DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
1199 WOODSIDE ROAD
YARDLEY, PA 19067

HIGHWAY AGENCY STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT
NJDEP General Permit No. NJG0153052
Program Interest ID #222834

MS4 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SPPP) UPDATE

DRJTBC Contract No. C-729A-3

MARCH 2006
REVISED OCTOBER 2023

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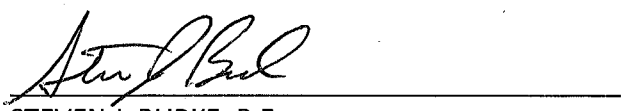
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DELAWARE RIVER
JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

HIGHWAY AGENCY STORMWATER
GENERAL PERMIT
NJPDES Permit No. NJG0153052 / PI ID No. 222834

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
SIGNATURE PAGE

"I certify that this SPPP includes all of the information and items identified in Attachment A of the Tier A Municipal Stormwater General Permit. All attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate 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 purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently submitting false information."



STEVEN J. BURKE, P.E.
ASSISANT CHIEF ENGINEER
STORMWATER PROGRAM COORDINATOR

10/4/2023
DATE

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NJPDES Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team Members

Number of team members may vary.

Completed by: *Rosario Santos, P.E.*
Title: *Consulting Engineer*
Highway Agency Name: *DRJTBC*
NJPDES #: *NJG0153966*
PI ID #: *214762*
Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA): *April 1, 2004*
Date Form Completed: *March 2006*
Date of most recent update: Oct. 2023

Stormwater Program Coordinator: Steven J. Burke, P.E.
Title: Assistant Chief Engineer
Office Phone #: (267) 394-6711
Emergency Phone #: (215) 862-7666

INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Name: Steven J. Burke, P.E.
Title: Assistant Chief Engineer
Office Phone #: (267) 394-6711
Emergency Phone #: (215) 862-7666

Name:
Title:
Office Phone #: ( )
Emergency Phone #:

OTHER SPPP TEAM MEMBERS

Other: Justin R. Bowers
Title: Financial Coordinator & Project Manager, Engineering Department
Office Phone #: (267) 394-6718
Emergency Phone #: (215) 862-7666

Other: LeVar Talley
Title: Director of Maintenance
Office Phone #: (267) 394-6750
Emergency Phone #: (215) 862-7666

Other: Richard Tate
Title: Deputy Director of Maintenance
Office Phone #: (570) 520-0462
Emergency Phone #: (215) 862-7666

Other:
Title:
Office Phone #: ( )
Emergency Phone #:

SPPP Form 2 - Revision History

Highway Agency Information

Highway Agency Name: Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission

NJPDES #: NJG 0153052 PI ID #: 222834

Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA): 04/01/2004

Date of Completion: March 2006 Date of most recent update: 10/03/2023

	Revision Date	SPC Initials	SPPP Form Changed	Reason for Revision
1.	06/2006	KMS	1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12 - 18	Minor general update.
2.	12/20/2022	SJB	All Forms	Compliance with 2020 permit requirements.
3.	10/03/2023	SJB	All Forms	Added Stormwater Permit, Corrected typos, updated stormwater maps & Training Materials
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

SPPP Form 3 - Public Involvement and Participation Including Public Notice

Website where the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) is posted online:	https://www.drjtbc.org/about/documents/other-documents
Physical Location and/or website where records of public notices, meeting dates, minutes, etc. are kept:	https://www.drjtbc.org/commission-meeting/

Describe how the permittee complies with applicable state and local public notice requirements when providing for public participation in the development and implementation of its MS4 stormwater program:

The Commission does not currently own or operate any public rest areas or service areas in the State of New Jersey. As such the Public Notice requirements of the General Permit do not apply. However, Commission meetings are open to the public. Notices of the meetings and minutes are posted on the Commission's website and advertised in newspapers. Other notices advising of upcoming events and activities are also posted on the Commission's website for public reference.

SPPP Form 4 - Public Education and Outreach

5 Point System: *Each year, Highway Agencies that own or operate rest areas and/or service areas must conduct activities related to educating the public on stormwater pollution prevention. Sample activities include posting stormwater information on their website or social media, running local ads, posting signs at green infrastructure sites, posting stormwater signs, billboards, or murals at rest/service areas, presenting a stormwater related display or materials at rest/service areas, and providing pet waste bags at rest/service areas.*

Permittees must earn at least 5 points as described in Attachment B of the permit. Describe how you are meeting the minimum 5-point requirement.

The Commission does not currently own or operate any public rest areas or service areas in the State of New Jersey. Therefore, a Public Education and Outreach program is not required to be developed. The Commission will continue to have stormwater related brochures prepared by the NJDEP and other agencies available to its employees and visitors at the administration offices of the three (3) main regions located at:

1. Southern Region: Scudder Falls (I-295) Toll Bridge
   1199 Woodside Road
   Yardley, PA 19067
2. Central Region: Easton-Phillipsburg (Rt. 22) Toll Bridge
   76 N. Broad Street
   Phillipsburg,, NJ 08865
3. Northern Region: Delaware Water Gap (I-80) Toll Bridge
   60 Delaware Avenue
   Delaware Water Gap, PA 18327

Copies of sample brochures that may be used are included in Appendix A of this report.

Records: *Indicate where public education and outreach records are maintained.*

Not applicable.

SPPP Form 5 – Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment Program

Major Development: *How does the permittee define 'major development'?*

"Major Development" is defined as:

1. New development and redevelopment projects that disturb one acre or more and are owned or operated by the Commission; and
2. All new development and redevelopment projects that are less than 1 acre that are part of a larger common plan of development that ultimately disturbs one acre or more.

Approval Process: *Describe the process for reviewing and approving major development project applications for compliance with the stormwater management rules at N.J.A.C. 7:8 et seq. Attach a flow chart if available. Provide the location of the mitigation plan (if one exists) to allow for alternative locations or designs.*

The Commission does not oversee any private development or redevelopment projects within its property limits. Any work undertaken within the Commission's property limits is conducted by the Commission as part of their facility upgrades or other capital improvements work, which is designed by their professional consultants. Professional consultants are tasked with compliance with all applicable local and State requirements and standards. The majority of the capital work undertaken is repair of existing facilities and structures.

In the event a Stormwater Management Measure is designed and constructed by the Commission as part of our capital projects, the Commission and their professional consultants will comply with applicable standards and requirements and the Design Checklist will be completed for each stormwater BMP. The stormwater BMP will also be included in the New Development List and included as part of the Commission's Annual Report.

See Appendix B for additional information.

Records: *Indicate the location of approved applications for major development projects.*

In the event a BMP is constructed, a design checklist will be prepared, and copies maintained in the SPPP. The BMP will also be listed in the New Development List for reporting in the respective Annual Report.

SPPP Form 6 – Regulatory Mechanisms

Regulatory Mechanism	Date of Adoption	Website	Entity Responsible for Enforcement
1. Pet Waste Control Permit cite IV.B.5.a.i.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2. Wildlife Feeding Control Permit cite IV.B.5.a.ii.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3. Litter Control Permit cite IV.B.5.a.iii.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Management Staff / Human Resources
4. Improper Disposal of Waste Permit cite IV.B.5.a.iv.	OP 06-06 June 2006		Management Staff / Human Resources
5. Illicit Connection Prohibition Permit cite IV.B.5.a.vii.	OP 05-06 June 2006		Management Staff / Human Resources

Records: *Indicate the location of records associated with the regulatory mechanisms above and related enforcement actions.*

The Commission does not currently own or operate any public rest areas or service areas in the State of New Jersey, and it does not have any enforceable authority over the general public. As a result, the litter control, pet waste and wildlife feeding control requirements are not applicable. However, the Improper Disposal of Waste and Illicit Connection Prohibition requirements have been issued as Operating Orders to its employees. Any actions undertaken will be recorded and maintained by the Commission's Human Resources Department.

Copies of the operating orders are included in Appendix C for additional reference.

SPPP Form 7 – Litter Pick-Up Program

Roadside Clean-up: *Describe the program and schedule for roadside clean-up of trash and debris.*

The Commission does not own or operate any rest areas or service areas in the State of New Jersey. However, the Commission has an existing litter pick-up program that services roadways and parking areas that is undertaken by facility personnel as follows:

- Southern Region: Litter pick-up is conducted on a weekly basis; receptacles at the Park and Ride is also collected. Additional litter pick-up is also scheduled as needed if excessive litter is noted during routine facility inspections.
- Central Region: Minor litter pick-up is conducted on a weekly basis; larger debris is picked-up daily. Receptacles located at the I-78 Welcome Center are also collected.
- Northern Region: Litter pick-up is conducted on a daily basis.

Litter is collected in 15-20 CY containers, and they are picked up on a weekly/bi-weekly basis as needed by contracted service agency.

Rest/Service Area Trash/Recycling Collection: *For Highway Agencies that own or operate rest/service areas, describe the program and schedule for regular collection of trash from litter and recycling receptacles at those locations.*

The Commission does not currently own or operate any public rest areas or service areas in the State of New Jersey. Litter from receptacles in parking lots and park and ride areas are conducted based on the schedule noted above for each Region.

Records: *Indicate the location of records, including the dates and amount of materials collected from roadside clean-ups.*

Invoices are submitted to the Commission by the contracted service agency and kept by the Commission's accounting department. Invoices include amounts of material collected and billed. Records for dates of clean-ups are maintained in the Commission's asset management system.

SPPP Form 8 – Street Sweeping

Street Locations: *Attach a map or describe the location of all streets and paved parking lots that are owned or operated by the permittee.*

a. *Indicate which segments of limited-access roads have storm drain inlets or discharge directly to surface water.*

b. *Indicate which segments of non-limited-access roads have storm drain inlets or discharge directly to surface water.*

c. *Indicate which segments of roads do not have storm drain inlets or do not discharge directly to surface water.*

The Commission's Stormwater Facilities/Outfall Map will outline the road segments having storm drain inlets or that discharge directly to surface water. The segments will be broken down and marked as limited-access roads and non-limited-access roads. Road segments that do not have storm drain inlets or do not discharge directly to surface water shall also be outlined.

Schedule: *Describe the sweeping schedule for all streets and paved parking lots that are owned or operated by the permittee.*

The Commission will continue to execute their existing street sweeping program, which is as follows:

- Southern Region: Approaches and solid deck bridges are swept monthly, weather dependent. The Scudder Falls Toll Bridge facility is swept on a weekly basis.
- Central Region: Approaches and solid deck bridges swept monthly, or as needed, weather dependent
- Northern Region: Approaches and solid deck bridges swept monthly, or as needed, weather dependent.

Sweepings are collected and then disposed offsite. Volume of sweepings collected are maintained.

Records: *Indicate the location of records, including sweeping dates, areas swept, number of miles swept, and total amount of materials collected each month.*

Records of amount collected, dates of sweepings and miles swept are maintained in the Commission's asset management system.

SPPP Form 9 – Herbicide Application and Roadside Vegetative Waste Management

Herbicide Application Management: *Describe the program for ensuring the proper application of herbicides. Include details about how the permittee ensures that herbicides are not washed into waters of the State and how they prevent erosion caused by de-vegetation.*

The Commission does not currently apply any herbicides at its existing parking lots, park and rides or roadways. In the event the application of herbicides is necessary:

- Application will not occur on or adjacent to inlets or on steeply sloping ground;
- Application will apply only along curb lines, highway median barriers and shoulders; and
- Any application will only apply within a 2-foot radius around structures where overgrowth is a safety hazard or where it is unsafe to mow.

Roadside Vegetative Waste Management: *Describe the program for ensuring that wood waste and yard trimmings generated by the permittee are not blown or deposited into stormwater facilities, e.g., storm drain inlets and basins.*

Wood waste and yard trimmings include the following: tree parts, brush, wood chips, leaves, untreated/unpainted lumber, and grass clippings.

The Commission does not have any existing permanent wood or yard trimming storage areas. Minor wood waste management is conducted after major storm events if necessary or as needed.

Glass clippings are cut on a weekly basis during the spring and summer seasons and left onsite in all three regions.

Brush and minor tree debris is collected and disposed offsite as needed.

SPPP Form 10 – Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations

Address of maintenance yard or ancillary operation.

A list of all Commission owned and operated maintenance yards and ancillary operations in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania is listed in the Inventory Lists prepared for each facility and are include in Appendix D of this report for additional reference. Addresses for these facilities are noted in these inventory lists.

Please note there is only 1 maintenance facility physically located in New Jersey in Phillipsburg off of Route 22.

List all materials that are exposed to stormwater which could be a source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge. Indicate what type of container the materials are in, if they are covered, what they are placed upon, and if the area is graded or contained by berms. This includes, but is not limited to, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and detergents. For example, brine, fertilizer, used oil, refuse containers, etc.

A list of all materials exposed to stormwater which may be a potential source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge is provided in the inventory lists prepared for each bridge crossing. The inventory lists can be found in Appendix D of this report.

List all machinery that is exposed to stormwater which could be a source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge.

A list of all materials exposed to stormwater which may be a potential source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge is provided in the inventory lists prepared for each bridge crossing. The inventory lists can be found in Appendix D of this report.

SPPP Form 10 – Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations (Cont'd)

Describe the procedures for cleaning spills and disposing of clean-up waste. Indicate the location of materials used for cleaning, e.g., kitty litter, sawdust, etc.

For all facilities the Commission provides speedy dry and storm drain inlet covers at various locations including vehicle maintenance bays and fueling stations for the Commission's use as needed. In the event of a spill the spilled material is collected and disposed of in specified drums. The drums are disposed offsite periodically as they are full.

For each category below, describe the best management practices in place to ensure compliance with all requirements in the permit.

a. Fueling Operations

Fueling operations are conducted in 9 locations of the Commission's facilities throughout New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These locations are identified in the inventory lists included in Appendix D of this report. These fueling sites are inspected monthly as part of the Commission's maintenance procedures. Clean up material is located onsite at all locations. Drip pans are placed under hose and pipe connections. Inlets in vicinity of these fueling areas are monitored during fueling operations and drain covers utilized as needed to prevent cross-contamination. Signs with contact information is posted; however, these are being updated as needed.

A standard operating procedure outlining these requirements has been distributed to all facilities and is included as part of Appendix E of this report for reference.

b. Discharge of Stormwater from Secondary Containment

The Commission does not have any secondary containment units.

SPPP Form 10 – Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations (Cont'd)

c. Vehicle Maintenance

Vehicle maintenance operations are conducted in 8 locations of the Commission's facilities throughout New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These locations are identified in the inventory lists included in Appendix D of this report. Any vehicle maintenance undertaken by Commission personnel is generally minor in nature and conducted indoors in the vehicle maintenance bays. Any oils or fuels removed are collected and stored in waste drums for disposal at a later date. Clean up materials are located in various locations throughout the maintenance building and the sites are inspected routinely.

A standard operating procedure outlining these requirements has been distributed to all facilities and is included as part of Appendix E of this report for reference.

d. On-Site Equipment and Vehicle Washing/Wastewater Containment

The Commission has an existing vehicle washing bay in its Phillipsburg Maintenance Building located on off Route 22 in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. All washing activities are conducted inside the maintenance building in the designated washing bay. Wash water generated is drained into the building plumbing system. All interior maintenance building storm drains have been retrofitted and redirected to discharge into the sanitary sewer system.

A standard operating procedure outlining these requirements has been distributed to all facilities and is included as part of Appendix E of this report for reference.

e. Salt and De-icing Material Storage and Handling

The Commission has 9 existing salt and de-icing material structures throughout New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These locations are identified in the inventory lists included in Appendix D of this report. Both loose salt and bagged salt are stored at these locations. Some facilities also utilize magnesium chloride or salt brine. These are stored in outdoor tanks. During winter, excess de-icing material is swept back into the storage facility within 72 hours of salting operations.

A standard operating procedure outlining these requirements has been distributed to all facilities and is included as part of Appendix E of this report for reference.

SPPP Form 10 – Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations (Cont'd)

f. Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage

Minor aggregate material is stored throughout the Commission's facilities both in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania. A list of these locations and materials stored is provided in the inventory lists included in Appendix D of this report. Please note that the Commission engages the services of contractors for various capital improvement works throughout the year. These contractors utilize Commission property to temporarily stage construction material and debris as needed. All material is removed or disposed in accordance with contract documents and the sites are restored to pre-existing conditions upon completion of all construction work.

g. Street Sweepings, Catch Basin Clean Out, and Other Material Storage

As noted in Form 8 of this report, any sweepings or catch basin clean out material collected is temporarily stored in 15-20 cy containers and disposed offsite by third party vendors/contractors.

The temporary storage containers are not stored at the Commission for more than 6 months and are leakproof and placed in areas of impervious surfaces.

h. Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management

The Commission does not have any existing permanent wood or yard trimming storage areas. Minor wood waste management is conducted after major storm events if necessary or as needed.

Glass clippings are cut on a weekly basis during the spring and summer seasons and left onsite in all three Regions.

Brush and minor tree debris is collected and disposed offsite as needed.

Records: *Indicate the location of inspection logs and tracking forms associated with this maintenance yard or ancillary operation, including documentation of conditions requiring attention and remedial actions that have been taken or planned. Documentation should include the date and time of inspection, the name of the person conducting the inspection, and relevant findings.*

All records are maintained in the Commission's asset management system. Invoices for disposal of materials are submitted and logged by the Commission accounting department.

SPPP Form 11 – Storm Drain Inlets

Inspections: *Describe the program and frequency of inspections, cleaning, and maintenance of storm drain inlets that are owned or operated by the permittee.*

The Commission will continue its existing storm drain inlet inspection program in all three Regions as follows:

Southern/Central/Northern Regions: All storm drain inlets shall be inspected and cleaned annually if necessary; problem areas shall be done more frequently as needed.

Design and Retrofitting: *Describe how the permittee ensures that the current design standards for storm drain inlets (specified in permit Attachment C) are incorporated in development projects. Also describe how the permittee ensures that retrofitting of storm drain inlets is completed when required.*

All development or redevelopment projects within the Commission's property limits are done by the Commission as part of facility upgrades or replacement. As such any design work associated with such projects are handled by the Commission and their professional representatives. The design work is required to comply with all local and State regulations including the design standards for storm drain inlets. This is confirmed during the design review process. A copy of the design standards is included in Appendix B of this report.

Labeling: *Describe the inspection and label maintenance plan on storm drain inlets that do not have permanent wording cast into the design.*

Commission storm drain inlets have been labeled as part of prior permit requirements. Storm drain inlets are visually inspected on an annual basis in all three Regions and any necessary replacement or repair work noted is reported back to the Maintenance Department and scheduled/completed accordingly.

