

## **Chapter 7**

### **Surface Water Permits**

The Clean Water Act's (CWA) primary intent is to provide for the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the waters of the United States. Regulation of surface waters goes back to the 1950s; the most recent changes to the regulations came in the form of the 1972 and 1987 Amendments. Rather than a simple focus on attainment of water quality standards, the regulations that industry must comply with today are a combination of water quality standards plus effluent limitations. The intent is fourfold:

- Eliminate the discharge of pollutants to navigable waters,
- Maintain water quality so that fish, shellfish, and wildlife are protected,
- Maintain water quality for recreation in and on the water, and
- Prohibit discharge of toxic materials.

There are four types of discharges of effluent that the industrial minerals and aggregate industries may be subject to. They are:

- Direct discharges, which are covered under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, which is under the supervision of the U.S.E.P.A.
- Indirect discharges
- Sources that spill oil or hazardous substances, and
- Discharges of dredged or fill material.

The first three discharges listed above, as well as a discussion of the general compliance requirements, will be discussed in this Chapter. In addition to discharge permits, Ohio also requires a permit to install (PTI) treatment works. In a relatively recent development, the OEPA has been considering sedimentation ponds as treatment works; thus, the construction of a sedimentation pond may require a PTI. This permitting system is also discussed in this Chapter.

#### **Direct Discharge Permits**

#### **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program**

The regulations for the NPDES program are found in 40 CFR Parts 121-125. The NPDES program originally was a federal program; however, authority to administer the NPDES program in Ohio has been delegated to the state, so the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) is now responsible for the program. Permits are issued under the program and contain effluent limitations for pollutants and require sampling and analysis of the wastewater discharge, the maintenance of records, and the submission of monthly operating reports that include the results of the sampling events.

#### **Who Must Get A NPDES Permit?**

Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) prohibits the unauthorized discharge of pollutants from a point source to United States waters, including municipal, commercial and industrial

wastewater discharges. This means that any aggregate or industrial minerals operation that allows industrial wastewater to leave the property via a point source must obtain a NPDES permit. In addition, the 1987 amendment to the CWA added NPDES requirements for stormwater discharges.

The term “pollutant” is quite extensive; it applies to the industrial minerals industries by virtue of industrial waste coming into contact with water. In our case, the types of industrial waste that are regulated may include wash plant effluent, overburden or other particulate matter from mining, dewatering and associated activities, or wastes generated from ancillary activities such as maintenance work, painting operations or equipment washing. A point source is “...any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, .... from which pollutants are being or may be discharged.”

### **The Application Process**

A NPDES permit may contain provisions for only industrial wastewater discharges, for only stormwater discharges, a combination of requirements for industrial wastewater plus stormwater, or construction activities. The application process involves sampling the effluent, characterizing the effluent, completing permit application forms, and submitting the forms to the appropriate Ohio EPA District Office. The applications may be downloaded from the OEPA’s website prior to completion, or may be completed within SWIMware, a free software program offered by the agency.

Ohio’s regulations are clear about who has authority to sign a permit application on behalf of a company. Only the Certifying Official may provide a qualifying signature on an application. See the Glossary for a definition of the Certifying Official.

Once the Ohio EPA receives the application it will make a determination as to whether the application is complete. Once the application is complete and the OEPA makes its approval, the permit will be issued as a draft with a 30-day public comment period for new permits and/or renewals with changes, or a direct final with no public comment period for renewals or minor changes.

If public comment is indicated, a public hearing may follow should the OEPA feels there is enough public interest. Once all the public comments are addressed the final permit is issued. According to the OEPA guidance, the state’s goal is to issue a final permit within 180 days of receipt of a completed application.

While a permit may be appealed to the Environmental Review Appeals commission within 30 days, it is recommended that the applicant discuss and work out any issues with the terms and conditions prior to final issuance.

The application process for each scenario is discussed below.

