etc.), garbage, fishy, sweet/sugary, any other unusual odors not normally present in clean runoff from the area sampled.
- E. Floating Solids:** A contaminated flow may contain floatable solids or liquids. Identifying floatables can aid in finding the source of the contamination. Examples of floatables are spoiled food products, oils, plant parts, solvents, sawdust, foams and fuel. Give a general description of the type of floating solids present (wood chips, leaf debris, algae, etc.) in the general comments section for each sample. Identify amount of floating solids as described below.
 - 1. **High**-More than 20% of the surface of the sample is covered with floating solids.
 - 2. **Moderate**-Less than 20% of the surface of the sample is covered with floating solids.
 - 3. **Slight**-Only a few floating particles observed on the surface of the sample.
 - 4. **None**-No floating solids present on the surface of the sample.
- F. Suspended solids:** Record whether or not settled solids were present in the sample. Suspended solids will be suspended within the column of water and may contribute to changes in water color or clarity. Cracked or deteriorated concrete or peeling surface paint at an outfall usually indicates the presence of severely contaminated discharges. Contaminants causing this type of damage are usually very acidic or basic.

-----**WAIT 30 MINUTES**-----

- G. Settled Solids:** After 30 minutes has passed, give a general description of the type of settled solids

present (sand, decayed plant matter, rust particles etc.) in the general comments section for each sample.

H. Foam: After completing #7, shake the bottle *gently*. Record foam results on the form as they most closely match one of the descriptions listed below.

1. **None**-Most bubbles break down within ten (10) seconds of shaking; only a few large bubbles persist longer than ten (10) seconds.
2. **Moderate**-Many small bubbles are present but these bubbles persist for less than two (minutes) after shaking.
3. **High**-Many small bubbles are present and they persist longer than two (2) minutes after shaking.