Records: *Indicate the location of records that include storm drain inlet locations, inspection dates, observations, and maintenance/repairs performed, if applicable.*

Records of storm drain inlet inspections including locations, dates and work completed is maintained in the Commission's asset management system.

SPPP Form 12 – Catch Basins

Inspections: *Describe the program for inspections of catch basins that are owned or operated by the permittee.*

The Commission will continue its existing catch basin inspection program in all three Regions as follows:

Southern/Central/Northern Regions: All catch basins shall be inspected and cleaned annually if necessary; problem areas shall be done more frequently as needed.

Cleaning and Maintenance: *Describe when a catch basin must be cleaned. The program must include procedures for cleaning and shall be implemented as frequently as necessary to ensure, at a minimum, that sediment, trash, or other debris is removed as necessary to control it from entering the waters of the State, to eliminate recurring problems and maintain proper function.*

Catch basins are cleaned based on visual observations reported during inspection of the catch basins. Though not required by its permit, the Commission separates any recyclables found in the debris collected from the catch basins inspected and cleaned. All non-recyclable debris is stored as needed in the Commission's existing sweepings containers and then disposed offsite.

Records: *Indicate the location of records that include catch basin locations, inspection dates, observations, amount of materials collected in wet tons and maintenance/repairs performed, if applicable.*

Records of the amount collected, and the date cleanings occurred is maintained in the Commission's asset management system. Invoices from the third-party disposal sites are also maintained by the Commission accounting department.

SPPP Form 13 – Employee Training

Topic	Frequency	Office/Entity Responsible for Training
1. Maintenance Yard/Ancillary Operations	Annually	Safety and Training Department
2. Stormwater Facility Maintenance	Annually	Safety and Training Department
3. SPPP Training & Recordkeeping	Annually	Safety and Training Department
4. Street Sweeping	Annually	Safety and Training Department
5. Illicit Connections & Outfall Mapping	Annually	Safety and Training Department
6. Outfall Stream Scouring	Annually	Safety and Training Department
7. Waste Disposal Education	Annually	Safety and Training Department
8. Regulatory Mechanisms	Annually	Safety and Training Department
9. Construction Activity/Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment	Annually	Safety and Training Department

Personnel Required to Attend (All Regions)		
Maintenance Personnel: Topics 1 through 9; Annual Basis	**Management Personnel:** Topics 1 through 9; Annual Basis	**Engineering Personnel:** Topics 3, 6 and 9; Annual Basis

Records: *Indicate the location of associated training sign in sheets, dates, and agendas or description for each topic for employee training.*

Records of the dates the training occurred and who attended shall be maintained by the Safety and Training Department. Copies of the sign-in sheets and presentation is included in Appendix F of this report.

Stormwater Management Reviewer Training: *Indicate the names of all individuals who review the stormwater management design for development and redevelopment projects on behalf of the permittee. Indicate the dates on which these individuals attended the required NJDEP training course.*

The Commission does not oversee any private development or redevelopment projects. Any work undertaken within the Commission's property limits is conducted by the Commission as part of facility upgrades or other capital improvements work, which is designed by their professional consultants.

SPPP Form 14 – Mapping Outfall Pipes and Stormwater Facilities

Mapping Outfall Pipes: *Attach an image or provide a link to a map of the outfall pipes owned or operated by the permittee, showing the location of the end of all MS4 outfall pipes (in tidal and non-tidal receiving waters) owned or operated by the permittee which discharge to a surface water body. Include the location and name of all surface water bodies receiving discharges from those outfall pipes.*

The Commission has an existing Outfall Map at all their bridge crossings. See Appendix G for copies of each map. These maps have been updated to also include stormwater facilities and outline roadway sweeping limits.

Outfalls have been located using GPS technology and mapped on current aerial mapping showing adjacent water bodies and roadways. Each outfall has been given a unique alpha-numeric identifier. The Outfall Map is periodically reviewed and updated as needed in the event existing outfalls are eliminated or new outfalls constructed.

Mapping Stormwater Facilities: *Attach an image or provide a link to a map of the stormwater facilities owned or operated by the permittee. Include the property boundaries of the Highway Agency maintenance yards, ancillary operations, rest areas, and service areas as well as an annotated map of roadways and thoroughfares owned or operated by the permittee. The map shall include the location and type of each stormwater facility, e.g., outfalls, inlets (constructed after Jan 1, 2020), basins, subsurface infiltration/detention systems, MTDs, green infrastructure, etc.*

The Commission has prepared a Stormwater Facilities Map for Commission owned structures and buildings at each of their bridge crossings. See Appendix G for copies of each map. These features have been included in the Commission's existing outfall maps along with outlines of roadway sweeping limits.

Facility boundary areas have been highlighted and stormwater BMPs have been identified where applicable. The map will be periodically reviewed and updated as needed.

SPPP Form 15 – Outfall Pipe Inspections

Inspection Schedule: *Describe the frequency and the program in place for inspecting outfall pipes owned or operated by the permittee.*

The Commission shall continue its existing outfall inspection program which includes a visual inspection of all its outfalls once every 5 years for signs of dry weather flow.

Stream Scouring: *Describe the program in place to detect, investigate and control localized stream scouring from stormwater outfall pipes.*

The Commission and their professional consultants, if necessary, will conduct inspection of their outfalls for evidence of stream bank scouring and/or erosion as part of their 5-year outfall inspection program. Areas identified with sources of scouring will be reported to the Director of Maintenance and Stormwater Coordinator for additional evaluation and determination of priority, contributing source of the stormwater, and potential corrective actions. If feasible, evaluations will be completed within 3 months of scouring identification and repairs completed within 1-year of identification. Schedules will be prepared and maintained by the Commission for those areas where additional time is required to access and complete the necessary repairs. See Appendix H for additional information.

Illicit Discharges: *Describe the program in place for conducting visual dry weather inspections of outfall pipes that are owned or operated by the permittee.*

The Commission and their professional consultants, if necessary, will continue to conduct isnepction of each outfall for signs of dry weather flow as part of their 5-year outfall inspection program. An inspection form will be prepared for each outfall. Outfalls that are found to have a dry weather flow or evidence of an intermittent non-stormwater flow will be re-inspected. If an illicit connection is identified and located, the responsible party will be notified and the connection will be eliminated. Commission personnel and/or its representatives will locate illicit connections when necessary; however, if after three investigation attempts, the illicit connection is not found, a Closeout Investigation Form will be prepared and submitted along with the Commission's Annual Inspection and Recertification Report. Additional details is provided in Appendix I of this report.

Records: *Indicate the location of all records related to outfall pipe inspection, including the location, inspection date, inspector name, findings, preventative and corrective maintenance performed.*

Records of all inspections undertaken will be maintained by the Maintenance Department utilizing where feasible Department issued inspection forms. Copies of these forms are included in Appendix I of this report.

SPPP Form 16 – Stormwater Facilities Inspection and Maintenance

Inspections: *Describe the program in place to inspect, clean, and maintain the stormwater facilities that are owned or operated by the permittee.*

The Commission has one stormwater facility in New Jersey. This existing stormwater facility, a detention basin, is located in its Trenton-Morrisville facility. The Commission also has ten (10) existing stormwater BMPs in Pennsylvania; five (5) in its Scudder Falls facility, one (1) in its New Hope-Lambertville facility, one (1) in its I-78 facility, one (1) in its Delaware Water Gap facility and two (2) below ground detention basins at Langhorne.

Preventative and corrective maintenance shall be performed to maintain the function of the above ground facilities, including, but not limited to, repairs or replacement to the structure; removal of sediment, debris, or trash; restoration of eroded areas; fence repair or replacement; and restoration of vegetation based.

Additional detail for the inspection and preventative and corrective maintenance actions to be undertaken for the detention basins, as well as detailed inspection and maintenance requirements for all other BMPs can be found in Appendix J of this report

A listing of the facilities are as follows:

Facility	NJ State Plane Coordinates	Lat/Long
Trenton-Morrisville Stormwater Detention Basin	417835.866, 501582.644 Feet	40.210423, -74.765886
New Hope- Lambertville Detention Basin	364538.433, 562691.236 Feet	40.377334, -74.957948
I-78 Detention Basin	299215.805 672214.059 Feet	40.676892, -75.195428
Scudder Falls (SF) Detention Basin C	392683.034, 517943.750 Feet	40.254910, -74.856316
SF -Detention Basin D	392998.198, 518131.884 Feet	40.255474, -74.855362
SF- Infiltration Basin F	393147.627, 517685.376 Feet	40.254060, -74.854839

SPPP Form 16 – Stormwater Facilities Inspection and Maintenance (Continued)

Inspections: *Describe the program in place to inspect, clean, and maintain the stormwater facilities that are owned or operated by the permittee.*

Facility	NJ State Plane Coordinates	Lat/Long
SF- Underground Detention	393471.772, 518637.566 Feet	40.256715, -74.853427
SF- UG Infiltration Basin	393376.242, 518428.419 Feet	40.256149, -74.853832
Delaware Water Gap Rain Garden	315961.993, 783390.012 Feet	40.982285, -75.138163
Langhorne Underground Detention	382644.964, 496,275.800 Feet	40.195220, -74.892051
Langhorne Underground Detention	382895.919, 495925.414 Feet	40.194288, -74.891050

Records: *Indicate the location of records related to stormwater facilities that are owned or operated by the permittee. Records must include the type of stormwater facility, location, inspection date, inspector name, findings, preventative and corrective maintenance performed.*

The Commission's Maintenance Department shall be responsible for the routine maintenance of the detention basin and any other Stormwater Management Measures. A detailed log of all preventative and corrective maintenance undertaken shall be kept as part of their daily work logs and include a record of all inspections and copies of maintenance-related work orders.

SPPP Form 17 – Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Information

Identification: *List the names of the adopted TMDLs, parameters addressed, and the affected water bodies associated with any segment of surface water wholly or partially within or bordering all maintenance yards, rest areas, service area properties, and new major development projects as defined by the permittee's stormwater program.*

A listing of the adopted TMDLs, parameters addressed and affected water bodies within the service area limits of the Commission is included in Appendix K of this report.

Strategies: *Describe how the permittee uses TMDL information to prioritize stormwater facilities maintenance projects and to address specific sources of stormwater pollutants.*

Based on a review of the referenced TMDL reports outlined in Appendix K of this report, TMDL parameters identified in water bodies adjacent to Commission owned and operated facilities throughout the New Jersey and Pennsylvania border limits include Fecal Coliform, Mercury and Total Phosphorus. Implementation recommendations were reviewed, and the Commission will continue to comply with implementation of their Phase II Stormwater Program, including issuance of operating orders for applicable regulatory mechanisms.

The Commission will also continue to actively inspect and clean their stormwater infrastructure as outlined in the street sweeping, catch basin cleaning and outfall inspection requirements of their MS4 permit and meet or exceed the minimum annual requirements where necessary. Though the Commission does not own or operate any rest or service areas; educational material will be made available at all 3 main Region offices for the general public's reference.

SPPP Form 18 – Additional Measures and Optional Measures

Additional Measures: *Describe any Best Management Practice(s) and the related measurable goal or numeric effluent limitations that are expressly required by the Department to be included in the permittee's stormwater program by a TMDL.*

There are no additional measures necessary at this time at the Commission's New Jersey facilities.

Optional Measures: *Describe any Best Management Practice(s) the permittee has developed that extend beyond the requirements of the permit that prevents or reduces water pollution.*

There are no optional measures being undertaken by the Commission's at this time in their New Jersey facilities.

SPPP Form 19 – Shared or Contracted Services

Arrangements: *List the permit conditions that are satisfied through a shared or contracted service where an entity other than the permittee is implementing BMP(s) or control measure(s) on behalf of the permittee. Include the name of the responsible entity and describe the arrangements in place.*

Not Applicable – The Commission does not share the services associated with the Stormwater Permit with any other entity. A small portion of the permit requirements including the preparation of this SPPP, as well as outfall inspection work and mapping is contracted by the Commission to various professional consultants on an as needed basis and varies from year to year. All other permit work is completed by the Commission.

Records: *The permittee is responsible for maintaining the appropriate documentation related to permit conditions, including those satisfied through shared services, in the SPPP and on the Annual Report and Certification. Indicate the physical location of the written agreements and records.*

Not applicable as there are no shared services.

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

SAMPLE NJDEP EDUCATIONAL BROCHURES

Tip Card Download Link: https://nj.gov/dep/cleanwaternj/tipcards.html

Outreach Material Download Link: https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/msrp_outreach_material.htm

IF YOU DON'T

PICK UP AFTER YOUR PET,

IT MIGHT AS WELL

POOP IN THE RIVER.



Rain washes pollutants into storm drains which flows directly into our streams, lakes, rivers and the ocean.
So what can you do?

CLEAN WATER
It's Up to You New Jersey

www.cleanwaterNJ.org

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM WITH PET WASTE?

Rain can wash pet waste that sits on a lawn or unpaved surface into storm drains, ultimately ending up in our lakes, rivers and the ocean. Pet waste contains coliform bacteria and other pollutants that can make people sick, and often cause beach closures on lakes or the ocean. Coliform bacteria can contaminate shellfish, which causes people to get very sick when they are eaten. Bacteria from pet waste can also pollute your drinking water, as well as kill fish, wildlife and plants. Pet waste is not only a health hazard but also a nuisance in our neighborhoods.

YOU CAN HELP!

- Use newspaper, plastic bags, or a pooper-scooper to pick up the waste when you walk your pet.
- Properly dispose of pet waste into the trash or toilet. (Do NOT dispose of newspaper or plastic bags in the toilet.)
- Do not dispose of pet waste in storm drains.

WHY SHOULD YOU CARE ABOUT CLEAN WATER?

Stormwater pollution is one of the greatest threats to New Jersey's clean water supply. Clean water provides access to safe drinking water, a place for recreation, commercial opportunities, healthy wildlife habitats, and adds beauty to our landscape. Rain washes pollution from streets, parking lots, and lawns into storm drains, then directly to our streams, rivers, lakes and the ocean.

Did you know more than 60 percent of water pollution comes from things like motor oil, fertilizers, pet waste, and detergents? By sharing the responsibility and making small, easy changes in our daily lives, we can keep common pollutants out of stormwater.

CLEAN WATER
It's Up to You New Jersey

www.cleanwaterNJ.org

Thanks to the Washington State Department of Ecology, King County, and the cities of Bellevue, Seattle and Tacoma.



STORMWATER POLLUTION: WHAT DO YOU THINK?

- You may think littering is not big deal (it is).
- You may think that whatever runs into the storm drains gets treated before it reaches local rivers and streams (it doesn't).
- You may think motor oil and other hazardous materials don't harm the water (they do).

Pollution seeps into the ground and is carried by stormwater (rain and snow) directly to our drinking water, streams, lakes and oceans. Contaminated stormwater is the #1 cause of water pollution in New Jersey. Simple things, like proper clean-up after oneself and careful use of chemicals in the home, office and yard, are helpful ways for businesses and residents to protect the water.

The Commission has Operation Orders aimed at reducing pollution from litter, fertilizer, oil, pesticides, detergents, animal waste, grass clippings and other debris. For details, see www.drjtbc.org/about/doucments/other-documents. Thank you for keeping them in mind and doing your share.

Clean Water NJ



NJ DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

www.nj.gov/dep/dwq

www.cleanwaternj.org

What is Nonpoint Source Pollution?

Nonpoint Source Pollution, or people pollution, is a contamination of our ground water, waterways, and ocean that results from everyday activities such as fertilizing the lawn, walking pets, changing motor oil and littering. With each rainfall, pollutants generated by these activities are washed into storm drains that flow into our waterways and ocean. They also can soak into the ground contaminating the ground water below.

Each one of us, whether we know it or not, contributes to nonpoint source pollution through our daily activities. As a result, nonpoint source pollution is the BIGGEST threat to many of our ponds, creeks, lakes, wells, streams, rivers and bays, our ground water and the ocean.

The collective impact of nonpoint source pollution threatens aquatic and marine life, recreational water activities, the fishing industry, tourism and our precious drinking water resources. Ultimately, the cost becomes the burden of every New Jersey resident.

But there's good news - in our everyday activities we can stop nonpoint source pollution and keep our environment clean. Simple changes in YOUR daily lifestyle can make a tremendous difference in the quality of New Jersey's water resources. Here are just a few ways you can reduce nonpoint source pollution.

LITTER: Place litter, including cigarette butts and fast food containers, in trash receptacles. Never throw litter in streets or down storm drains. Recycle as much as possible.

FERTILIZERS: Fertilizers contain nitrates and phosphates that, in abundance, cause blooms of algae that can lead to fish kills. Avoid the overuse of fertilizers and do not apply them before a heavy rainfall.

PESTICIDES: Many household products made to exterminate pests also are toxic to humans, animals, aquatic organisms and plants. Use alternatives whenever possible. If you do use a pesticide, follow the label directions carefully.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS: Many common household products (paint thinners, moth balls, drain and oven cleaners, to name a few) contain toxic ingredients. When improperly used or discarded, these products are a threat to public health and the environment. Do not discard with the regular household trash. Use natural and less toxic alternatives whenever possible. Contact your County Solid Waste Management Office for information regarding household hazardous waste collection in your area.

MOTOR OIL: Used motor oil contains toxic chemicals that are harmful to animals, humans and fish. Do not dump used motor oil down storm drains or on the ground. Recycle all used motor oil by taking it to a local public or private recycling center.

CAR WASHING: Wash your car only when necessary. Consider using a commercial car wash that recycles its wash water. Like fertilizers, many car detergents contain phosphate. If you wash your car at home, use a non-phosphate detergent.

PET WASTE: Animal wastes contain bacteria and viruses that can contaminate shellfish and cause the closing of bathing beaches. Pet owners should use newspaper, bags or scoopers to pick up after pets and dispose of wastes in the garbage or toilet.

SEPTIC SYSTEMS: An improperly working septic system can contaminate ground water and create public health problems. Avoid adding unnecessary grease, household hazardous products and solids to your septic system. Inspect your tank annually and pump it out every three to five years depending on its use.

BOAT DISCHARGES: Dumping boat sewage overboard introduces bacteria and viruses into the water. Boat owners should always use marine sanitation devices and pump-out facilities at marinas.

As you can see, these suggestions are simple and easy to apply to your daily lifestyle. Making your commitment to change at least one habit can result in benefits that will be shared by all of us and add to the health and beauty of New Jersey's water resources.