### **Industrial Wastewater Only**

Ohio offers only an individual permit if applying for an NPDES permit for the aggregate industry's wastewater. New discharges are supposed to be fully permitted before discharge occurs. It is recommended that the application be submitted at least 9-12 months prior to startup of the industrial operation that generates wastewater. Renewal applications must be submitted at least six months prior to the expiration of a current NPDES permit according to Federal law.

The NPDES application forms and Instructions are available on the Ohio EPA Website at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/permits/permits.html>.

The following application forms are required to be completed for new NPDES permits:

- EPA form 1: General Information
- EPA form 2D: Wastewater Discharge Information
- Water sampling results
- Antidegradation Addendum
- Topographic Map
- Application fee of \$200

Two complete, originally signed copies of each form plus maps should be submitted to the appropriate OEPA district office.

The following application forms are required to be completed for the renewal of individual NPDES permits:

- Form 1: General Information
- Form 2C: Wastewater Discharge Information
- Water sampling results
- Antidegradation Addendum
- Topographic Map
- Application Fee of \$200

Two complete, originally signed copies of each form plus maps should be submitted to the appropriate OEPA District office.

### **Stormwater Only**

Not many aggregate and/or industrial minerals operations need only a stormwater permit. Most facilities commingle stormwater with industrial wastewater and are covered under an Individual NPDES Permit with Stormwater Provisions. However, since there may be some facilities that require only a stormwater permit, it will be discussed briefly here. Only facilities identified with specific standard industrial classification (SIC) are covered under the stormwater program. Applicability to the industrial minerals and aggregate industries follows (industries associated with OAIMA but are not regulated have been lined out):

**TABLE 1**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Applicable SICs</b>	<b>Description</b>
Limestone and Dolomite	1411	Dimension Stone
Limestone and Dolomite	1422	Crushed and Broken Limestone
Limestone and Dolomite	3274	Lime
Stone	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
Stone	1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, not elsewhere classified
Sand & Gravel	1442	Construction Sand & Gravel
Sand	1446	Industrial Sand
Crushed Concrete	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
Slag	3399	Metal Products, not elsewhere classified
Slag	3295	Minerals and Earth, Ground or Otherwise Treated
<del>Crushed Concrete</del>	<del>5032</del>	<del>Brick, Stone &amp; Related Construction Materials</del>
Gypsum	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels
Gypsum	3299	Nonmetallic Mineral Products, not elsewhere classified
Peat	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels
Salt	1479	Chemical & Fertilizer Mineral Mining, not elsewhere classified
Brick	3251	Brick & Clay Structural Tile
Brick	3255	Clay Refractories
Brick	3259	Structural Clay Products, not elsewhere classified
<del>Brick</del>	<del>5032</del>	<del>Brick, Stone &amp; Related Construction Materials</del>
Clay	3295	Minerals and Earth, Ground or Otherwise Treated
Clay	1459	Clay, Ceramic & Refractory Minerals, not elsewhere classified
Shale	3295	Minerals and Earth, Ground or Otherwise Treated
Shale	1459	Clay, Ceramic & Refractory Minerals, not elsewhere classified

Ohio offers two possible options for applying for a stormwater permit. The state offers both an individual and a general permit. The application process for the individual permit is more complex and time-consuming than the process for the general permit. Due to changes in Ohio's stormwater program in the early 1990s, industries in SIC 14xx are no longer eligible for inclusion in the general permit. This action disqualified aggregate operations (sand/gravel, limestone) and some industrial minerals operations (see Table 1, above) from the general permit.

## **Individual Stormwater Permit**

The Individual permit is issued to the applicant based on the type of industry cited, as well as site-specific information. The permit application forms required are as follows:

### **New and renewal Individual NPDES permit (with stormwater provisions only):**

- Form 1: General Information
- Form 2F: Permit to Discharge Stormwater
- Water sampling results
- Site drainage map
- Application fee of \$200

Two complete, originally signed copies of each form plus maps should be submitted to the appropriate OEPA district office. This permit application calls for a 45-day public comment period.