IF YOU WASH

YOUR CAR IN THE DRIVEWAY,

YOU MIGHT AS WELL WASH IT

IN THE LAKE.



Rain washes pollutants into storm drains which flows directly into our streams, lakes, rivers and the ocean.
So what can you do?

CLEAN WATER
It's Up to You New Jersey

www.cleanwaterNJ.org

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM WITH WASHING YOUR CAR?

Washing your car on a paved surface can allow the soapy wash water and other pollutants, like oil and grease, to run off into a storm drain. Most soap contains phosphates and other chemicals that, in large amounts can contaminate your drinking water, as well as kill fish, wildlife and plants. The soap, together with the dirt and oil washed from your car, flows into nearby storm drains, which flows directly into lakes, rivers and the ocean. The phosphates from the soap can cause excess algae to grow, which can be harmful to the water quality.

YOU CAN HELP!

- Take your car to a car washing facility, rather than washing it yourself. Commercial car washes treat and recycle the water.
- If you can't get to a car washing facility, wash your car on an unpaved surface and use biodegradable soap.
- Organize a Car Wash Fundraiser for a local organization. Visit **www.cleanwaterNJ.org** to learn how.

WHY SHOULD YOU CARE ABOUT CLEAN WATER?

Stormwater pollution is one of the greatest threats to New Jersey's clean water supply. Clean water provides access to safe drinking water, places for recreation, commercial opportunities, healthy wildlife habitats, and adds beauty to our landscape. Rain washes pollution from streets, parking lots, and lawns into storm drains, then directly to our streams, rivers, lakes and oceans.

Did you know more than 60 percent of water pollution comes from things like motor oil, fertilizers, pet waste, and detergents? By sharing the responsibility and making small, easy changes in our daily lives, we can keep common pollutants out of stormwater.

CLEAN WATER
It's Up to You New Jersey

www.cleanwaterNJ.org

Thanks to the Washington State Department of Ecology, King County, and the cities of Bellevue, Seattle and Tacoma.

IF YOU USE TOO MUCH

FERTILIZER ON YOUR LAWN,

YOU MIGHT AS WELL

FERTILIZE THE STREAM.



Rain washes pollutants into storm drains which flows directly into our streams, lakes, rivers and the ocean.
So what can you do?

CLEAN WATER
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www.cleanwaterNJ.org

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM WITH FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES?

Fertilizers help plants grow by adding nutrients to the soil. Pesticides (including herbicides) are any toxic substances used to kill insects, animals or plants. If fertilizers or pesticides are improperly applied, they can wash off your lawn or garden into storm drains and directly to our lakes, rivers, and the ocean. These chemicals can contaminate your drinking water, as well as kill fish, wildlife and plants. Too much fertilizer washing into a lake can cause algae to bloom in lakes, which will affect swimming, fishing and boating.

YOU CAN HELP!

- Test your soil at your County's Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension office, or buy a self-test kit.
- Use natural, slow-release nitrogen, or low phosphorus fertilizers.
- Look into natural alternatives to fertilizers and pesticides, such as integrated pest management (IPM).
- If you need to use fertilizers or pesticides, follow the instructions on the label on how to correctly apply.
- Do not apply fertilizers or pesticides before it rains. This will not allow the fertilizers or pesticides to penetrate through the soil.
- Use drought-resistant native plants in gardens; they require less fertilizer and less water.
- Use a mulching mower instead of bagging grass clippings.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION NEW JERSEY

Thanks to the Washington State Department of Ecology, King County, and the cities of Bellevue, Seattle and Tacoma.

IF YOU LITTER

IN THE STREET,

YOU MIGHT AS WELL

LITTER IN THE RIVER.



Rain washes pollutants into storm drains and directly into our lakes, rivers and the ocean. So what can you do?

CLEAN WATER

It's Up to You New Jersey

www.cleanwaterNJ.org

IF YOUR CAR LEAKS

OIL IN THE DRIVEWAY,

YOU MIGHT AS WELL

LET IT LEAK IN THE OCEAN.



Rain washes pollutants into storm drains which flows directly into our streams, lakes, rivers and the ocean.
So what can you do?

CLEAN WATER
It's Up to You New Jersey

www.cleanwaterNJ.org

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM WITH MOTOR OIL?

Oil does not dissolve in water. When motor oil runs into storm drains either from changing your car's oil or from leaky cars, it goes directly to our lakes, rivers and the ocean. Oil and other petroleum products are toxic and can contaminate your drinking water, as well as kill fish, wildlife and plants. Did you know that one pint of oil can make a slick larger than a football field? Used motor oil is the largest single source of all oil pollution in lakes, streams and rivers. Americans spill 180 million gallons of used oil each year into our waters.

YOU CAN HELP!

- Keep your car well maintained.
- Regularly check your car for leaks and schedule tune-ups. If you find leaks or drips, have your car repaired.
- Take your car to a service center to the change oil.
- If you do change your own oil, do it in a garage, never on the street. Use a self-contained oil pan and discard the oil at a local service center for recycling.
- NEVER discard oil, gas, or antifreeze into a storm drain.
- If you spill hazardous fluids, contain it immediately with rags and cat litter. Clean up the spill and properly dispose of the waste.

WHY SHOULD YOU CARE ABOUT CLEAN WATER?

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION NEW JERSEY

Thanks to the Washington State Department of Ecology, King County, and the cities of Bellevue, Seattle and Tacoma.

DRJTBC

PET WASTE AND WATER POLLUTION



The Commission has issued an Operating Order that requires immediate and proper disposal of solid pet waste deposited on any property not owned or possessed by the pet owner or keeper.

Pet waste is carried by rain, melting snow, and ice to storm drains that empty into rivers, lakes, and the ocean. It also reaches reservoirs which supply much of the drinking water in New Jersey.

Pollution due to pet waste negatively impacts swimming, boating and fishing in these water bodies.

Pet waste contains microorganisms that can cause bacterial diseases, roundworms and parasitic infections.

In addition, pet waste contains harmful levels of nutrients which promote excessive algae and plant growth. This can rob the waterbody of oxygen, potentially killing all aquatic life in the area. Such nutrient pollution also causes waters to become cloudy and green.

Proper Pet Waste Disposal

Flush it down the toilet.

But do not flush bags, debris, or nonbiodegradable items

OR

Put it in the trash.

THANK YOU FOR DOING YOUR PART TO KEEP NEW JERSEY'S WATERS CLEAN



For More Info

- See the Pet Waste Operating Order
- NJDEP Municipal Stormwater Regulation https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/msrp_home.htm
- EPA- Polluted Runoff: Nonpoint Source Pollution https://www.epa.gov/nps

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX B

NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
(N.J.A.C. 7:8)

POST-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM DESIGN CHECKLIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS

NEW DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST

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N.J.A.C. 7:8
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
Statutory Authority: N.J.S.A. 12:5-3, 13:1D-1 et seq., 13:9A-1 et seq., 13:19-1 et seq., 40:55D-93 to 99, 58:4-1 et seq., 58:10A-1 et seq., 58:11A-1 et seq. and 58:16A-50 et seq.

Date last amended: March 2, 2020

For regulatory history and effective dates see the New Jersey Administrative Code

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SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

7:8-1.1 Scope and purpose

(a) This chapter establishes general requirements for stormwater management plans and stormwater control ordinances, as well as content requirements and procedures for the adoption and implementation of regional stormwater management plans and municipal stormwater management plans under the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.; the Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq.: the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.; and the Flood Hazard Area Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50 et seq.; and implementing rules.

(b) This chapter establishes design and performance standards for stormwater management measures required by rules pursuant to the Flood Hazard Area Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50 et seq.; the Coastal Area Facility Review Act, N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq.; the Wetlands Act of 1970, N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq.; the Waterfront Development Law, N.J.S.A. 12:5-3; the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act, N.J.S.A. 13:9B-1 et seq.; and the Dam Safety Act, N.J.S.A. 58:4-1 et seq.

(c) This chapter establishes safety standards for stormwater management basins pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-95.1.

7:8-1.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"CAFRA Planning Map" means the geographic depiction of the boundaries for Coastal Planning Areas, CAFRA Centers, CAFRA Cores and CAFRA Nodes pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7E-5B.3.

"CAFRA Centers, Cores or Nodes" means those areas within boundaries accepted by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8E-5B.

“Community basin” means an infiltration basin, sand filter designed to infiltrate, standard constructed wetland, or wet pond, established in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.2(c)14, that is designed and constructed in accordance with the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, or an alternate design, approved in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(g), for an infiltration basin, sand filter designed to infiltrate, standard constructed wetland, or wet pond and that complies with the requirements of this chapter.

"Compaction" means the increase in soil bulk density.

“Contributory drainage area” means the area from which stormwater runoff drains to a stormwater management measure, not including the area of the stormwater management measure itself.

"Core" means a pedestrian-oriented area of commercial and civic uses serving the surrounding municipality, generally including housing and access to public transportation.

"County review agency" means an agency designated by the County Board of Chosen Freeholders to review municipal stormwater management plans and implementing ordinance(s). The county review agency may either be:

1. A county planning agency; or
2. A county water resources association created under N.J.S.A. 58:16A-55.5, if the ordinance or resolution delegates authority to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove municipal stormwater management plans and implementing ordinances.

"Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.

"Designated Center" means a State Development and Redevelopment Plan Center as designated by the State Planning Commission such as urban, regional, town, village, or hamlet.

"Design engineer" means a person professionally qualified and duly licensed in New Jersey to perform engineering services that may include, but not necessarily be limited to, development of project requirements, creation and development of project design and preparation of drawings and specifications.

"Development" means the division of a parcel of land into two or more parcels, the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation or enlargement of any building or structure, any mining excavation or landfill, and any use or change in the use of any building or other structure, or land or extension of use of land, for which permission is required under the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.

In the case of development on agricultural land, development means: any activity that requires a State permit; any activity reviewed by the County Agricultural Boards (CAB) and the State Agricultural Development Committee (SADC), and municipal review of any activity not exempted by the Right to Farm Act, N.J.S.A. 4:1C-1 et seq.

“Disturbance” means the placement or reconstruction of impervious surface or motor vehicle surface, or exposure and/or movement of soil or bedrock or clearing, cutting, or removing of vegetation. Milling and repaving is not considered disturbance for the purposes of this definition.

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"Drainage area" means a geographic area within which stormwater runoff, sediments, or dissolved materials drain to a particular receiving waterbody or to a particular point along a receiving waterbody.

"Environmentally constrained area" means the following areas where the physical alteration of the land is in some way restricted, either through regulation, easement, deed restriction or ownership such as: wetlands, floodplains, threatened and endangered species sites or designated habitats, and parks and preserves. Habitats of endangered or threatened species are identified using the Department's Landscape Project as approved by the Department's Endangered and Nongame Species Program.

"Environmentally critical area" means an area or feature which is of significant environmental value, including, but not limited to: stream corridors; natural heritage priority sites; habitats of endangered or threatened species; large areas of contiguous open space or upland forest; steep slopes; and well head protection and groundwater recharge areas. Habitats of endangered or threatened species are identified using the Department's Landscape Project as approved by the Department's Endangered and Nongame Species Program.

"Empowerment Neighborhoods" means neighborhoods designated by the Urban Coordinating Council "in consultation and conjunction with" the New Jersey Redevelopment Authority pursuant to N.J.S.A. 55:19-69.

"Erosion" means the detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice or gravity.

“Green infrastructure” means a stormwater management measure that manages stormwater close to its source by:

1. Treating stormwater runoff through infiltration into subsoil;
2. Treating stormwater runoff through filtration by vegetation or soil; or
3. Storing stormwater runoff for reuse.

"HUC 14" or "hydrologic unit code 14" means an area within which water drains to a particular receiving surface water body, also known as a subwatershed, which is identified by a 14-digit hydrologic unit boundary designation, delineated within New Jersey by the United States Geological Survey.

"Impervious surface" means a surface that has been covered with a layer of material so that it is highly resistant to infiltration by water.

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"Infiltration" is the process by which water seeps into the soil from precipitation.

"Lead planning agency" means one or more public entities having stormwater management planning authority designated by the regional stormwater management planning committee pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.2, that serves as the primary representative of the committee.

"Major development" means an individual "development," as well as multiple developments that individually or collectively result in:

1. The disturbance of one or more acres of land since February 2, 2004;
2. The creation of one-quarter acre or more of "regulated impervious surface" since February 2, 2004;
3. The creation of one-quarter acre or more of "regulated motor vehicle surface" since March 2, 2021; or
4. A combination of 2 and 3 above that totals an area of one-quarter acre or more. The same surface shall not be counted twice when determining if the combination area equals one-quarter acre or more.

Major development includes all developments that are part of a common plan of development or sale (for example, phased residential development) that collectively or individually meet any one or more of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, or 4 above. Projects undertaken by any government agency that otherwise meet the definition of "major development" but which do not require approval under the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq., are also considered "major development."

"Motor vehicle" means land vehicles propelled other than by muscular power, such as automobiles, motorcycles, autocycles, and low speed vehicles. For the purposes of this definition, motor vehicle does not include farm equipment, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, motorized wheelchairs, go-carts, gas buggies, golf carts, ski-slope grooming machines, or vehicles that run only on rails or tracks.

"Motor vehicle surface" means any pervious or impervious surface that is intended to be used by "motor vehicles" and/or aircraft, and is directly exposed to precipitation including, but not limited to, driveways, parking areas, parking garages, roads, racetracks, and runways.

"Municipality" means any city, borough, town, township, or village.

"New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual" or "BMP Manual" means the manual maintained by the Department providing, in part, design specifications, removal rates, calculation methods, and soil testing procedures approved by the Department as being capable of contributing to the achievement of the stormwater management standards specified in this chapter. The manual is periodically amended by the Department

as necessary to provide design specifications on additional best management practices and new information on already included practices reflecting the best available current information regarding the particular practice and the Department's determination as to the ability of that best management practice to contribute to compliance with the standards contained in this chapter. Alternative stormwater management measures, removal rates, or calculation methods may be utilized, subject to any limitations specified in this chapter, provided the design engineer demonstrates to the review agency, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(g), that the proposed measure and its design will contribute to achievement of the design and performance standards established by this chapter.

"Node" means an area designated by the State Planning Commission concentrating facilities and activities which are not organized in a compact form.

"Nutrient" means a chemical element or compound, such as nitrogen or phosphorus, which is essential to and promotes the development of organisms.

"Person" means any individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, political subdivision of this State and any state, interstate or Federal agency.

"Pollutant" means any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, refuse, oil, grease, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, medical wastes, radioactive substance (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 2011 et seq.)), thermal waste, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, industrial, municipal, agricultural, and construction waste or runoff or other residue discharged directly or indirectly to the land, groundwaters or surface waters of the State, or to a domestic treatment works. "Pollutant" includes both hazardous and nonhazardous pollutants.

"Recharge" means the amount of water from precipitation that infiltrates into the ground and is not evapotranspired.

"Regulated impervious surface" means any of the following, alone or in combination:

1. A net increase of impervious surface;
2. The total area of impervious surface collected by a new stormwater conveyance system (for the purpose of this definition, a "new stormwater conveyance system" is a stormwater conveyance system that is constructed where one did not exist immediately prior to its construction or an existing system for which a new discharge location is created);
3. The total area of impervious surface proposed to be newly collected by an existing stormwater conveyance system; and/or
4. The total area of impervious surface collected by an existing stormwater conveyance

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system where the capacity of that conveyance system is increased.

"Regulated motor vehicle surface" means any of the following, alone or in combination:

1. A net increase in motor vehicle surface; and/or
2. The total area of motor vehicle surface that is currently receiving water quality treatment either by vegetation or soil, by an existing stormwater management measure, or by treatment at a wastewater treatment plant, where the water quality treatment will be modified or removed.

"Sediment" means solid material, mineral or organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water or gravity as a product of erosion.

"Site" means the lot or lots upon which a major development is to occur or has occurred.

"Soil" means all unconsolidated mineral and organic material of any origin.

"State Development and Redevelopment Plan Metropolitan Planning Area (PA1)" means an area delineated on the State Plan Policy Map and adopted by the State Planning Commission that is intended to be the focus for much of the State's future redevelopment and revitalization efforts.

"State Plan Policy Map" is defined as the geographic application of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan's goals and Statewide policies, and the official map of these goals and policies.

"Stormwater" means water resulting from precipitation (including rain and snow) that runs off the land's surface, is transmitted to the subsurface, or is captured by separate storm sewers or other sewage or drainage facilities or conveyed by snow removal equipment.

"Stormwater runoff" means water flow on the surface of the ground or in storm sewers, resulting from precipitation.

"Stormwater management basin" means an excavation or embankment and related areas designed to retain stormwater runoff. A stormwater management basin may either be normally dry (that is, a detention basin or infiltration basin), retain water in a permanent pool (a retention basin), or be planted mainly with wetland vegetation (most constructed stormwater wetlands).

"Stormwater management measure" means any practice, technology, process, program, or other method intended to control or reduce stormwater runoff and associated pollutants, or to induce or control the infiltration or groundwater recharge of stormwater or to eliminate illicit or illegal nonstormwater discharges into stormwater conveyances.

"Stormwater management planning agency" means a public body authorized by legislation to prepare stormwater management plans.

"Stormwater management planning area" means the geographic area for which a stormwater management planning agency is authorized to prepare stormwater management plans, or a specific portion of that area identified in a stormwater management plan prepared by that agency.

"Tidal Flood Hazard Area" means a flood hazard area in which the flood elevation resulting from the two-, 10-, or 100-year storm, as applicable, is governed by tidal flooding from the Atlantic Ocean. Flooding in a tidal flood hazard area may be contributed to, or influenced by, stormwater runoff from inland areas, but the depth of flooding generated by the tidal rise and fall of the Atlantic Ocean is greater than flooding from any fluvial sources. In some situations, depending upon the extent of the storm surge from a particular storm event, a flood hazard area may be tidal in the 100-year storm, but fluvial in more frequent storm events.

"Urban Coordinating Council Empowerment Neighborhood" means a neighborhood given priority access to State resources through the New Jersey Redevelopment Authority.

"Urban Enterprise Zones" means a zone designated by the New Jersey Urban Enterprise Zone Authority pursuant to the New Jersey Urban Enterprise Zones Act, N.J.S.A. 52:27H-60 et seq.

"Urban Redevelopment Area" is defined as previously developed portions of areas:

1. Delineated on the State Plan Policy Map (SPPM) as the Metropolitan Planning Area (PA1), Designated Centers, Cores or Nodes;
2. Designated as CAFRA Centers, Cores or Nodes;
3. Designated as Urban Enterprise Zones; and
4. Designated as Urban Coordinating Council Empowerment Neighborhoods.

“Water control structure” means a structure within, or adjacent to, a water, which intentionally or coincidentally alters the hydraulic capacity, the flood elevation resulting from the two-, 10-, or 100-year storm, flood hazard area limit, and/or floodway limit of the water. Examples of a water control structure may include a bridge, culvert, dam, embankment, ford (if above grade), retaining wall, and weir.

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"Waters of the State" means the ocean and its estuaries, all springs, streams, wetlands, and bodies of surface or groundwater, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of the State of New Jersey or subject to its jurisdiction.

"Wetlands" or "wetland" means an area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as hydrophytic vegetation.

7:8-1.3 Program information

Questions or submissions regarding this chapter should be directed to the Division of Water Quality, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Mail Code 401-02B, PO Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420.

7:8-1.4 Severability

If the provisions of any section, subsection, paragraph, or clause of this chapter shall be judged invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such order or judgment shall not affect or invalidate the remainder of any section, subsection, paragraph, or clause of this chapter.

7:8-1.5 Relationship to other regulatory programs

(a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as preventing the Department or other agencies or entities from imposing additional or more stringent stormwater management requirements necessary to implement the purposes of any enabling legislation including those measures necessary to achieve the Surface Water Quality Standards at N.J.A.C. 7:9B.

(b) If a stormwater management measure is used as a soil erosion or sediment control measure, the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq., shall also apply.

(c) These stormwater requirements are the Department's standards referenced by the stormwater management provisions of the Residential Site Improvement Standards at N.J.A.C. 5:21-7.

7:8-1.6 Applicability to major development

(a) Except as provided in (b) below, all major development shall comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(b) The following major development shall be subject to the stormwater management requirements in effect on March 1, 2021:

1. Major development that does not require any of the Department permits listed in (c) below and that has submitted an application that includes both the application form and all accompanying documents required by ordinance for one of the following

approvals pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law (N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.) prior to March 2, 2021:

i. Preliminary or final site plan approval;

ii. Final municipal building or construction permit;

iii. Minor subdivision approval where no subsequent site plan approval is required;

iv. Final subdivision approval where no subsequent site plan approval is required; or

v. Preliminary subdivision approval where no subsequent site plan approval is required; and

2. Major development for which a technically complete application was submitted to the Department for one of the approvals listed at (c) below prior to March 2, 2021, provided that the application included a stormwater management review component.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the term "permit" shall include transition area waivers under the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act. In order to qualify under (b)2 above, a technically complete permit application must have been submitted to the Department for the major development under the following statutes, provided that the permit included a stormwater management review component, prior to March 2, 2021:

1. Flood Hazard Area Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50 et seq.;
2. Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act, N.J.S.A. 13:9B-1 et seq.;
3. Coastal Area Facility Review Act, N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq.;
4. Waterfront and Harbor Facilities Act, N.J.S.A. 12:5-3; or
5. Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 13:20.

(d) An exemption provided by (b) above shall expire with the expiration, termination or other loss of duration or effect of either of the qualifying local approval or Department permit, whichever comes first. The expiration of local approvals under (b)1 above shall be governed by local ordinance. In the event there are multiple qualifying Department permits under (c) above, the expiration date is governed by that permit which expires last provided that the permit is still in effect. Once the exemption expires, the major development shall be subject to all requirements of this chapter upon reapplication for that permit and all subsequent permits or local approval(s) under the Municipal Land Use Law.

(e) An exemption under (b) above is limited to the land area and the scope of the project addressed by the qualifying applications or subsequent approval(s). Exemptions under this section shall be deemed void if revisions are made to the qualifying application in (b) above or its subsequent approval, including applications or approvals under the Municipal Land Use Law, unless, the review agency determines that each revision would have a de minimis impact on water resources. In making this determination, the Department shall consider the extent of any impacts on water resources resulting from the revision, including, but not limited to:

1. Increases in stormwater generated;
2. Increases in regulated impervious surface;
3. Increases in regulated motor vehicle surface;

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4. Increases in stormwater pollutant loading;
5. Changes in land use;
6. New encroachments in 300-foot wide near-stream areas protected through ordinance or regulation including the 300-foot riparian zone as established at N.J.A.C. 7:13-4.1(c)1; and
7. Changes in vegetative cover.

SUBCHAPTER 2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

7:8-2.1 Scope

This subchapter provides general principles applicable to all stormwater management plans and stormwater control ordinances, including the goals of stormwater management planning, the process for identification of stormwater management planning agencies, and stormwater management plan requirements.

7:8-2.2 Goals of stormwater management planning

(a) All stormwater management plans, and stormwater control ordinances shall be designed to:

1. Reduce flood damage, including damage to life and property;
2. Minimize, to the extent practical, any increase in stormwater runoff from any new development;
3. Reduce soil erosion from any development or construction project;
4. Assure the adequacy of existing and proposed culverts and bridges, and other instream structures;
5. Maintain groundwater recharge;
6. Prevent, to the greatest extent feasible, an increase in nonpoint pollution;
7. Maintain the integrity of stream channels for their biological functions, as well as for drainage;
8. Minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff from new and existing development in order to restore, enhance and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the State, to protect public health, to safeguard fish and aquatic life and scenic and ecological values, and to enhance the domestic, municipal, recreational, industrial and other uses of water; and
9. Protect public safety through the proper design and operation of stormwater management basins.

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7:8-2.3 Stormwater management planning agencies

(a) The following entities may be stormwater management planning agencies provided they are authorized under their enabling legislation to prepare stormwater management plans:

1. A municipality;
2. A county;
3. A county water resources agency or association;
4. A designated planning agency under N.J.A.C. 7:15;
5. A Soil Conservation District, in coordination with the State Soil Conservation Committee;
6. The Delaware River Basin Commission;
7. The Pinelands Commission;
8. The Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission;
9. The New Jersey Meadowlands Commission;
10. The Department; or
11. Other regional, State or interstate agencies.

7:8-2.4 Stormwater management plan requirements

(a) A stormwater management plan shall include stormwater management measures, including green infrastructure, and nonstructural stormwater management strategies necessary to meet the stormwater management goals of this chapter.

(b) A regional stormwater management plan shall comply with the requirements of this subchapter and N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.

(c) A municipal stormwater management plan shall comply with the requirements of this subchapter and N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.

(d) A stormwater management plan shall incorporate the safety standards for stormwater management basins at N.J.A.C. 7:8-6.

(e) In developing a stormwater management plan and identifying appropriate stormwater management measures thereunder, each stormwater management planning agency shall consider the physical characteristics and ecological resources of the stormwater management planning area.

(f) A stormwater management plan and any stormwater management ordinance shall be coordinated with any other stormwater management plans related to the same river basin or drainage area.

(g) For stormwater management plans developed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8-3 and 4, "nonstructural stormwater management strategies" may include one or more of the following practices that:

1. Protect areas that provide water quality benefits or areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss;

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2. Minimize impervious surfaces and break up or disconnect the flow of runoff over impervious surfaces;
3. Maximize the protection of natural drainage features and vegetation;
4. Minimize the decrease in the "time of concentration" from pre-construction to post-construction. "Time of concentration" is defined as the time it takes for runoff to travel from the hydraulically most distant point of the drainage area to the point of interest within a watershed;
5. Minimize land disturbance, including clearing and grading;
6. Minimize soil compaction;
7. Provide low-maintenance landscaping that encourages retention and planting of native vegetation and minimizes the use of lawns, fertilizers, and pesticides;
8. Provide vegetated open-channel conveyance systems discharging into and through stable vegetated areas; and
9. Provide other source controls to prevent or minimize the use or exposure of pollutants from development sites in order to prevent or minimize the release of those pollutants into stormwater runoff. These source controls include, but are not limited to:
    i. Development design features that help to prevent accumulation of trash and debris in drainage systems;
    ii. Development design features that help to prevent discharge of trash and debris from drainage systems;
    iii. Development design features that help to prevent and/or contain spills or other harmful accumulations of pollutants at industrial or commercial developments; and
    iv. When establishing vegetation after land disturbance, applying fertilizer in accordance with the requirements established under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq., and implementing rules.

7:8-2.5 Exemptions

A municipality or other entity conducting stormwater management planning under this chapter may petition the Department at the address provided at N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.3 for an exemption to the requirements of this chapter by submitting documentation to demonstrate that, if granted, the exemption will not result in an increase in flood damage, water pollution, including threats to the biological integrity, or constitute a threat to the public safety.

SUBCHAPTER 3. REGIONAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

7:8-3.1 Scope

(a) This subchapter describes stormwater management planning and implementation at the regional level, including plan elements; planning process; characterization; development of drainage area-specific objectives and standards; selection of stormwater management

measures; strategy for implementing the measures and evaluating the effectiveness of the regional stormwater management plan; plan review, adoption, amendment or revision; and implementation and periodic evaluation of the plan.

(b) A regional stormwater management plan shall address stormwater-related water quality, groundwater recharge and/or water quantity impacts of new and existing land uses in a regional stormwater management planning area. A regional stormwater management planning area shall consist of one or more continuous drainage areas. For example, a drainage area could be an area defined by a hydrologic unit code 14 (HUC14) as defined by the United States Geological Survey.

7:8-3.2 Regional stormwater management planning committee and lead planning agency

(a) A regional stormwater management planning committee (the committee) shall be established for the purposes of creating a regional stormwater management plan.

(b) A person or entity seeking to establish a regional stormwater management committee shall solicit participation from municipalities, interstate agencies, regional agencies, counties, designated planning agencies under N.J.A.C. 7:15, Soil Conservation Districts, regional environmental commissions, Pinelands Commission, mosquito control and extermination commissions, public water supply and wastewater treatment utilities and agencies, lake associations, watershed associations, the watershed management planning area public advisory committee, environmental organizations, businesses, the Department and other appropriate State and Federal agencies and, members of the general public in the drainage area(s) to be addressed by the proposed plan. The solicitation for members of the general public to be part of the regional stormwater management planning committee can be performed through notices in local paper.

(c) The regional stormwater management planning committee shall designate a lead planning agency, which shall be recognized as the primary contact for the committee. The regional stormwater management planning committee, through the lead planning agency, shall:

1. Prepare the regional stormwater management plan;
2. Coordinate the regional stormwater management planning process with any applicable watershed management area planning process;
3. Provide opportunities for public participation throughout the regional stormwater management planning process; and
4. Perform other activities appropriate to facilitate the regional stormwater management planning process, including mediation, public information, providing technical assistance, and seeking and providing grants or other financial assistance, as available, to municipalities and/or local or regional agencies pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-99 or other applicable authority.

(d) A request for recognition as a regional stormwater management planning committee shall be submitted to the Department at the address listed in N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.3 by the lead planning agency, and include the following information:

1. A draft work plan and schedule for completing a regional stormwater management plan;

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2. A copy of the mailing list used to solicit participation, including the entities identified in (b) above;
3. A copy of the letter of invitation to participate in the committee;
4. A copy of each response to the letter of invitation; and
5. In cases where no response from a public entity to the letter of invitation is received within 60 days, the group shall send a follow-up request by certified mail, return receipt requested, and submit proof of such follow-up.

(e) The Department shall respond in writing within 45 days of the receipt of a complete request for recognition as a regional stormwater management planning committee. The Department shall either approve the application, request additional information or deny the request for recognition. Denials will include a justification for the decision.

The Department shall base approval or denial on the information submitted in the draft work plan and schedule for plan completion, completion of the requirements to involve and notify impacted parties, and whether there are other competing or overlapping requests for recognition for the same regional stormwater management planning area.

7:8-3.3 Regional stormwater management plan and elements

(a) A regional stormwater management plan shall incorporate, at a minimum, the following elements:

1. Identification of the lead planning agency and a description of the structure and members of the committee;
2. A statement of authority to develop and implement a stormwater management plan from public entities, as appropriate, represented on the regional stormwater management planning committee;
3. A characterization and assessment of the regional stormwater management planning area prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.4;
4. A statement of drainage area-specific water quality, groundwater recharge, and water quantity objectives established under N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.5;
5. The drainage area-specific stormwater-related water quality, groundwater recharge and water quantity design and performance standards established under N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.6;
6. The stormwater management measures selected in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.7 and a summary of the rationale for the selection of each measure;
7. A description of the strategy for implementing the selected stormwater management measures for the regional stormwater management planning area and for evaluating the effectiveness of the regional stormwater management plan in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.8, including a long-term monitoring program; and
8. To the extent elements of the plan do not represent the consensus of the committee, the plan shall identify and provide a discussion of the majority and minority positions.

(b) The regional stormwater management plan may also include:

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1. Innovative stormwater measures and strategies such as nonpoint source pollutant trading, mitigation strategies, or special protection measures; and
2. A stream corridor protection plan to address protection of areas adjacent to waterbodies.

7:8-3.4 Characterization and assessment of the regional stormwater management planning area

(a) The regional stormwater management plan shall include a characterization and assessment that addresses the following components, unless the committee determines that a component is not appropriate for the regional stormwater management planning area and provides a rationale for not including the component:

1. Maps showing the following information. Maps developed on a Geographical Information System shall meet the Digital Data standards in N.J.A.C. 7:1D unless a rationale for a different format is provided.
   i. The regional stormwater management planning area boundary;
   ii. Existing land uses;
   iii. Projected land uses assuming full development under existing zoning;
   iv. Soil mapping units based on the detailed soil maps in County Soil Surveys published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or, in areas for which County Soil Surveys are not available, on information obtained from Soil Conservation Districts;
   v. Topography based on the U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, 7.5 minute quadrangle series, or other sources of information depicting topography in similar or greater detail;
   vi. Water bodies based on detailed map sheets in County Soil Surveys published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, 7.5 minute quadrangle series; or other sources of information depicting water bodies in similar or greater detail;
   vii. Coastal wetlands based on maps prepared by the Department under the Wetlands Act of 1970, N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq., and freshwater wetlands based on maps prepared by the Department under the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act, N.J.S.A. 13:9B-1 et seq.;
   viii. Flood hazard areas based on delineations made by the Department under the Flood Hazard Area Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50 et seq. For a water body for which the Department has not delineated the flood hazard area, a map of the flood hazard area prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:13 is acceptable;
   ix. Groundwater recharge areas and well head protection areas based on maps prepared by the Department or ordinances of an affected municipality;
   x. Environmentally constrained areas and environmentally critical areas;
   xi. River areas designated under the New Jersey Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, N.J.S.A. 13:8-45 et seq., or the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1278 et seq.;

xii. For each waterbody in the regional stormwater management planning area, identification of the waterbody or waterbody segment, the drainage area, and the classification of the waterbody pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15;

xiii. Each waterbody designated as a water quality limited surface water pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:15-5;

xiv. Man-made stormwater conveyance, storage and discharge systems, including municipal separate storm sewer outfall pipes and the drainage areas as appropriate for these outfall structures; and

xv. Source water areas of potable public surface water supply intakes and public water supply reservoirs available on the Department's webpage at https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html;

2. A map showing jurisdictional boundaries within the regional stormwater management planning area of municipal, county, and other agencies with responsibility for implementing stormwater management;

3. Identification of the physical characteristics of the regional stormwater management planning area pertinent to stormwater management, such as slopes, swales and impoundment areas as necessary for completing the analysis in N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.4(a)4;

4. A water quality, groundwater recharge and water quantity hydrologic and hydraulic model or analysis of the regional stormwater management planning area which addresses existing land uses and projected land uses assuming full development under existing zoning and taking into account permanently preserved lands;

5. An identification and evaluation of existing municipal, county, State, Federal, and other stormwater-related groundwater recharge, water quality and water quantity regulations and programs shall be conducted, including, where applicable, programs to develop total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:15-5; and

6. A summary of information that has been identified as useful for purposes of stormwater management planning but that is not available for technical, financial, or other reasons.

(b) The Department encourages the use of existing information to the extent that it is available to minimize the cost of data acquisition, such as information available on the Department's Geographical Information System website (https://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/) or as developed through a watershed planning process.

(c) The characterization and assessment shall include information on locations and activities outside the regional stormwater management planning area that drain into the planning area (for example, stormwater originating in an adjacent drainage area that is transferred to the stormwater management planning area).

(d) Using the modeling or other information obtained under (a) through (c) above, the stormwater-related water quality impacts of existing land uses and projected land uses assuming full development under existing zoning shall be identified and ranked in accordance with the following process:

1. Inventory existing and potential stormwater-related pollutant sources and stormwater-related pollutants in the regional stormwater management planning area.

i. Stormwater-related pollutant sources include, for example, urban and suburban development, roads, storm sewers, agriculture, mining, and waterfront development.

ii. Stormwater-related pollutants include, for example, nutrients, pathogens, hydrocarbons, metals, pesticides, sediments, and suspended solids;

2. For surface water bodies and/or segments thereof and aquifers and/or portions thereof in the regional stormwater management planning area, identify and describe the existing or designated uses that are or may be adversely affected by stormwater-related pollutants, and to the extent feasible, identify the source(s) of the pollutant. The use of the report and list prepared by the Department to comply with Federal Clean Water Act, Section 303(d) and 305(b) (33 U.S.C. §§ 1313(d) and 1315(b)) and underlying data, including biological assessments, is encouraged; and

3. Identify and rank the most significant existing and potential stormwater-related pollutants and, for each pollutant, identify and rank the sources.

(e) Using the modeling or other information obtained under (a) through (c) above for stormwater-related water quantity impacts and stormwater-related groundwater recharge impacts of existing and projected land uses assuming full development under existing zoning, the most significant existing and potential stormwater-related water quantity problems, including flooding, erosion, mosquitoes, base-flow reduction, groundwater depletion, and associated ecosystem impacts shall be identified and described. The problems shall be ranked based on consideration of threat to public health, safety, and welfare as evidenced by history of or potential for flood damage; risk of loss of or damage to water supplies; and risk of damage to the biological integrity of water bodies.

7:8-3.5 Drainage area-specific water quality, groundwater recharge and water quantity objectives

(a) The regional stormwater management plan shall identify drainage area-specific water quality, groundwater recharge and water quantity objectives that are consistent with the goals of stormwater management planning at N.J.A.C. 7:8-2.3, and address each of the stormwater-related pollutant sources and pollutants ranked under N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.4(d) and the water quantity and groundwater recharge problems ranked under N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.4(e). The objectives shall address the elimination, reduction, or minimization of stormwater-related impacts associated with new and existing land uses. The objectives developed for the regional stormwater management plan may take into consideration environmental, social, and economic factors.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) above, the drainage area-specific objectives for major development shall provide, at a minimum, the protection that would be achieved through the application of N.J.A.C. 7:8-5, Design and Performance Standards for Stormwater Management Measures.