## **Industrial General Stormwater Permit**

Currently, industries in SIC 14xx are no longer eligible for inclusion in the general permit. This means that aggregate operations (sand/gravel, limestone) and some industrial minerals operations (see Table 1, above) are disqualified from the general permit. Some industrial minerals industries may use the General Stormwater Permit, though, and a brief discussion of the application process follows. There are several advantages to obtaining coverage under a general NPDES permit instead of an individual NPDES permit, such as:

- the simplified one-page application form,
- the one-page application form does not require the inclusion of effluent data,
- the Ohio EPA processing time is reduced, allowing for a faster review,
- permit consistency with other similar facilities,
- the permit requirements are available prior to applying, and
- the annual discharge fee may not apply.

Before the discharger decides to apply for coverage under the general permit, their discharge must be able to meet all of the requirements and effluent limitations in the general permit. To apply for general permit coverage, the discharger submits a Notice of Intent (NOI) application form and an application review-processing fee of \$350 (to be included with the application). This application must be submitted to Central Office (22 South Front Street, PO Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049).

The Ohio EPA will review the NOI and send a letter informing the discharger of the approval or denial of its general permit coverage. Application forms for the storm water program are available on the [Storm Water Program Forms and Permits](#) page.

## **Individual NPDES Permit with Stormwater Provisions**

For purposes of this manual and ease of discussion, we will call this type of permit a “Combined

Permit”. Please note, however, that the OEPA will not recognize this term; it is best to talk to the OEPA in terms of an Individual NPDES Permit with Stormwater Provisions.

Facilities covered by effluent limitation guidelines, such as those found in an Industrial NPDES permit, normally are covered under the stormwater program, too. All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities (such as runoff from roadways and parking areas, roofs, cleared area, raw material storage areas, stockpile yards, etc.) that discharge to waters of the state are required to obtain an NPDES permit.

The forms necessary to submit for a combined permit are:

- Form 1: general information
- Form 2C or 2D: wastewater discharge information
- Antidegradation Addendum
- Topographic map
- Form 2F: permit to discharge stormwater
- Site drainage map
- Application free of \$200

Two complete, originally signed copies of each form plus maps should be submitted to the appropriate OEPA district office.

### **Construction Permit**

Beginning in 1992, Ohio has been issuing construction general stormwater permits (“CGP”) for storm discharges from construction activities. While the initial program targeted construction activities with five or more acres of land disturbance, in 1999 the U.S. EPA rules lowered the threshold and Ohio followed suit. As of March 10, 2003, any stormwater discharge from construction activities involving one or more acres must be permitted. Both large (>5 acres) and small (between 1 and 5 acres) construction permits are available only in the general permit format.

The application package will consist of:

- Notice of intent
- Location map with the disturbed area outlined
- Application fee of \$200 plus a supplemental fee of \$20 per acre in the construction area over five acres (maximum fee is \$300).

These applications must go to the central office at 22 South Front Street, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049. There is no public comment period or antidegradation review for these permits.

### **NPDES Permits & Requirements**

#### **Review the Draft Permit**

It is strongly recommended that the permittee review the draft copy of the permit within the

comment period. If there is an error in the effluent limitations, it is best to correct the error prior to the permit being formally issued. While there is a permit appeal process, it is burdensome and time consuming to appeal. Common errors include the addition of parameters not normally included in the NPDES permit for aggregate and industrial minerals, unusually stringent effluent limitations, requirements for composite sampling, as opposed to grab sampling, and too frequent monitoring requirements. It is important to correct errors in the initial permit because the OPEA adheres to an anti-backsliding rule that requires a subsequent permit to be as stringent as the previous permit.