(c) If a TMDL has been established pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:15 for a waterbody or waterbody segment in the regional stormwater management planning area, drainage area-specific objectives shall incorporate the loading reductions established in the TMDL for stormwater sources of pollution. In addition, if a waterbody or waterbody segment in the regional stormwater management planning area is on the Department's list prepared to comply with Federal Clean Water Act, Section 303(d) (33 U.S.C. § 1313(d)) for one or

more designated uses by stormwater runoff, then drainage area objectives shall be included that address the pollutants or pollution for which the waterbody is threatened or impaired.

7:8-3.6 Drainage area-specific design and performance standards

(a) The regional stormwater management plan shall identify drainage area-specific design and performance standards in order to meet the drainage area-specific water quality, groundwater recharge and water quantity objectives identified under N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.5.

(b) Drainage area-specific design and performance standards may include performance standards for control of stormwater quantity, erosion, groundwater recharge and stormwater quality, as well as design standards for stormwater management measures, including green infrastructure, and nonstructural stormwater management strategies.

(c) The design and performance standards for stormwater management measures for major development described in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5 shall be incorporated into the regional stormwater management plan. Alternative drainage area-specific design and performance standards may be developed provided the alternative standard is at least as protective as would be achieved under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5 when considered on a regional stormwater management planning area basis.

(d) For structural stormwater management measures, drainage area-specific design and performance standards shall conform to the general standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(f), (g), (i), and (j).

(e) Drainage area-specific design and performance standards do not have to be uniform throughout a drainage area provided the drainage area, when considered in its entirety, satisfies N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.

7:8-3.7 Selection of stormwater management measures

(a) The regional stormwater management plan shall identify stormwater management measures necessary to achieve the drainage area-specific water quality, groundwater recharge and water quantity objectives developed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.5, and design and performance standards developed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.6.

(b) Stormwater management measures in the following categories shall be considered and selected, as appropriate:

1. Stormwater management measures for new land uses;
2. Stormwater management measures for existing land uses, including, for example, retrofit measures for the modification of existing structural stormwater management measures or other structures affecting stormwater runoff; elimination of illicit or illegal discharges; prevention or minimization of the exposure of pollutants to stormwater; and control of floatables;
3. Stormwater management measures that enhance, protect, and/or preserve land or water areas possessing characteristics or features that provide for flood control, maintenance or improvement of water quality, or conservation of natural resources (for example, land use controls, local and regional open space plans and taxes, buffer

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zones, redirecting, recharging or minimizing stormwater discharges, pretreatment and/or end-of-pipe treatment); and

4. Public education programs that address stormwater quantity and quality.

(c) A written rationale shall be provided for each selected stormwater management measure, including an analysis of feasibility, benefits and costs, estimated percent pollutant load reduction and anticipated performance longevity;

(d) Each selected stormwater management measure shall include, as appropriate, a program for preventative and corrective maintenance, including a long-term implementation schedule and identification of the entity responsible for implementation and maintenance.

7:8-3.8 Strategy for implementing and evaluating effectiveness of stormwater management measures

(a) The regional stormwater management plan shall include a strategy for implementing the stormwater management measures. The lead planning agency or another entity designated by the committee shall be responsible for coordination and tracking of the implementation of the regional stormwater management plan, including the long-term monitoring program.

(b) The implementation strategy shall:

1. Identify agencies and/or entities necessary to implement the measures and conduct the long-term monitoring program;
2. Identify the respective measures and/or monitoring each agency and/or entity will implement and the enabling mechanisms by which the measures will be implemented, including, for example, new or amended municipal ordinances or interagency agreements;
3. Establish a schedule for the implementation of the measures based on priority, including specific milestones for all mechanisms identified under (b)2 above;
4. Provide an estimate of short term and long-term implementation costs to be incurred; and
5. Identify existing and potential private, local, State, and Federal funding sources to implement the regional stormwater management plan.

(c) The implementation strategy shall include a long-term monitoring program that will provide information about land use, water quality, water quantity, groundwater resources and riparian and aquatic habitat condition, as appropriate. Information for the monitoring program may include data obtained through watershed management, local, county, State, interstate, and/or Federal monitoring programs, including volunteer monitoring programs.

(d) The implementation strategy shall include a procedure for evaluating and then updating as necessary, at least every five years, the effectiveness of the implemented measures in achieving the objectives and design and performance standards established in the regional stormwater management plan.

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7:8-3.9 Regional stormwater management plan review, adoption, and amendment and/or revision

(a) Upon completion of a regional stormwater management plan, the lead planning agency shall submit the plan to the Department and, if applicable, to the designated water quality management planning agency as an amendment to the areawide water quality management plan(s) in accordance with the Water Quality Management Planning Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:15.

(b) In reviewing a regional stormwater management plan submitted under (a) above, the Department shall determine whether the plan conforms to the requirements of this chapter. The Department will disapprove, return for additional information or proceed with a proposed amendment in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:15-3.5(g).

(c) Modifications to an adopted regional stormwater management plan shall be processed as a revision or amendment in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:15-3.4 or 3.5, as applicable.

7:8-3.10 Implementation of adopted regional stormwater management plan

(a) Once the regional stormwater management plan has been adopted pursuant to

N.J.A.C. 7:8-3.9, implementation responsibilities are as follows:

1. The Department will use the adopted regional stormwater management plan as the basis for reviewing the stormwater management aspects of projects or activities regulated pursuant to Coastal Permit Program rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7; the Freshwater Wetland Protection Act rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7A; the Coastal Zone Management rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7E; the Flood Hazard Area Control Act rules, N.J.A.C. 7:13; the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System rules, N.J.A.C. 7:14A; and the Dam Safety Standards, N.J.A.C. 7:20. The requirements of this chapter are considered to be the minimum stormwater standards. Additional requirements may be imposed as necessary under the respective programs.
2. Each municipality in the regional stormwater management planning area shall incorporate the applicable provisions of the regional stormwater management plan into a new or amended municipal stormwater management plan and ordinances.
3. In accordance with the Residential Site Improvement Standards at N.J.A.C. 5:21-7, if a stormwater management plan for the region has been approved by the Department, stormwater management systems must conform with that plan.
4. The Department shall not issue a permit for a project or activity that conflicts with an Areawide Water Quality Management Plan pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:15-3.2.

SUBCHAPTER 4. MUNICIPAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

7:8-4.1 Scope

This subchapter describes stormwater management planning and implementation at the

municipal level, including plan elements, county review and technical assistance, the schedule for adoption of the plan and ordinances, and variance or exemption from design and performance standards for stormwater management measures.

7:8-4.2 Municipal stormwater management plan and elements

(a) A municipal stormwater management plan shall address stormwater-related water quality, groundwater recharge and water quantity impacts of major development, and may also address stormwater-related water quality, water quantity and groundwater recharge impacts of existing land uses. For purposes of this subchapter, major development is limited to projects that ultimately disturb one or more acres of land.

(b) A municipal stormwater management plan and stormwater control ordinance(s) shall conform with applicable regional stormwater management plan(s).

(c) A municipal stormwater management plan shall, at a minimum:

1. Describe how the municipal stormwater management plan will achieve the goals of stormwater management planning set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:8-2.2;
2. Include maps showing water bodies based on Soil Surveys published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, 7.5 minute quadrangle series; or other sources of information depicting water bodies in similar or greater detail;
3. Map groundwater recharge areas and well head protection areas based on maps prepared by the Department under N.J.S.A. 58:11A-13 or a municipal ordinance;
4. Describe how the municipal stormwater management plan incorporates design and performance standards in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5 or alternative design and performance standards adopted as a part of a regional stormwater management plan or water quality management plan;
5. Describe how adequate long-term operation as well as preventative and corrective maintenance (including replacement) of the selected stormwater management measures will be ensured;
6. Describe how the plan will ensure compliance with Safety Standards for Stormwater Management Basins at N.J.A.C. 7:8-6;
7. Describe how the municipal stormwater management plan is coordinated with the appropriate Soil Conservation District and any other stormwater management plans, including any adopted regional stormwater management plan, prepared by any stormwater management planning agency related to the river basins or drainage areas to which the plans and/or ordinances apply;
8. Evaluate the extent to which the municipality's entire master plan (including the land use plan element), official map and development regulations (including the zoning ordinance) implement green infrastructure and the principles expressed in the nonstructural stormwater management strategies at N.J.A.C. 7:8-2.4. This evaluation shall also be included (with updating as appropriate) in the reexamination report adopted under N.J.S.A. 40:55D-89;
9. Include a map of the municipality showing:

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i. Projected land uses assuming full development under existing zoning; and

ii. The hydrologic unit code 14 (HUC 14) drainage areas as defined by the United States Geological Survey; and an estimate, for each HUC 14 drainage area, of the total acreage in the municipality of impervious surface and associated future nonpoint source pollutant load assuming full build out of the projected land uses.

10. At the option of the municipality, document that it has a combined total of less than one square mile of vacant or agricultural lands rather than provide the information required in (c)8 and 9 above. Agricultural lands may be excluded if the development rights to these lands have been permanently purchased or restricted by covenant, easement or deed. Vacant or agricultural lands in environmentally constrained areas may be excluded if the documentation also includes an overlay map of these areas at the same scale as the map under (c)10i below:

i. Documentation shall include an existing land use map at an appropriate scale to display the land uses of each parcel within the municipality. Such a map shall display the following land uses: residential (which may be divided into single family, two-to-four family, and other multi-family), commercial, industrial, agricultural, parkland, other public uses, semipublic uses, and vacant land;

11. In order to grant a variance or exemption from the stormwater management measures set forth in its approved municipal stormwater management plan and stormwater control ordinance(s), include a mitigation plan that identifies what measures are necessary**,** potential mitigation projects, and/or criteria to evaluate mitigation projects that can be used to offset the deficit created by granting a variance in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6.

12. Include a copy of the recommended implementing stormwater control ordinance(s) requiring stormwater management measures;

13. The municipal stormwater management plan may also include a stream corridor protection plan to address protection of areas adjacent to waterbodies**;** and

14. If a municipality that includes an area served by a combined sewer system or a separate storm sewer system that is hydraulically connected to a combined sewer system seeks to establish a community basin(s), include a demonstration, through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, that the community basin(s) would alleviate existing or prevent potential flood damage or combined sewer overflow. A municipality may allow developments to use the community basin to meet the stormwater runoff quantity control standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.6, provided the following minimum requirements are met:

i. Each contributory site to the community basin is presently served by a combined sewer system or a separate storm sewer system that is hydraulically connected to the combined sewer system;

ii. The runoff from each contributory site meets the green infrastructure, groundwater recharge, and water quality standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3, 5.4, and 5.5, as applicable, before leaving the site, unless a variance is granted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6;

iii. The conveyance from each contributory site to the community basin is capable of

carrying the 100-year storm to the community basin without overflow;

iv. The community basin has sufficient capacity to meet the stormwater runoff quantity standards considering all stormwater contributing to the community basin;

v. The municipality is the party responsible for the maintenance of the community basin in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.8; and

vi. The municipality adopts ordinances to regulate the conditions and limitations of the inflow contributing to the community basin to ensure the continued function of the community basin.

7:8-4.3 Schedule for adoption of municipal stormwater management plan and ordinances

(a) A municipality shall adopt a municipal stormwater management plan as an integral part of its master plan and official map in accordance with the schedule in (a)1 or 2 below, whichever is sooner. The requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.2(c)8 and 9 are not operative until February 2, 2006.

1. By the deadline established in a New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit obtained by the municipality for a municipal separate storm sewer system under N.J.A.C. 7:14A; or

2. By the next reexamination of the master plan under N.J.S.A. 40:55D-89, if a grant for 90 percent of the costs for the preparation of the municipal stormwater management plan has been made available to a municipality by the Department;

(b) Within one year after the municipality adopts the municipal stormwater management plan, the municipality shall adopt stormwater control ordinance(s) to implement the adopted plan and shall submit the adopted municipal stormwater management plan and ordinance(s) to the county review agency for approval. The adopted municipal stormwater management plan and ordinance(s) shall not take effect without approval by the county review agency.

(c) The municipality shall amend the municipal stormwater management plan and stormwater control ordinance(s) as necessary and submit the amended plan and amended ordinance(s) to the county review agency for approval.

(d) The municipality shall reexamine the municipal stormwater management plan at each reexamination of the municipality's master plan in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40:55D-89.

(e) Within one year of the adoption of a regional stormwater management plan as an amendment to the Areawide Water Quality Management Plan, or an amendment thereto, each municipality within the regional stormwater management planning area shall amend their respective municipal stormwater management plans and stormwater control ordinance(s) to implement the regional stormwater management plan.

7:8-4.4 County review process

(a) A municipality shall submit a copy of the adopted stormwater management plan and stormwater control ordinance(s) to the county review agency and the Department.

(b) In reviewing the adopted municipal stormwater management plan and ordinance(s), the county review agency shall consider whether the plan and ordinance(s) conform with the requirements of this chapter.

(c) In accordance with N.J.S.A. 40:55D-97, it is the county review agency's responsibility to review and approve, conditionally approve (specifying the necessary amendments to the plan and ordinance(s)) or disapprove the adopted municipal stormwater management plan and ordinance(s) within 60 calendar days of receipt of the plan and ordinance(s). If the county review agency does not approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the plan or ordinance(s) within 60 calendar days, the plan and ordinance(s) shall be deemed approved. The county review agency shall issue a written decision to the municipality, with a copy to the Department.

(d) A municipal stormwater management plan and ordinance(s) approved under (c) above shall take effect immediately. A municipal stormwater management plan and ordinance(s) conditionally approved under (c) above shall take effect upon adoption by the municipality of the amendments specified by the county review agency.

(e) Within 30 days of the effective date of the municipal stormwater management plan and ordinance(s) under (d) above, the municipality shall place the plan and ordinance(s) on its website and notify the Department, the Soil Conservation District and State Soil Conservation Committee, or:

1. Submit a copy of the approved municipal stormwater management plan and ordinance(s) to the Department; and
2. Provide notice of such approval to the Soil Conservation District and the State Soil Conservation Committee and, upon request, submit a copy of the approved plan and ordinance(s).

7:8-4.5 Reservation of rights

The Department reserves the right to review stormwater management plans and ordinances for compliance with this subchapter and make recommendations to correct any deficiencies.

7:8-4.6 Variance from the design and performance standards for stormwater management measures

(a) A municipality may grant a variance from the design and performance standards for stormwater management measures set forth in its approved municipal stormwater management plan and stormwater control ordinance(s), provided the municipal plan includes a mitigation plan in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.2(c)11 and the following conditions are met:

1. The applicant demonstrates that it is technically impracticable to meet any one or more of the design and performance standards on-site. For the purposes of this analysis, technical impracticability exists only when the design and performance standard cannot be met for engineering, environmental, or safety reasons. A municipality's approval of a variance shall apply to an individual drainage area and design and performance standard and shall not apply to an entire site or project,

unless an applicant provides the required analysis for each drainage area within the site and each design and performance standard;

2. The applicant demonstrates that the proposed design achieves the maximum possible compliance with the design and performance standards on-site; and
3. A mitigation project in accordance with the following is implemented.

i. The mitigation project may be selected from the municipal mitigation plan or may be proposed by the applicant, provided it meets the criteria in the municipal mitigation plan.

ii. The mitigation project shall be approved no later than preliminary or final site plan approval of the major development.

iii. The mitigation project shall be located in the same HUC 14 as the area of the major development subject to the variance.

iv. The mitigation project shall be constructed prior to, or concurrently with, the major development.

v. The mitigation project shall comply with the green infrastructure standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3.

vi. If the variance that resulted in the mitigation project being required is from the green infrastructure standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3, then the mitigation project must use green infrastructure BMPs in Table 5-1, and/or an alternative stormwater management measure approved in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(g) that meets the definition of green infrastructure to manage an equivalent or greater area of impervious surface and an equivalent or greater area of motor vehicle surface as the area of the major development subject to the variance. Grass swales and vegetative filter strips may only be used in the mitigation project if the proposed project additionally includes a green infrastructure BMP other than a grass swale or vegetative filter strip. The green infrastructure used in the mitigation project must be sized to manage the water quality design storm, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5(d), at a minimum, and is subject to the applicable contributory drainage area limitation specified at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(g) or 5.3(b), as applicable.

vii. A variance from the groundwater recharge standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4 may be granted if one of the following is met:

1) The average annual groundwater recharge provided by the mitigation project must equal or exceed the average annual groundwater recharge deficit resulting from granting the variance for the major development; or

2) Runoff infiltrated during the two-year storm from the mitigation project must equal or exceed the deficit resulting from granting the variance from the required infiltration of the increase in runoff volume from pre-construction to post-construction from the major development.

viii. A variance from the stormwater runoff quality standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5 may be granted if the following are met:

1) The total drainage area of motor vehicle surface managed by the mitigation project(s) must equal or exceed the drainage area of the area of the major

development subject to the variance and must provide sufficient TSS removal to equal or exceed the deficit resulting from granting the variance for the major development; and

2) The mitigation project must remove nutrients to the maximum extent feasible in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5(f).

ix. A variance from the stormwater runoff quantity standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.6 may be granted if the following are met:

1) The applicant demonstrates, through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, including the effects of the mitigation project, that the variance will not result in increased flooding damage below each point of discharge of the major development;

2) The mitigation project discharges to the same watercourse and is located upstream of the major development subject to the variance; and

3) The mitigation project provides peak flow rate attenuation in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.6(b)3 for an equivalent or greater area than the area of the major development subject to the variance. For the purposes of this demonstration, equivalent includes both size of the area and percentage of impervious surface and/or motor vehicle surface.

x. The applicant or the entity assuming maintenance responsibility for the associated major development shall be responsible for preventive and corrective maintenance (including replacement) of the mitigation project and shall be identified as such in the maintenance plan established in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.8. This responsibility is not transferable to any entity other than a public agency, in which case, a written agreement with that public agency must be submitted to the review agency.

(b) Any approved variance shall be submitted by the municipal review agency to the county review agency and the Department, by way of a written report describing the variance, as well as the required mitigation, within 30 days of the approval.