### **Industrial Wastewater & Combined Permit Requirements**

A standard NPDES permit covers a period of five years. Once issued, the NPDES permit will typically require monthly monitoring, such as sampling of the effluent and analysis of the wastewater samples, and the reporting of analytical results. Part I of the permit is the “Final Effluent Monitoring Requirements.” Typical parameters required in NPDES permits include numerical limits for:

- the discharge flow rate in million gallons per day (MGD),
- pH,
- total suspended solids (TSS), and
- oils and greases

Other parameters may be included in the permit; however, if they are not standard for the industry, and there is no logical reason for these to be included in the permit. The permittee should attempt to have these removed from the permit, ideally before the permit is issued as final. Often overlooked, but essential to the permit are Parts II and III that contain boilerplate requirements. These sections cover modification of the permit, definitions, and general conditions including but not limited to general effluent limitations, operational conditions, sampling and analytical requirements, and noncompliance notifications.

### **Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

Discharge Monitoring Reports, commonly referred to as monthly operating reports, may be submitted by hard copy or electronically. Ohio EPA requires that hard copy reports (EPA form 4500) for each sampling station be submitted by the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the month-of-interest. The Ohio EPA mails these forms out to each facility. The electronic submissions are filed using the SWIMware software. This software can be obtained from the Ohio EPA district office along with instructions. Please see the OEPA’s website at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/permits/MORGuidance.html> regarding the enrollment in and use of SWIMware, as there are some preliminary steps that must be taken prior to actual submission of periodic reports. Electronic submissions are required to be submitted via electronic mail or the bulletin board system by the 20<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the month-of-interest. Prior to use of the SWIMware software, a surface water information management system (SWIMS) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) must be signed by the responsible official and submitted to the Ohio EPA. Once approved, the facility will receive a personal Identification Number (PIN) with which the data can be sent electronically. Even though the

reports are submitted electronically, a hardcopy of the Ohio EPA 4500 form must be printed out from SWIMware, signed, and maintained on site for records retention purposes.

### **Annual Fee**

For the aggregate industry, a flat fee of \$180 is assessed annually. Notices and invoices are sent to the permittee in a timely fashion. Fee payment is due by January 31<sup>st</sup> each year.

### **Stormwater Permits**

#### **Individual Stormwater Permit**

The individual stormwater permit covers a period of five years. Once the initial stormwater sampling that is associated with the application process has been completed no regular monitoring is required. Typically, there are no stormwater-specific effluent limitations in these permits for the aggregate and industrial minerals industries. No periodic reporting is required. There is no annual fee associated with stormwater permits.

#### **Industrial General Stormwater Permit**

The industrial general stormwater permit expires 7/31/05. Once expired, the State must review the permit and will re-authorize the permit. Coverage under an existing permit continues while the program is reauthorized. Entities currently having coverage will continue to be authorized to discharge storm water beyond July 31st. Once the general permit is renewed, the Ohio EPA will contact current permittees in writing as to how to renew coverage. Coverage cannot be renewed until the next generation of the general permit is issued, which is expected during August 2005, because entities must know prior to re-applying whether they remain eligible for coverage and must be given the opportunity to consider whether they would prefer authorization under an individual permit. Entities will have 90 days to respond to the Ohio EPA's written instructions, or coverage will lapse.

Initial stormwater sampling is not required. Typically, there are no stormwater-specific effluent limitations in these permits for the aggregate and industrial minerals industries. However, a Stormwater Pollution Plan must be developed and implemented. No periodic monitoring or reporting is required for most aggregate and industrial minerals operations. However, lime manufacturing facilities must perform annual monitoring and reporting for eight parameters. There is no annual fee associated with stormwater permits.

### **Construction Permits**

Ohio's Construction Stormwater General Permit became effective on April 21, 2003 and will expire on April 20, 2008. Once expired, the State must review the permit and will re-authorize the permit. Coverage under an existing permit continues while the program is reauthorized.

All permittees must meet permit mandates, the most significant being the requirement to develop



a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3) prior to the submittal of a NOI. A useful guide for development of a SWP3 is based on the EPA's SWPPP guidance and may be found at <http://www.history.rochester.edu/class/storm/storm2.htm>. A checklist for information that must be contained within the SWP3 may be found on the Ohio EPA's website at [http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/storm/swp3\\_cgp\\_checklist2.pdf](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/storm/swp3_cgp_checklist2.pdf). The NOI application is to be submitted at least 21 days prior to the initiation of construction activities. No periodic reporting is required. There is no annual fee associated with this type of permit.

Once a construction site reaches final stabilization, a permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) form to the Ohio EPA within 45 days of completion of all permitted land disturbance activities. A NOT form can only be submitted when one or more of the following conditions are met:

- Final stabilization (as defined in Part VII of the CGP) has been achieved on all portions of the site for which the permittee is responsible, including, if applicable, returning agricultural land to its pre-construction agricultural use, and/or
- Another operator(s) has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized.

### **Indirect Discharge Permits**

An indirect discharge is the discharge of any wastewater from any process or operation other than normal human sanitation (i.e.: a non-domestic source) into sanitary sewers that lead to a (POTW) (publicly owned treatment works). While it is unlikely that an aggregate or industrial minerals facility discharges process wastewaters into a sewer system, this permit type will be summarized for the rare instance of such discharge.

Section 307 of the Clean Water Act requires that such wastewater be pretreated to control the introduction of pollutants into a municipality's wastewater treatment system. Industries that discharge process wastewater into the municipal system may be subject to categorical standards that specify quantities or concentrations of pollutants that may be introduced into POTWs. The OEPA considers a discharge of greater than 25,000 gallons per day into a municipal system to be a permissible activity. However, due to the relatively clean nature of our industries' wastes, the OEPA would likely waive permitting.

Each locality (municipal or county) might have their own regulations or ordinances. The appropriate department should be contacted to determine whether an indirect discharge into their system requires specific limits, controls, or fees.

Prior to the construction of any treatment works that may be connected to a POTW, an appropriate Permit to Install (PTI) should be obtained. A discussion of this permit follows further in this chapter.

### **Sources that Discharge Substances from Petroleum-Related Corrective Action Sites**

The Ohio EPA provides a General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

permit that allows for some discharges from petroleum corrective actions in the state of Ohio. The permit number is OHU000003. This general permit program has been available since about 1995, and was modified on January 21, 2005. This modification did not affect dischargers currently under this permit; it affects only new applicants. The changes were implemented to make the permit consistent with [Ohio's current antidegradation rule](#). The modified permit excludes discharges to water bodies with the following classifications:

- Outstanding National Resource Waters
- Outstanding State Waters (takes the place of OHQW classification)
- Superior High Quality Waters, and
- Category 3 Wetlands

This modified permit does allow discharge to state resource waters if these waters are not also classified in one of the categories above. It is also important to note that:

- Stormwater cannot commingle with the discharges from the petroleum corrective actions, and
- No outfall that is located within 500 yards upstream from a public water surface water intake will be permitted under this general permit.

The application process has been streamlined; a NOI and NOI fee of \$200 are the only application materials that need to be submitted to obtain this general permit. Only specific people are authorized to sign the NOI. The NOI will be considered invalid if an authorized person signs the application. In summary, authorized persons are:

- For a corporation – a responsible corporate officer, or
- For a partnership or sole proprietor – a general partner or the proprietor,

There are no requirements to submit Anti-Degradation application materials. The application must be submitted, prior to discharge, to:

The OEPA  
Office of Fiscal Administration  
P.O. Box 1049  
Columbus, OH 43216-1049

The parameters that have effluent limitations in this permit are:

Parameter	Limit	Maximum Description	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Benzene	5 • g/L	daily maximum	1 per month	grab
Toluene	5 • g/L	daily maximum	1 per month	grab
Ethylbenzene	5 • g/L	daily maximum	1 per month	grab
Xylene	10 • g/L	daily maximum	1 per month	grab
Xylene	5 • g/L	monthly average	1 per month	grab
pH	6.5 – 9.0	Daily range	1 per month	grab

A monthly representative grab sample must also be analyzed for the following parameters that have no numerical limitations: flow, oil and grease, and lead (total recoverable). In addition, a

single grab sample that must be analyzed for polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) must be collected and reported quarterly.