SUBCHAPTER 5. DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES

7:8-5.1 Scope

(a) This subchapter establishes design and performance standards for stormwater management measures for major development intended to minimize the adverse impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and water quantity and loss of groundwater recharge in receiving water bodies.

(b) The standards specified in this subchapter do not apply to major development if alternative design and performance standards that are at least as protective as would be achieved through this subchapter when considered on a regional stormwater management area basis are applicable under a regional stormwater management plan adopted in accordance with this chapter or a water quality management plan adopted in accordance

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with N.J.A.C. 7:15.

7:8-5.2 Stormwater management measures for major development

(a) Stormwater management measures for major development shall be designed to provide erosion control, groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quantity control, and stormwater runoff quality treatment as follows:

1. The minimum design and performance standards for erosion control are those established under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq., and implementing rules at N.J.A.C. 2:90 and 16:25A.
2. The minimum design and performance standards for groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quality, and stormwater runoff quantity at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4, 5.5, and 5.6 shall be met by incorporating green infrastructure in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3.

(b) The development shall incorporate a maintenance plan under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.8 for the stormwater management measures.

(c) Stormwater management measures shall avoid adverse impacts of concentrated flow on habitat for threatened and endangered species as documented in the Department's Landscape Project or Natural Heritage Database established under N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.147 through 15.150, particularly *Helonias bullata* (swamp pink) and/or *Clemmys muhlnebergi* (bog turtle).

(d) The following linear development projects are exempt from the groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quantity, and stormwater runoff quality requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4 and 5.5:

1. The construction of an underground utility line provided that the disturbed areas are revegetated upon completion;
2. The construction of an aboveground utility line provided that the existing conditions are maintained to the maximum extent practicable; and
3. The construction of a public pedestrian access, such as a sidewalk or trail with a maximum width of 14 feet, provided that the access is made of permeable material.

(e) A waiver from strict compliance from the green infrastructure, groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quantity, and stormwater runoff quality requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3, 5.4, 5.5, and 5.6 may be obtained for the enlargement of an existing public roadway or railroad, or the construction or enlargement of a public pedestrian access, provided that the following conditions are met:

1. The applicant demonstrates that there is a public need for the project that cannot be accomplished by any other means;
2. The applicant demonstrates through an alternatives analysis, that through the use of stormwater management measures, the option selected complies with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3, 5.4, 5.5, and 5.6 to the maximum extent practicable;
3. The applicant demonstrates that, in order to meet the requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3, 5.4, 5.5, and 5.6 existing structures currently in use, such as homes and buildings would need to be condemned; and

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4. The applicant demonstrates that it does not own or have other rights to areas, including the potential to obtain through condemnation lands not falling under (e)3 above within the upstream drainage area of the receiving stream, that would provide additional opportunities to mitigate for requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3, 5.4, 5.5, and 5.6 that were not achievable onsite.

(f) The tables below summarize the ability of stormwater best management practices identified and described in the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual to satisfy the green infrastructure, groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quality, and stormwater runoff quantity standards specified in this chapter. When designed in accordance with the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual and this chapter, the stormwater management measures listed in Tables 5-1, 5-2, and 5-3 shall be presumed to be capable of providing stormwater controls for the design and performance standards as outlined in the tables below. Upon amendment of the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual to reflect additions or deletions of BMPs meeting these standards, or changes in the presumed performance of BMPs designed in accordance with the New Jersey Stormwater BMP Manual, the Department shall publish in the New Jersey Register a notice of administrative change revising the applicable table.

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Table 5-1

Green Infrastructure BMPs for Groundwater Recharge, Stormwater Runoff Quality, and/or Stormwater Runoff Quantity

Best Management Practice	Stormwater Runoff Quality TSS removal rate (percent)	Stormwater Runoff Quantity	Groundwater Recharge	Minimum separation from seasonal high-water table (feet)
Cistern	0	Yes	No	-
Dry Well[a]	0	No	Yes	2
Grass Swale	50 or less	No	No	2[e] 1[f]
Green Roof	0	Yes	No	-
Manufactured Treatment Device[a] [g]	50 or 80	No	No	Dependent upon the device
Pervious Paving System[a]	80	Yes	Yes[b] No[c]	2[b] 1[c]
Small-Scale Bioretention Basin[a]	80 or 90	Yes	Yes[b] No[c]	2[b] 1[c]
Small-Scale Infiltration Basin[a]	80	Yes	Yes	2
Small-Scale Sand Filter[a] [b]	80	Yes	Yes	2
Vegetative Filter Strip	60-80	No	No	-

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Table 5-2
Green Infrastructure BMPs for Stormwater Runoff Quantity (or for Groundwater Recharge and/or Stormwater Runoff Quality with a Waiver or Variance from N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3)

Best Management Practice	Stormwater Runoff Quality TSS removal rate (percent)	Stormwater Runoff Quantity	Groundwater Recharge	Minimum separation from seasonal high-water table (feet)
Bioretention System	80 or 90	Yes	Yes[b] No[c]	2[b] 1[c]
Infiltration Basin	80	Yes	Yes	2
Sand Filter[b]	80	Yes	Yes	2
Standard Constructed Wetland	90	Yes	No	N/A
Wet Pond[d]	50-90	Yes	No	N/A

Table 5-3
BMPs for Groundwater Recharge, Stormwater Runoff Quality, and/or Stormwater Runoff Quantity only with a Waiver or Variance from N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3

Best Management Practice	Stormwater Runoff Quality TSS removal rate (percent)	Stormwater Runoff Quantity	Groundwater Recharge	Minimum separation from seasonal high-water table (feet)
Blue Roof	0	Yes	No	N/A
Extended Detention Basin	40-60	Yes	No	1
Manufactured Treatment Device[h]	50 or 80	No	No	Dependent upon the device
Sand Filter[c]	80	Yes	No	1
Subsurface Gravel Wetland	90	No	No	1
Wet pond	50-90	Yes	No	N/A

Notes to Tables 5-1, 5-2, and 5-3:

(a) subject to the applicable contributory drainage area limitation specified at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3(b);

(b) designed to infiltrate into the subsoil;

(c) designed with underdrains;

(d) designed to maintain at least a 10-foot wide area of native vegetation along at least 50 percent of the shoreline and to include a stormwater runoff retention component designed to capture stormwater runoff for beneficial reuse, such as irrigation;

(e) designed with a slope of less than two percent;

(f) designed with a slope of equal to or greater than two percent;

(g) manufactured treatment devices that meet the definition of green infrastructure at N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.2;

(h) manufactured treatment devices that do not meet the definition of green infrastructure at N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.2.

(g) An alternative stormwater management measure, alternative removal rate, and/or alternative method to calculate the removal rate may be used if the design engineer demonstrates the capability of the proposed alternative stormwater management measure and/or the validity of the alternative rate or method to the review agency. Where the Department is the review agency, documentation must be submitted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.3. Where the Department is not the review agency, a copy of any approved alternative stormwater management measure, alternative removal rate, and/or alternative method to calculate the removal rate shall be provided to the Department in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.3. Alternative stormwater management measures may be used to satisfy the requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3 only if the measures meet the definition of green infrastructure at N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.2. Alternative stormwater management measures that function in a similar manner to a BMP listed at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3(b) are subject to the contributory drainage area limitation specified at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3(b) for that similarly functioning BMP. Alternative stormwater management measures approved in accordance with this subsection that do not function in a similar manner to any BMP listed at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3(b) shall have a contributory drainage area less than or equal to 2.5 acres, except for alternative stormwater management measures that function similarly to cisterns, grass swales, green roofs, standard constructed wetlands, vegetative filter strips, and wet ponds, which are not subject to a contributory drainage area limitation. Alternative measures that function similarly to standard constructed wetlands or wet ponds shall not be used for compliance with the stormwater runoff quality standard unless a variance in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6 or a waiver from strict compliance in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(e) is granted from N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3.

(h) Whenever the stormwater management design includes one or more BMPs that will infiltrate stormwater into subsoil, the design engineer shall assess the hydraulic impact on the groundwater table and design the site, so as to avoid adverse hydraulic impacts. Potential adverse hydraulic impacts include, but are not limited to, exacerbating a naturally or seasonally high water table, so as to cause surficial ponding, flooding of basements, or interference with the proper operation of subsurface sewage disposal systems or other subsurface structures within the zone of influence of the groundwater mound, or interference with the proper functioning of the stormwater management measure itself.

(i) Design standards for stormwater management measures are as follows:

1. Stormwater management measures shall be designed to take into account the

existing site conditions, including, but not limited to, environmentally critical areas; wetlands; flood-prone areas; slopes; depth to seasonal high water table; soil type, permeability, and texture; drainage area and drainage patterns; and the presence of solution-prone carbonate rocks (limestone);

2. Stormwater management measures shall be designed to minimize maintenance, facilitate maintenance and repairs, and ensure proper functioning. Trash racks shall be installed at the intake to the outlet structure, as appropriate, and shall have parallel bars with one inch spacing between the bars to the elevation of the water quality design storm. For elevations higher than the water quality design storm, the parallel bars at the outlet structure shall be spaced no greater than one-third the width of the diameter of the orifice or one-third the width of the weir, with a minimum spacing between bars of one inch and a maximum spacing between bars of six inches. In addition, the design of trash racks must comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:8-6.2(a);
3. Stormwater management measures shall be designed, constructed, and installed to be strong, durable, and corrosion resistant. Measures that are consistent with the relevant portions of the Residential Site Improvement Standards at N.J.A.C. 5:21-7.3, 7.4, and 7.5 shall be deemed to meet this requirement;
4. Stormwater management basins shall be designed to meet the minimum safety standards for stormwater management basins at N.J.A.C. 7:8-6; and
5. The size of the orifice at the intake to the outlet from the stormwater management basin shall be a minimum of two and one-half inches in diameter.

(j) Manufactured treatment devices may be used to meet the requirements of this subchapter, provided the pollutant removal rates are verified by the New Jersey Corporation for Advanced Technology and certified by the Department. Manufactured treatment devices that do not meet the definition of green infrastructure at N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.2 may be used only under the circumstances described at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3(d).

(k) Any application for a new agricultural development that meets the definition of major development at N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.2 shall be submitted to the Soil Conservation District for review and approval in accordance with the requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4 and 5.6 and any applicable Soil Conservation District guidelines for stormwater runoff quantity and erosion control. For purposes of this section, "agricultural development" means land uses normally associated with the production of food, fiber, and livestock for sale. Such uses do not include the development of land for the processing or sale of food and the manufacture of agriculturally related products.

(l) If there is more than one drainage area, the groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quality, and stormwater runoff quantity standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4, 5.5, and 5.6 shall be met in each drainage area, unless the runoff from the drainage areas converge onsite and no adverse environmental impact would occur as a result of compliance with any one or more of the individual standards being determined utilizing a weighted average of the results achieved for that individual standard across the affected drainage areas.

(m) Any stormwater management measure authorized under this chapter or under a municipal stormwater management plan or ordinance shall be reflected in a deed notice recorded in the Office of the County Clerk or the registrar of deeds and mortgages of the

county in which the development, project, project site, or mitigation area containing the stormwater management measure is located. A form of deed notice shall be submitted to the reviewing agency for approval prior to filing. The deed notice shall contain a description of the stormwater management measure(s) used to meet the green infrastructure, groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quality, and stormwater runoff quantity standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3, 5.4, 5.5, and 5.6 and shall identify the location of the stormwater management measure(s) in NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey FIPS 2900 US Feet or Latitude and Longitude in decimal degrees. The deed notice shall also reference the maintenance plan required to be recorded upon the deed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.8(d). Prior to the commencement of construction, proof that the above required deed notice has been filed shall be submitted to the review agency. Proof that the required information has been recorded on the deed shall be in the form of either a copy of the complete recorded document or a receipt from the clerk or other proof of recordation provided by the recording office. However, if the initial proof provided to the review agency is not a copy of the complete recorded document, a copy of the complete recorded document shall be provided to the review agency within 180 calendar days of the authorization granted by the review agency.

(n) A stormwater management measure approved under this chapter or a municipal stormwater management plan or ordinance may be altered or replaced with the approval of the applicable review agency, if the review agency determines that the proposed alteration or replacement meets the design and performance standards pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8-5 and provides the same level of stormwater management as the previously approved stormwater management measure that is being altered or replaced. If an alteration or replacement is approved, a revised deed notice shall be submitted to the reviewing agency for approval and subsequently recorded with the appropriate Office of the County Clerk or the registrar of deeds and mortgages and shall contain a description and location of the stormwater management measure, as well as reference to the maintenance plan, in accordance with (m) above. Prior to the commencement of construction, proof that the above required deed notice has been filed shall be submitted to the review agency in accordance with (m) above.

7:8-5.3 Green infrastructure standards

(a) This section specifies the types of green infrastructure BMPs that may be used to satisfy the groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quality, and stormwater runoff quantity standards.

(b) To satisfy the groundwater recharge and stormwater runoff quality standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4 and 5.5, the design engineer shall utilize green infrastructure BMPs identified in Table 5-1 at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(f) and/or an alternative stormwater management measure approved in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(g). The following green infrastructure BMPs are subject to the following maximum contributory drainage area limitations:

Best Management Practice	Maximum Contributory Drainage Area
1. Dry Well	1 acre
2. Manufactured Treatment Device	2.5 acres
3. Pervious Paving Systems	Area of additional inflow cannot exceed three times the area occupied by the BMP

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4. Small-scale Bioretention Systems	2.5 acres
5. Small-scale Infiltration Basin	2.5 acres
6. Small-scale Sand Filter	2.5 acres

(c) To satisfy the stormwater runoff quantity standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.6, the design engineer shall utilize BMPs from Table 5-1 or from Table 5-2 and/or an alternative stormwater management measure approved in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(g).

(d) If a variance in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6 or a waiver from strict compliance in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(e) is granted from the requirements of this section, then BMPs from Table 5-1, 5-2, or 5-3, and/or an alternative stormwater management measure approved in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(g) may be used to meet the groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quality, and stormwater runoff quantity standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4, 5.5, and 5.6.

(e) For separate or combined storm sewer improvement projects, such as sewer separation, undertaken by a government agency or public utility (for example, a sewerage company), the requirements of this section shall only apply to areas owned in fee simple by the government agency or utility, and areas within a right-of-way or easement held or controlled by the government agency or utility; the entity shall not be required to obtain additional property or property rights to fully satisfy the requirements of this section. Regardless of the amount of area of a separate or combined storm sewer improvement project subject to the green infrastructure requirements of this section, each project shall fully comply with the applicable groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quality control, and stormwater runoff quantity standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4, 5.5, and 5.6, unless the project is granted a waiver from strict compliance in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(e).

7:8-5.4 Groundwater recharge standards

(a) This section contains minimum design and performance standards for groundwater recharge.

(b) The minimum design and performance standards for groundwater recharge are as follows:

1. The design engineer shall, using the assumptions and factors for stormwater runoff and groundwater recharge calculations at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.7, either:
   i. Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that the site and its stormwater management measures maintain 100 percent of the average annual pre-construction groundwater recharge volume for the site; or
   ii. Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that the increase of stormwater runoff volume from pre-construction to post-construction for the two-year storm is infiltrated.
2. This groundwater recharge requirement does not apply to projects within the "urban redevelopment area," or to projects subject to (b)3 below.
3. The following types of stormwater shall not be recharged:
   i. Stormwater from areas of high pollutant loading. High pollutant loading areas are areas in industrial and commercial developments where solvents and/or petroleum

products are loaded/unloaded, stored, or applied, areas where pesticides are loaded/unloaded or stored; areas where hazardous materials are expected to be present in greater than 'reportable quantities' as defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR 302.4; areas where recharge would be inconsistent with a remedial action work plan approved pursuant to the Administrative Requirements for the Remediation of Contaminated Sites rules, N.J.A.C. 7:26C, or a Department approved landfill closure plan; and areas with high risks for spills of toxic materials, such as gas stations and vehicle maintenance facilities; and

ii. Industrial stormwater exposed to "source material." "Source material" means any material(s) or machinery, located at an industrial facility, that is directly or indirectly related to process, manufacturing or other industrial activities, which could be a source of pollutants in any industrial stormwater discharge to groundwater. Source materials include, but are not limited to, raw materials; intermediate products; final products; waste materials; by-products; industrial machinery and fuels, and lubricants, solvents, and detergents that are related to process, manufacturing, or other industrial activities that are exposed to stormwater.

7:8-5.5 Stormwater runoff quality standards

(a) This section contains the minimum design and performance standards to control stormwater runoff quality impacts of major development. Stormwater runoff quality standards are applicable when the major development results in an increase of one-quarter acre or more of regulated motor vehicle surface.

(b) Stormwater management measures shall be designed to reduce the post-construction load of total suspended solids (TSS) in stormwater runoff generated from the water quality design storm as follows:

1. Eighty percent TSS removal of the anticipated load, expressed as an annual average shall be achieved for the stormwater runoff from the net increase of motor vehicle surface.

2. If the surface is considered regulated motor vehicle surface because the water quality treatment for an area of motor vehicle surface that is currently receiving water quality treatment either by vegetation or soil, by an existing stormwater management measure, or by treatment at a wastewater treatment plant is to be modified or removed, the project shall maintain or increase the existing TSS removal of the anticipated load expressed as an annual average.

(c) The requirement to reduce TSS does not apply to any stormwater runoff in a discharge regulated under a numeric effluent limitation for TSS imposed under the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) rules, N.J.A.C. 7:14A, or in a discharge specifically exempt under a NJPDES permit from this requirement. Every major development, including any that discharge into a combined sewer system, shall comply with (b) above, unless the major development is itself subject to a NJPDES permit with a numeric effluent limitation for TSS or the NJPDES permit to which the major development is subject exempts the development from a numeric effluent limitation for TSS.

(d) The water quality design storm is 1.25 inches of rainfall in two hours. Water quality

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calculations shall take into account the distribution of rain from the water quality design storm, as reflected in Table 5-4 below. The calculation of the volume of runoff may take into account the implementation of stormwater management measures.