The monthly reporting is to be submitted on an OEPA's 4500 form. All reports must be signed by those authorized to sign a NOI, or by a "duly authorized representative of that person". The authorization must be made in writing by the authorized person, and the authorized representative must have responsibility for the overall operation of the facility.

The reports are due the 25<sup>th</sup> of the month following sample collection. Reports may be submitted by SWIMware or may be mailed to:

The OEPA  
DSW- General MOR  
P.O. Box 1049  
Columbus, Oh 43216-1049.

To discuss this permit with OEPA personnel in your district, you may call the NPDES staff. A list of NPDES staff with links for districts and individual counties is provided further in this Chapter.

This general permit expires October 31, 2005. An expired general permit is in effect until a new general permit is issued, provided the NOI has been submitted within 45-days after the effective date of the renewed general permit.

### **Permits to Install**

The Ohio Administrative Code (OAC), 37454-42 requires that a Permit-to-Install (PTI) from the Director of the Ohio EPA be obtained before installing a new or modified wastewater disposal system in Ohio. According to OAC 3745-42-01, a "disposal system" is a system for the disposing of sewage, industrial waste, or other liquid wastes including sewerage systems and treatment works. A "treatment works" means any plant, disposal field, lagoon, ....or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing, blending, composting, or holding sewage, sludge, sludge materials, industrial waste, or other wastes....". A PTI is necessary for the construction of sedimentation ponds that discharge into a POTW or into a receiving water. A modification to an existing treatment works may also trigger the need for a PTI.

The application package, which is to be submitted to the local OEPA district office, will include the following forms:

- Form A: Permit to Install/Plan Approval Application
- Form B:
  - B4: WWTPs greater than or equal to 100,000 GPD and all pond systems
  - B4-4: Settling
  - B4-8: Ponds
  - B5: Industrial Direct Discharge Facility
  - B6: Industrial Indirect Discharge Facility

- Antidegradation Addendum

A completed application package will consist of:

- Two originally signed copies of the application forms,
- Four sets of detail plans, engineering reports, calculations, etc. stamped by a P.E.
- A check to cover the required fees as follows:

\$100 application fee,  
\$100 plan review fee,  
.65% of the estimated project construction cost for PTIs,  
the maximum fee is \$15,100.

As with other permits, Ohio has specific requirements for the signatures on the applications. The PTI application (Form A) must be signed as follows:

- for a corporation: a responsible corporate officer, or
- for a partnership or sole proprietor: a general partner or the proprietor


The person who prepares the detailed plans and/or application must sign the B Forms. In addition, each of the four detailed plans must contain the P.E.'s original signature, stamp, and date. Once the agency has determined that the application is complete it will review the application, provide for a 30-day public notice, and then issue a Permit to Install. The goal of the Division of Surface Water is to make a decision on whether to issue PTIs within 180 days of receipt of a complete application. In many cases, a permit may be issued in as little as 60 days.

**Agency Surface Water Contacts/OEPA District Offices**

<b>Agency/District Number</b>	<b>Agency Name</b>
01	Ohio EPA, CDO 3232 Alum Creek Dr. Columbus, Ohio 43207 614.728.3778
02	Ohio EPA, NEDO 2110 East Aurora Rd. Twinsburg, Ohio 44087 330.425.9171
03	Ohio EPA, NWDO 347 North Dunbridge Rd P.O. Box 466 Bowling Green, Ohio 43402 419.352.8461
05	Ohio EPA, SWDO 401 East Fifth St. Dayton, Ohio 45402

	937.285.6357
06	Ohio EPA, SEDO 2195 Front St. Logan, Ohio 43138 740.385.8501


### **NPDES Program Contacts**

 <b>Central Office NPDES Permit Staff</b>		
Specialty	Staff Member	Telephone number
Industrial Permits	<a href="#">Raj Chakrabarti</a>	(614) 644-2027
	<a href="#">Mike McCullough</a>	(614) 644-4824
	<a href="#">Eric Nygaard</a>	(614) 644-2024


Use the following links to contact the agency representative in each District:

<a href="#">District Office</a> <b>NPDES Permit Staff</b>
<a href="#">Central District Office</a>
<a href="#">Northeast District Office</a>
<a href="#">Northwest District Office</a>
<a href="#">Southeast District Office</a>
<a href="#">Southwest District Office</a>

### **Stormwater Program Contacts**

 <b>Central Office Storm Water Staff</b>		
Staff Member	Specialty	Telephone number
<a href="#">Michael Joseph</a>	Construction / Industrial	(614) 752-0782
<a href="#">Anthony Robinson</a>	Municipal / Industrial	(614) 728-3392
<a href="#">Jason Fyffe</a>	Municipal / Industrial	(614) 728-1793
<a href="#">John Morrison</a>	Industrial / Municipal / Construction	(614) 644-2259
<a href="#">Mark Mann</a>	Section Manager	(614) 644-2023

 <b>District Office Storm Water Staff</b>		
Staff Member	District Office	Telephone number
<a href="#">Harry Kallipolitis</a>	Central District Office	(614) 728-3844
<a href="#">Dan Bogoevski</a>	Northeast District Office	(330) 963-1145

<a href="#">Lynette Hablitzel</a>	Northwest District Office	(419) 373-3009
<a href="#">Aaron Wolfe</a>	Southeast District Office	(740) 380-5277
<a href="#">Chris Cotton</a>	Southwest District Office	(937) 285-6442

[http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/storm/contacts\\_storm.html](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/storm/contacts_storm.html)

### **Indirect Discharge Permit Contacts**

☒ Central Office Indirect Discharge/Pretreatment Staff	
Staff Member	Telephone number
Mohammed <a href="#">Islam</a> , P.E.	(614) 644-2018
Andrew <a href="#">Conway</a>	(614) 644-3468

☒ District Office Indirect Discharge/Pretreatment Staff		
Staff Member	District Office	Telephone number
Jeff <a href="#">Lewis</a>	Central District Office	(614) 728-3852
Donna Kniss	Northeast District Office	(330) 963-1200
<a href="#">Elizabeth Wick, P.E.</a>	Northwest District Office	(419) 352-8461
Fred Snell	Southeast District Office	(740) 385-8501
Matt <a href="#">Walbridge</a>	Southwest District Office	(937) 285-6095

### **Permit To Install Contacts**

☒ Central Office Permit To Install Staff	
Staff Member	Telephone number
<a href="#">Cathy Alexander</a>	(614) 644-2021

☒ District Office Permit To Install Contacts		
Staff Member	District Office	Telephone number
Anthony Hanes	Central District Office	(614) 728-3840
Ron Bell	Northeast District Office	(330) 963-1120
Rich Blasick	Northeast District Office	(330) 963-1112
Al Rupp	Northwest District Office	(419) 352-3000
Bruce Goss	Southeast District Office	(740) 358-5238
Richard Shoemaker	Southwest District Office	(937) 285-6100

## Glossary

**Anti-backsliding:** A provision in the Federal Regulations [CWA 303(d)(4); CWA 402(c); CFR 122.44(l)] that requires a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions.

**Antidegradation:** Policies which ensure protection of water quality for a particular water body where the water quality exceeds levels necessary to protect fish and wildlife propagation and recreation on and in the water. This also includes special protection of waters designated as outstanding natural resource waters. Antidegradation plans are adopted by each state to minimize adverse effects on water.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs):** Schedules of activities, a prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practice to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

**Certifying Official:** All applications, including NOIs, must be signed as follows:

- **For a corporation:** By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Part, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- **For a partnership or sole proprietorship:** By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- **For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency:** By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall

operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

**Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR):** The form used (including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications) to report self-monitoring results by NPDES permittees. DMRs must be used by approved states as well as by EPA.

**Draft Permit:** A document prepared under 40 CFR 124.6 indicating the Director's tentative decision to issue, deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate, or reissue a permit. A notice of intent to terminate a permit, and a notice of intent to deny a permit application, as discussed in 40 CFR 124.5, are considered draft permits. A denial of a request for modification, revocation and re-issuance, or termination, as discussed in 40 CFR 124.5, is not a draft permit.