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Table 5-4: Water Quality Design Storm Distribution

Time (Minutes)	Cumulative Rainfall (Inches)	Time (Minutes)	Cumulative Rainfall (Inches)	Time (Minutes)	Cumulative Rainfall (Inches)
1	0.00166	41	0.1728	81	1.0906
2	0.00332	42	0.1796	82	1.0972
3	0.00498	43	0.1864	83	1.1038
4	0.00664	44	0.1932	84	1.1104
5	0.00830	45	0.2000	85	1.1170
6	0.00996	46	0.2117	86	1.1236
7	0.01162	47	0.2233	87	1.1302
8	0.01328	48	0.2350	88	1.1368
9	0.01494	49	0.2466	89	1.1434
10	0.01660	50	0.2583	90	1.1500
11	0.01828	51	0.2783	91	1.1550
12	0.01996	52	0.2983	92	1.1600
13	0.02164	53	0.3183	93	1.1650
14	0.02332	54	0.3383	94	1.1700
15	0.02500	55	0.3583	95	1.1750
16	0.03000	56	0.4116	96	1.1800
17	0.03500	57	0.4650	97	1.1850
18	0.04000	58	0.5183	98	1.1900
19	0.04500	59	0.5717	99	1.1950
20	0.05000	60	0.6250	100	1.2000
21	0.05500	61	0.6783	101	1.2050
22	0.06000	62	0.7317	102	1.2100
23	0.06500	63	0.7850	103	1.2150
24	0.07000	64	0.8384	104	1.2200
25	0.07500	65	0.8917	105	1.2250
26	0.08000	66	0.9117	106	1.2267
27	0.08500	67	0.9317	107	1.2284
28	0.09000	68	0.9517	108	1.2300
29	0.09500	69	0.9717	109	1.2317
30	0.10000	70	0.9917	110	1.2334
31	0.10660	71	1.0034	111	1.2351
32	0.11320	72	1.0150	112	1.2367
33	0.11980	73	1.0267	113	1.2384
34	0.12640	74	1.0383	114	1.2400
35	0.13300	75	1.0500	115	1.2417
36	0.13960	76	1.0568	116	1.2434
37	0.14620	77	1.0636	117	1.2450
38	0.15280	78	1.0704	118	1.2467
39	0.15940	79	1.0772	119	1.2483
40	0.16600	80	1.0840	120	1.2500

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(e) If more than one BMP in series is necessary to achieve the required 80 percent TSS reduction for a site, the applicant shall utilize the following formula to calculate TSS reduction:

R = A + B-(AXB)/100

Where

R = total TSS percent load removal from application of both BMPs, and
A = the TSS percent removal rate applicable to the first BMP

B = the TSS percent removal rate applicable to the second BMP

(f) Stormwater management measures shall also be designed to reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, the post-construction nutrient load of the anticipated load from the developed site in stormwater runoff generated from the water quality design storm. In achieving reduction of nutrients to the maximum extent feasible, the design of the site shall include green infrastructure BMPs that optimize nutrient removal while still achieving the performance standards in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4 and 5.6 and this section.

(g) In accordance with the definition of FW1 at N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.4, stormwater management measures shall be designed to prevent any increase in stormwater runoff to waters classified as FW1.

(h) The Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:13-4.1(c)1 establish 300-foot riparian zones along Category One waters, as designated in the Surface Water Quality Standards at N.J.A.C. 7:9B, and certain upstream tributaries to Category One waters. A person shall not undertake a major development that is located within or discharges into a 300-foot riparian zone without prior authorization from the Department under N.J.A.C. 7:13.

(i) Pursuant to the Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:13-11.2(j)4, runoff from the water quality design storm that is discharged within a 300-foot riparian zone shall be treated in accordance with this section to reduce the post-construction load of total suspended solids by 95 percent of the anticipated load from the developed site, expressed as an annual average.

(j) This section does not apply to the construction of one individual single-family dwelling, provided that is not part of a larger development or subdivision that has received preliminary or final site plan approval prior to December 3, 2018, and that the motor vehicle surfaces are made of permeable material(s) such as gravel, dirt, and/or shells.

7:8-5.6 Stormwater runoff quantity standards

(a) This section contains the minimum design and performance standards to control stormwater runoff quantity impacts of major development.

(b) In order to control stormwater runoff quantity impacts, the design engineer shall, using the assumptions and factors for stormwater runoff calculations at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.7, complete one of the following:

1. Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that for stormwater leaving the site, post-construction runoff hydrographs for the two-, 10-, and 100-year storm events do not exceed, at any point in time, the pre-construction runoff hydrographs for the

same storm events;

2. Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that there is no increase, as compared to the pre-construction condition, in the peak runoff rates of stormwater leaving the site for the two-, 10-, and 100-year storm events and that the increased volume or change in timing of stormwater runoff will not increase flood damage at or downstream of the site. This analysis shall include the analysis of impacts of existing land uses and projected land uses assuming full development under existing zoning and land use ordinances in the drainage area;
3. Design stormwater management measures so that the post-construction peak runoff rates for the two-, 10-, and 100-year storm events are 50, 75, and 80 percent, respectively, of the pre-construction peak runoff rates. The percentages apply only to the post-construction stormwater runoff that is attributable to the portion of the site on which the proposed development or project is to be constructed; or
4. In tidal flood hazard areas, stormwater runoff quantity analysis, in accordance with (b)1, 2, and 3 above, is required unless the design engineer demonstrates through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that the increased volume, change in timing, or increased rate of the stormwater runoff, or any combination of the three will not result in additional flood damage below the point of discharge of the major development. No analysis is required if the stormwater is discharged directly into any ocean, bay, inlet, or the reach of any watercourse between its confluence with an ocean, bay, or inlet and downstream of the first water control structure.

(c) The stormwater runoff quantity standards shall be applied at the site's boundary to each abutting lot, roadway, watercourse, or receiving storm sewer system.

7:8-5.7 Calculation of stormwater runoff and groundwater recharge

(a) Stormwater runoff shall be calculated in accordance with the following:

1. The design engineer shall calculate runoff using one of the following methods:
   i. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) methodology, including the NRCS Runoff Equation and Dimensionless Unit Hydrograph, as described in Chapters 7, 9, 10, 15, and 16, Part 630, Hydrology National Engineering Handbook, incorporated herein by reference as amended and supplemented. This methodology is additionally described in Technical Release 55--Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds (TR-55), dated June 1986, incorporated herein by reference as amended and supplemented. Information regarding the methodology is available from the Natural Resources Conservation Service website at https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1044171.pdf or at United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, 220 Davison Avenue, Somerset, New Jersey 08873; or
   ii. The Rational Method for peak flow and the Modified Rational Method for hydrograph computations. The rational and modified rational methods are described in "Appendix A-9 Modified Rational Method" in the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey, July 1999, as amended and supplemented. This

document is available from the State Soil Conservation Committee or any of the Soil Conservation Districts listed at N.J.A.C. 2:90-1.3(a)4. The location, address, and telephone number for each Soil Conservation District is available from the State Soil Conservation Committee, PO Box 330, Trenton, NJ 08625. The document is also available at http://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/anr/pdf/2014NJSoilErosionControlStandardsComplete.pdf.

2. For the purpose of calculating runoff coefficients and groundwater recharge, there is a presumption that the pre-construction condition of a site or portion thereof is a wooded land use with good hydrologic condition. The term "runoff coefficient" applies to both the NRCS methodology at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.6(a)1i and the Rational and Modified Rational Methods at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.6(a)1i. A runoff coefficient or a groundwater recharge land cover for an existing condition may be used on all or a portion of the site if the design engineer verifies that the hydrologic condition has existed on the site or portion of the site for at least five years without interruption prior to the time of application. If more than one land cover has existed on the site during the five years immediately prior to the time of application, the land cover with the lowest runoff potential shall be used for the computations. In addition, there is the presumption that the site is in good hydrologic condition (if the land use type is pasture, lawn, or park), with good cover (if the land use type is woods), or with good hydrologic condition and conservation treatment (if the land use type is cultivation).
3. In computing pre-construction stormwater runoff, the design engineer shall account for all significant land features and structures, such as ponds, wetlands, depressions, hedgerows, or culverts, that may reduce pre-construction stormwater runoff rates and volumes.
4. In computing stormwater runoff from all design storms, the design engineer shall consider the relative stormwater runoff rates and/or volumes of pervious and impervious surfaces separately to accurately compute the rates and volume of stormwater runoff from the site. To calculate runoff from unconnected impervious cover, urban impervious area modifications as described in the NRCS Technical Release-55, Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds or other methods may be employed.
5. If the invert of the outlet structure of a stormwater management measure is below the flood hazard design flood elevation as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:13, the design engineer shall take into account the effects of tailwater in the design of structural stormwater management measures.

(b) Groundwater recharge may be calculated in accordance with the following:

1. The New Jersey Geological Survey Report GSR-32 A Method for Evaluating Groundwater-Recharge Areas in New Jersey, incorporated herein by reference as amended and supplemented. Information regarding the methodology is available from the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual; at the New Jersey Geological and Water Survey website at https://www.nj.gov/dep/njgs/ or at New Jersey Geological and Water Survey, 29 Arctic Parkway, PO Box 420 Mail Code 29-01, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420.

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7:8-5.8 Maintenance requirements

(a) The design engineer shall prepare a maintenance plan for the stormwater management measures incorporated into the design of a major development.

(b) The maintenance plan shall contain specific preventative maintenance tasks and schedules; cost estimates, including estimated cost of sediment, debris, or trash removal; and the name, address, and telephone number of the person or persons responsible for preventative and corrective maintenance (including replacement). Maintenance guidelines for stormwater management measures are available in the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual. If the maintenance plan identifies a person other than the developer (for example, a public agency or homeowners' association) as having the responsibility for maintenance, the plan shall include documentation of such person's agreement to assume this responsibility, or of the developer's obligation to dedicate a stormwater management facility to such person under an applicable ordinance or regulation.

(c) Responsibility for maintenance shall not be assigned or transferred to the owner or tenant of an individual property in a residential development or project, unless such owner or tenant owns or leases the entire residential development or project.

(d) If the person responsible for maintenance identified under (b) above is not a public agency, the maintenance plan and any future revisions based on (g) below shall be recorded upon the deed of record for each property on which the maintenance described in the maintenance plan must be undertaken.

(e) Preventative and corrective maintenance shall be performed to maintain the function of the stormwater management measure, including repairs or replacement to the structure; removal of sediment, debris, or trash; restoration of eroded areas; snow and ice removal; fence repair or replacement; restoration of vegetation; and repair or replacement of non-vegetated linings.

(f) The person responsible for maintenance identified under (b) above shall maintain a detailed log of all preventative and corrective maintenance for the structural stormwater management measures incorporated into the design of the development, including a record of all inspections and copies of all maintenance-related work orders.

(g) The person responsible for maintenance identified under (b) above shall evaluate the effectiveness of the maintenance plan at least once per year and adjust the plan and the deed as needed.

(h) The person responsible for maintenance identified under (b) above shall retain and make available, upon request by any public entity with administrative, health, environmental or safety authority over the site, the maintenance plan and the documentation required by (f) and (g) above.

(i) Nothing in this section shall preclude the municipality in which the major development is located from requiring the posting of a performance or maintenance guarantee in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40:55D-53.

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7:8-5.9 Sources for technical guidance

(a) Technical guidance for stormwater management measures can be found in the documents listed at (a)1 and 2 below, which are available at http://www.nj.gov/dep/stormwater/bmp_manual2.htm.

1. Guidelines for stormwater management measures are contained in the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, as amended and supplemented. Information is provided on stormwater management measures such as, but not limited to, those listed in Table 5-1, Table 5-2, and Table 5-3.
2. Additional maintenance guidance is available on the Department's website at http://www.nj.gov/dep/stormwater/maintenance_guidance.htm.

SUBCHAPTER 6. SAFETY STANDARDS FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT BASINS

7:8-6.1 Scope

(a) This subchapter sets forth requirements to protect public safety through the proper design and operation of stormwater management basins. This subchapter applies to any new stormwater management basin.

(b) The provisions of this subchapter are not intended to preempt more stringent municipal or county safety requirements for new or existing stormwater management basins. Municipal and county stormwater management plans and ordinances may, pursuant to their authority, require existing stormwater management basins to be retrofitted to meet one or more of the safety standards in N.J.A.C. 7:8-6.2(a)2, (b) and (c)1 for trash racks, overflow grates, and escape provisions at outlet structures.

7:8-6.2 Requirements for trash racks, overflow grates and escape provisions

(a) A trash rack is a device designed to catch trash and debris and prevent the clogging of outlet structures. Trash racks shall be installed at the intake to the outlet from the stormwater management basin to ensure proper functioning of the basin outlets in accordance with the following:

1. The trash rack shall have parallel bars, with no greater than six-inch spacing between the bars;
2. The trash rack shall be designed so as not to adversely affect the hydraulic performance of the outlet pipe or structure;
3. The average velocity of flow through a clean trash rack is not to exceed 2.5 feet per second under the full range of stage and discharge. Velocity is to be computed on the basis of the net area of opening through the rack; and
4. The trash rack shall be constructed of rigid, durable, and corrosion resistant material and designed to withstand a perpendicular live loading of 300 lbs./ft sq.

THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. ALL OF THE DEPARTMENT'S RULES ARE COMPILED IN TITLE 7 OF THE NEW JERSEY ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

(b) An overflow grate is designed to prevent obstruction of the overflow structure. If an outlet structure has an overflow grate, the grate shall comply with the following requirements:

1. The overflow grate shall be secured to the outlet structure but removable for emergencies and maintenance;
2. The overflow grate spacing shall be no greater than two inches across the smallest dimension; and
3. The overflow grate shall be constructed of rigid, durable, and corrosion resistant material and designed to withstand a perpendicular live loading of 300 lbs./ft sq.

(c) Stormwater management basins shall include escape provisions as follows:

1. If a stormwater management basin has an outlet structure, escape provisions shall be incorporated in or on the structure. Escape provisions include the installation of permanent ladders, steps, rungs, or other features that provide easily accessible means of egress from stormwater management basins. With the prior approval of the reviewing agency pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8-6.3, a free-standing outlet structure may be exempted from this requirement;
2. Safety ledges shall be constructed on the slopes of all new stormwater management basins having a permanent pool of water deeper than two and one-half feet. Safety ledges shall be comprised of two steps. Each step shall be four to six feet in width. One step shall be located approximately two and one-half feet below the permanent water surface, and the second step shall be located one to one and one-half feet above the permanent water surface. See N.J.A.C. 7:8-6 Appendix A for an illustration of safety ledges in a stormwater management basin; and
3. In new stormwater management basins, the maximum interior slope for an earthen dam, embankment, or berm shall not be steeper than three horizontals to one vertical.

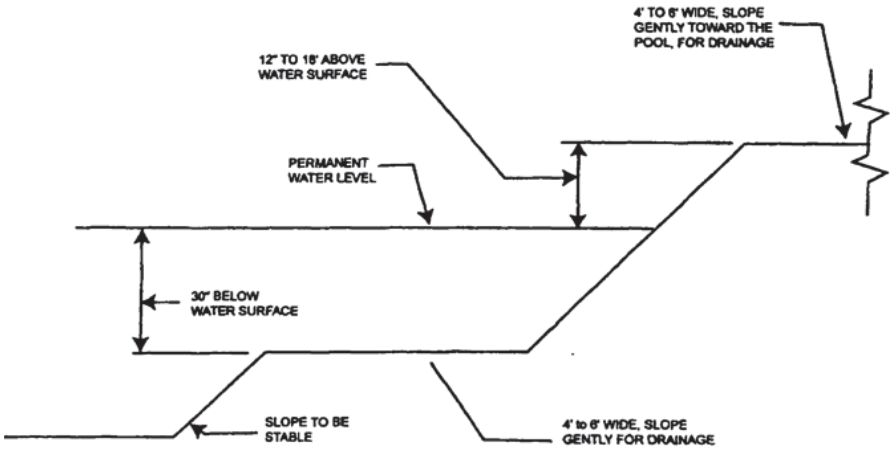
7:8-6.3 Variance or exemption from safety standards

A variance or exemption from the safety standards for stormwater management basins may be granted only upon a written finding by the appropriate reviewing agency (municipality, county or Department) that the variance or exemption will not constitute a threat to public safety.

THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. ALL OF THE DEPARTMENT'S RULES ARE COMPILED IN TITLE 7 OF THE NEW JERSEY ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A: Illustration of safety ledges in a new detention basin. Depicted is an elevational view.



NOTE: NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

NOTE: FOR BASINS WITH PERMANENT POOL OF WATER ONLY

Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit
Post-Construction Program
Design Checklist for Individual Projects

For each question, attach additional sheets as necessary

Highway Agency Information	
	Highway Agency:_____
	NJPDES # : NJG_____ PI ID #: _____
	Team Member: _____
	Date _____ Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA):_____

1. Location of Project

a. Project Name _____

b. Highway Agency Project Number (if applicable): _____

c. Road Name(s) (if applicable): _____

d. Municipality(ies): _____

e. County(ies):_____

2. Description (type of project)

a. New alignment, widening, bridge replacement, intersection improvement, or other (describe): _____

b. Area of proposed disturbance: _____ acres (include disturbance for easements, on/off ramps, etc. that are part of the project)

c. Area of proposed additional impervious surface: _____ acres (include proposed additional impervious surface for easements, on/off ramps, etc. that are part of the project)

d. Discharges to (identify surface water body(ies)): _____

3. Related NJDEP Permits

How much (if any) of the project requires at least one NJDEP permit (stream encroachment permit; freshwater wetlands permit or transition area waiver; CAFRA, coastal wetlands, or waterfront development permit) granted under the following statutes?

	Application Number (if available)
Flood Hazard Area Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50 et seq.	_____
Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act, N.J.S.A. 13:9B-1 et seq.	_____
Coastal Area Facility Review Act, N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq.	_____
Waterfront and Harbor Facilities Act, N.J.S.A. 12:5-3	_____

Answer (circle one): The entire project Part of the project None of the project

4. Compliance with NJDEP Design and Performance Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:8)

a. Nonstructural stormwater management strategies

To the maximum extent practicable, does the project meet the applicable erosion control, groundwater recharge, and stormwater runoff quantity and quality standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4 and 5.5 by incorporating nonstructural stormwater management strategies at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.3 into the design? Y ( ) N ( )

Also see question #4.j in regard to the Low Impact Development Checklist.

b. Threatened and endangered species

Are the project's stormwater management measures designed to avoid adverse impacts of concentrated flow on habitat for threatened and endangered species as documented in the Natural Heritage Database established under N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.147 through 15.150, particularly *Helonias bullata* (swamp pink) and/or *Clemmys muhlnebergi* (bog turtle)? Y ( ) N ( )

c. Exemption for certain utility line and public pedestrian access projects

How much (if any) of the project is exempt under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(d) from the groundwater recharge and stormwater runoff quantity and quality requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4 and 5.5? Y ( ) N ( ) If "yes," circle whichever of the following are applicable:

The entire project Part of the project None of the project

If you circled "The entire project" or "Part of the project," circle whichever of the following are applicable:

Underground utility line Aboveground utility line Public pedestrian access

If you circled "The entire project," skip questions #4.d, #4.f, #4.g, and #4.h.

d. Waiver for certain roadway, railroad, and public pedestrian access projects

Are you claiming, for the enlargement (widening) of an existing public roadway or railroad or the construction or enlargement of a public pedestrian access, a waiver under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(e) from strict compliance with the groundwater recharge and stormwater runoff quantity and quality requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4 and 5.5? Y ( ) N ( ) If "yes":

- Circle whichever of the following are applicable:

Enlargement of existing public roadway or railroad Public pedestrian access

- Attach written documentation making the demonstration required under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(e), unless "The entire project" or "Part of the project" is circled under question #3, and you have submitted or will submit this documentation to the NJDEP to obtain the related NJDEP permit(s).