**Effluent Limitation:** Any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are discharged from point sources into waters of the United States, the waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean.

**General Permit:** An NPDES permit issued under 40 CFR 122.28 that authorizes a category of discharges under the CWA within a geographical area. A general permit is not specifically tailored for an individual discharger.

**Grab Sample:** A sample, which is taken from a waste stream on, a one-time basis without consideration of the flow rate of the waste stream and without consideration of time.

**Headwaters:** Point in waters of the U.S. where the average flow exceeds 5 cubic feet per second. The landward regulatory limit for non-tidal waters, in the absence of adjacent wetlands, is the ordinary high water mark. The ordinary high water mark is the line on the shores established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of the soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or the appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

**Indirect Discharge:** The introduction of pollutants into a municipal sewage treatment system from any nondomestic source (i.e., any industrial or commercial facility) regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the CWA.

**Industrial Sources:** Non-municipal, or industrial sources, often generates wastewater that is discharged to surface waters. The types of wastewaters generated at a facility depend on the specific activities undertaken at a particular site, and may include manufacturing or process wastewaters, cooling waters, sanitary wastewater, and stormwater runoff.



**Large Construction Activity:** As defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x), a large construction activity includes clearing, grading, and excavating resulting in a land disturbance that will disturb equal to or more than five acres of land or will disturb less than five acres of total land area but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb equal to or more than five acres. Large construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site.

**Million Gallons per Day (mgd):** A unit of flow commonly used for wastewater discharges. One mgd is equivalent to 1.547 cubic feet per second.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):** A national program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act for regulation of discharges of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. Discharges are illegal unless authorized by an NPDES permit.

**New Discharger:** Any building, structure, facility, or installation: a. From which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants; b. That did not commence the discharge of pollutants at that particular site prior to August 13, 1979; c. Which is not a new source; and d. Which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site.

**Nonpoint Source:** Any source of pollutants other than those defined as point sources.

**Point Source:** Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

**Pollutant:** Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water [40 CFR 122.2].

**Process Wastewater:** Any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with, or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

**Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW):** A treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the CWA, that is owned by the state or municipality. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW

treatment plant [40 CFR 403.3]. Privately owned treatment works, Federally owned treatment works, and other treatment plants not owned by municipalities are not considered POTWs.

**Receiving Waters:** The surface waters of the state into which point and nonpoint sources flow.

**Sanitary Sewer:** A pipe or conduit (sewer) intended to carry wastewater or water-borne wastes from homes, businesses, and industries to the POTW.

**Small Construction Activity:** Clearing, grading, and excavating resulting in a land disturbance that will disturb equal to or more than one acre and fewer than five acres of total land area but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb equal to or fewer than five acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site [40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)].

**Stormwater:** Stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage [40 CFR 122.26(b)(13)].

**Stormwater Discharge-Related Activities:** Activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater point source pollutant discharges, including excavation, site development, grading, and other surface disturbance activities; and measures to control stormwater, including the siting, construction, and operation of BMPs to control, reduce, or prevent stormwater pollution.

**Surface Waters of the State or Water Bodies:** All streams, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, marshes, wetlands or other waterways which are situated wholly or partially within the boundaries of the state, except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters. Waters defined as sewerage system, treatment works or disposal system in section 6111.01 of the Revised Code are not included.

**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL):** The sum of the individual waste load allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background. Additional information on TMDLs can be found at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/tmdl.cfm>. To determine if there is an approved or established TMDL on your project's receiving water, refer to <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp.cfm> for state and regional specific TMDL information related to the construction general permit.

**Waters of the United States:** All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. Waters of the United States include all interstate waters and intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats,

sand flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds.

**Water Quality Standards:** The rules set forth in Chapter 3745-1 of the Administrative Code establishing stream use designations and water quality criteria protective of such uses for the surface waters of the state.