- Circle whether the waiver is for:

  The entire project Part of the project None of the project

  If you circled "The entire project," skip questions #4.f, #4.g, and #4.h.

e. Erosion control

Is the project in its post-construction condition designed to meet the erosion control standards established under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq. and implementing rules? Y ( ) N ( )

Does the project have a soil erosion and sediment control plan certified under that Act and those rules? Y ( ) N ( ) If "no, " please explain: _____

_____

_____

_____

f. Groundwater recharge

Under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4(a)2ii, how much (if any) of the project is outside the scope of the groundwater recharge requirement at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4(a)2i?

Answer (circle one): The entire project Part of the project None of the project

If you circled "The entire project" or "Part of the project," circle whichever of the following are applicable:

Urban redevelopment area High pollutant loading area Industrial "source material"

If you circled "Part of the project" or "None of the project," is the project designed to meet the groundwater recharge requirement at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4(a)2i? Y ( ) N ( ) Also see question 4.j.

Will there be recharge of any stormwater from high pollutant loading areas, or of industrial stormwater exposed to "source material"? Y ( ) N ( )

Is the project designed to avoid adverse hydraulic impacts on the groundwater table? Y ( ) N ( )

g. Stormwater runoff quantity

Will the post-construction stormwater runoff flow only into tidal waters where the increased volume of stormwater runoff will not increase flood damages below the point of discharge? Y ( ) N ( )

If "no," is the project designed to meet the stormwater runoff quantity standard at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4(a)3? Y ( ) N ( ) Also see question 4.j.

h. Stormwater runoff quality

Is the project subject to the requirement at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5(a) for 80 percent total suspended solids (TSS) reduction? Y ( ) N ( )

If "yes," is the project designed to meet this requirement? Y ( ) N ( ) Also see question 4.j.

If "no," circle whichever of the following are applicable:

Less than ¼ acre of additional impervious surface NJPDES-based exemption

Is the project designed to meet the nutrient reduction standard at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5(e)? Y ( ) N ( )

Are the project's stormwater management measures designed to prevent any increase in stormwater runoff to waters classified as FW1? Y ( ) N ( ) N/A ( ) (N/A if there is no stormwater runoff from the project to FW1 waters)

Does the project propose any encroachment within a special water resources protection area established under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5(h) to protect Category One waters? Y ( ) N ( ) Also see question 4.j.

If "yes," has the NJDEP approved the proposed encroachment? Y ( ) N ( ) Please explain if the NJDEP has not approved the proposed encroachment: _____

_____

_____

i. Other special circumstances

Are there special circumstances besides those noted above (e.g., alternative design and performance standards recognized under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.1(b), and hardship waivers under N.J.A.C. 7:13-4.8) that result in one or more of the design and performance standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5 not being applicable to all or part of the project? Y ( ) N ( )

If "yes," describe the circumstances and identify the standard(s) that are not applicable: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

j. Calculations and stormwater engineering report

Was stormwater runoff calculated in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.6? Y ( ) N ( )

Attach a stormwater engineering report that includes the following information (unless the Exception below applies):

- A copy of Parts 1, 3, and 4 of the Low Impact Development Checklist (see Appendix A of the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual)
- A copy of a USGS topographical map(s), 7.5 minute quadrangle series, showing the project location and its HUC-14 watershed(s), and indicating any special water resources protection area(s) established under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5(h)
- Proof that the applicable groundwater recharge and stormwater runoff quantity and quality standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4 and 5.5 (or applicable alternative standards recognized under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.1(b)) are met. This proof shall include complete printouts of all calculations (including detention, retention, and infiltration calculations for all basins), and shall compare existing and proposed recharge and discharge rates. The proof shall clearly explain how the attached calculations demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards. If the requirement at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5(a) for 80 percent TSS reduction is applicable, the proof shall detail how TSS reduction is achieved.

Exception: If "The entire project" is circled under question #3, have you submitted or will you submit the above information to the NJDEP to obtain the related NJDEP permit(s)? Y ( ) N ( )

If "yes," it is not necessary to attach a stormwater engineering report.

k. Structural stormwater management

Is the project designed to meet the applicable standards for structural stormwater management measures at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.7? Y ( ) N ( )

I. Maintenance

Has the design engineer prepared for the project the maintenance plan required by N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.8? Y ( ) N ( )

If "yes," attach the maintenance plan unless "The entire project" or "Part of the project" is circled under question #3, and you have submitted or will submit the maintenance plan for the entire project to the NJDEP to obtain the related NJDEP permit(s).

5. Compliance with NJDEP Design Standard for Storm Drain Inlets

Does the project include installation of any storm drain inlets? Y ( ) N ( )

If "yes," is the project designed to comply with the standard set forth in Attachment C of the permit to control passage of solid and floatable materials? Y ( ) N ( )

Attach a list of any storm drain inlets in the project that have hydraulic performance exemptions.

Are you claiming any alternative device exemptions or historic place exemptions for any of the storm drain inlets in this project? Y ( ) N ( ) If "yes," please explain: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

New Development Checklist

Provide the following information for each new development or redevelopment project that is regulated by the Highway Permit, and not exempted under N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.6(b). After a project is listed in an annual report as completely constructed, do not include that project in subsequent annual reports.

Project Name Municipality/County[1]	Description (e.g., new alignment, widening, etc.)	Acres of Disturbance[2]	Acres of Add'l Imperv. Surface[2]	LURP Permit Required? (Y, P, N)[3]	Design Checklist for Individual Projects Completed? (Y/N)	Waiver Claimed Under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(e)? (Y/N)	Approved for Construction? (Y/N)	Construction Completed? (Y/N)

[1]Omit county if the Highway Agency is a county, or operates in only one New Jersey county
[2]Add "(est.)" after number of acres, if number of acres is estimated, approximate, or preliminary
[3]"LURP Permit Required" means that an NJDEP Land Use Regulation Program permit (stream encroachment permit; freshwater wetlands permit or transition area waiver; CAFRA, coastal wetlands, or waterfront development permit) has been or must be secured for the project.
Y = entire project requires a LURP Permit P = part of the project requires a LURP Permit N = none of the project requires a LURP Permit

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX C

IMPROPER DISPOSAL OF WASTE
OPERATING ORDERS

Prohibiting Illicit Connection

Improper Disposal of Waste Requirements

Refuse Containers/ Dumpsters

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission

OPERATIONS ORDER NO. 05-06

DATE: JULY 21, 2006

FROM: FRANK G. McCartney, Executive Director

TO: SUPERINTENDENTS; SECURITY, SAFETY & TRAINING; ENGINEERING

VIA: FRANK J. TOLOTTA, Deputy Executive Director of Operations

SUBJECT: PROHIBITING ILLICIT CONNECTIONS

Please be advised that this Operations Order supersedes all other directives and instructions relating to the above-captioned.

In accordance with the new regulations promulgated by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission was issued a Highway Agency General Stormwater Permit which established various statewide basic requirements (SBRs) to minimize existing non-point stormwater pollution. One of these SBRs is to enforce the following regulation and prohibit illicit connections into the municipal separate storm sewer system, so as to protect public health, safety and welfare:

Definitions: The following terms, phrases, words and their derivations shall have the meanings stated herein unless their use in the text clearly demonstrates a different meaning. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future, words used in the plural number include the singular number, and words used in the singular number include the plural number. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directory.

a. Commission roadway – any roadway (portion of) or other thoroughfare operated by the Commission (including a maintenance facility or rest area for such a thoroughfare). For purposes of this policy and procedure, a “roadway or other thoroughfare” does not include:

   1. Any thoroughfare confined to the grounds of one or more buildings; or
   2. Any thoroughfare confined to a park or recreational area operated by the Commission.

Operations Order # 05-06
Continued

b. Domestic sewage - waste and wastewater from humans or household operations.

c. Illicit connection – any physical or non-physical connection that discharges domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, process wastewater, or other industrial waste (other than stormwater) to the municipal separate storm sewer

d. system operated by the Commission, unless that discharge is authorized under a NJPDES permit other than the Highway Agency Municipal Stormwater General Permit (NJPDES Permit Number NJ0141887). Non-physical connections may include, but are not limited to, leaks, flows, or overflows into the municipal separate storm sewer system.

a. Industrial waste - non-domestic waste, including, but not limited to, those pollutants regulated under Section 307(a), (b), or (c) of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §1317(a), (b), or (c)).

e. Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) - a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) that is owned or operated by the Commission or other public body, and is designed and used for collecting and conveying stormwater.

f. NJPDES permit – a permit issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection to implement the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) rules at N.J.A.C. 7:14A.

g. Non-contact cooling water - water used to reduce temperature for the purpose of cooling. Such waters do not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product (other than heat) or finished product. Non-contact cooling water may however contain algaecides, or biocides to control fouling of equipment such as heat exchangers, and/or corrosion inhibitors.

h. 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. Process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate and cooling water other than non-contact cooling water.

i. Stormwater – water resulting from precipitation (including rain and snow) that runs off the land's surface, is transmitted to the subsurface, is captured by separate storm sewers or other sewerage or drainage facilities, or is conveyed by snow removal equipment.

Operations Order #05-06
Continued

Prohibited Conduct:

The Commission, its employees, or any other entity shall not discharge or cause to be discharged, through an illicit connection to the municipal separate storm sewer system located at Commission roadways, any domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, process wastewater, or other industrial waste (other than stormwater).

Penalties:

Any Commission officer, employee who continues to be in violation of the provisions of this policy, after being duly notified, shall be subject to removal, suspension, demotion, or other disciplinary action.

Any entity found to be in violation of the provisions of this policy, after being duly notified, shall be required to remove the illicit connection at the entity's own cost within a designated time period.

- Please see that the appropriate personnel are notified.
- Effective immediately

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission

OPERATIONS ORDER NO. 06-06

DATE: JULY 21, 2006

FROM: FRANK G. McCartney, Executive Director

TO: SUPERINTENDENTS; SECURITY, SAFETY & TRAINING; ENGINEERING

VIA: FRANK J. TOLOTTA, Deputy Executive Director of Operations

SUBJECT: IMPROPER DISPOSAL OF WASTE REQUIREMENTS

Please be advised that this Operations Order supersedes all other directives and instructions relating to the above-captioned.

In accordance with the new regulations promulgated by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the Commission was issued a Highway Agency General Stormwater Permit which established various statewide basic requirements (SBRs) to minimize existing non-point stormwater pollution. One of these SBRs is to enforce the following new improper disposal of waste regulation to prohibit the spilling and dumping of materials other than stormwater to the municipal separate storm sewer system, so as to protect public health, safety and welfare:

Definitions: The following terms, phrases, words and their derivations shall have the meanings stated herein unless their use in the text clearly demonstrates a different meaning. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future, words used in the plural number include the singular number, and words used in the singular number include the plural number. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directory:

a. Commission roadway – any roadway (portion of) or other thoroughfare operated by the Commission (including a maintenance facility or rest area for such a thoroughfare). For purposes of this policy and procedure, a "roadway or other thoroughfare" does not include:

   1. Any thoroughfare confined to the grounds of one or more buildings; or
   2. Any thoroughfare confined to a park or recreational area operated by the Commission.

b. Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) – a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) that is owned or operated by the Commission or other public body, and is designed and used for collecting and conveying stormwater.

Operations Order # 06-06
Continuation Page 2

c. Stormwater – water resulting from precipitation (including rain and snow) that runs off the land's surface, is transmitted to the subsurface, is captured by separate storm sewers or other sewerage or drainage facilities, or is conveyed by snow removal equipment.

Prohibited Conduct:

The Commission and its employees are prohibited from:

a. spilling, dumping, or disposing of materials other than stormwater to the municipal separate storm sewer system located at Commission roadways; and

b. spilling, dumping, or disposing of materials other than stormwater in such a manner as to cause the discharge of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system located at Commission roadways.

Exceptions to Prohibition:

a. Water line flushing and discharges from potable water sources;

b. Uncontaminated ground water (e.g., infiltration, crawl space or basement sump pumps, foundation or footing drains, rising ground waters);

c. Air conditioning condensate (excluding contact and non-contact cooling water);

d. Irrigation water (including landscape and lawn watering runoff);

e. Flows from springs, riparian habitats and wetlands, water reservoir discharges and diverted stream flows;

f. Residential car washing water, and residential swimming pool discharges;

g. Sidewalk, driveway and street wash water;

h. Flows from fire fighting activities;

i. Flows from rinsing of the following equipment with clean water:

1. Equipment used in the application of salt and de-icing materials immediately following salt and de-icing material applications. Prior to rinsing with clean water, all residual salt and de-icing materials must be removed from equipment and vehicles to the maximum extent practicable using dry cleaning methods (e.g., shoveling and sweeping). Recovered materials are to be returned to storage for reuse or properly discarded. Rinsing of equipment in the above situations is limited to exterior, undercarriage, and exposed parts and does not apply to engines or other enclosed machinery.

Operations Order # 06-06
Continuation Page 3

Penalties:

Any Commission employee who continues to be in violation of the provisions of this policy and procedure, after being duly notified, shall be subject to removal, suspension, demotion, or other disciplinary action.

- Please see that the appropriate personnel are notified.
- Effective immediately

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission

OPERATIONS ORDER NO. 06-09

DATE: May 19, 2009

FROM: FRANK G. McCartney, Executive Director

TO: SUPERINTENDENTS
SECURITY, SAFETY & TRAINING
PLANTS & FACILITIES
ENGINEERING

VIA: FRANK J. TOLOTTA, Deputy Executive Director of Operations

SUBJECT: REFUSE CONTAINERS / DUMPSTERS

Please be advised that this Operations Order supersedes all other directives and instructions relating to the above-captioned.

In accordance with the new regulations promulgated by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the Commission was issued a Highway Agency General Stormwater Permit which established various statewide basic requirements (SBRs) to minimize existing non-point stormwater pollution. One of these SBRs is to enforce the following new regulation requiring dumpsters and other refuse containers that are outdoors or exposed to stormwater to be covered at all times. This will aid in prohibiting the spilling, dumping, leaking, or otherwise discharge of liquids, semi-liquids or solids from the containers to the municipal separate storm sewer system(s) operated by the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission and/or the waters of the State so as to protect public health, safety and welfare, and to prescribe penalties for the failure to comply.

Definitions:
For the purpose of this ordinance, the following terms, phrases, words, and their derivations shall have the meanings stated herein unless their use in the text of this Chapter clearly demonstrates a different meaning. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future, words used in the plural number include the singular number, and words used in the singular number include the plural number. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directory.

> Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) – a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) that is owned or operated by [insert name of municipality] or other public body, and is designed and

Operations Order No. 06-09
Page 2 of 2
May 19, 2009

used for collecting and conveying stormwater. MS4s do not include combined sewer systems, which are sewer systems that are designed to carry sanitary sewage at all times and to collect and transport stormwater from streets and other sources.

Person – any individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, or political subdivision of this State subject to municipal jurisdiction.

Refuse container – any waste container that a person controls whether owned, leased, or operated, including dumpsters, trash cans, garbage pails, and plastic trash bags.

Stormwater – means water resulting from precipitation (including rain and snow) that runs off the land's surface, is transmitted to the subsurface, is captured by separate storm sewers or other sewerage or drainage facilities, or is conveyed by snow removal equipment.

Waters of the State – means the ocean and its estuaries, all springs, streams and bodies of surface or ground water, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of the State of New Jersey or subject to its jurisdiction.

Prohibited Conduct:
Any person who owns, leases or otherwise uses a refuse container or dumpster must ensure that such container or dumpster is covered at all times and does not leak or otherwise discharge liquids, semi-liquids or solids to the municipal separate storm sewer system(s).

Exceptions to Prohibition:

a. Permitted temporary demolition containers

b. Litter receptacles (other than dumpsters or other bulk containers)

c. Individual homeowner trash and recycling containers

d. Refuse containers at facilities authorized to discharge stormwater under a valid NJPDES permit

e. Large bulky items (e.g., furniture, bound carpet and padding, white goods placed curbside for pickup)

Penalties:
Any Commission employee who continues to be in violation of the provisions of this policy and procedure, after being duly notified, shall be subject to removal, suspension, demotion, or other disciplinary action.

- Please see that the appropriate personnel are notified.
- Effective immediately

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX D

MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY OPERATIONS INVENTORIES

MAINTENANCE YARD FACILITY INVENTORIES

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Facility Name: Trenton–Morrisville Toll Bridge (US Route 1)
Date: October 19, 2022
Facility Location: Borough of Morrisville, PA & City Trenton, NJ
Inspector: Stefanie Williams
Accompanied By: Justin Bowers, DRJTBC

Facility Description: The Morrisville-Trenton Bridge structure consists of reinforced concrete deck that conveys stormwater runoff to a stormwater inlet and scupper system along both sides of the bridge deck. The approach area on the Pennsylvania (PA) side also conveys runoff to a series of inlet boxes that are set into the road curb that conveys flow directly to the Delaware River. These traditional stormwater inlets drain the area between the toll plaza and administration building. The Administration Buildings and Garages are attached around a courtyard, which is used for maintenance. **The site is currently under construction and demolition.**

Location: PA Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 1 Outfall
  4 Inlets (street & yard)

NOTES: There is another plastic pipe outfall on the PA side. This outfall is not owned by the Commission.

Location: NJ Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Drains

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Location: Toll Plaza

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 5 Inlets (curb and lanes)

NOTES: Toll Plaza is a drainage divide.

Location: Employee Parking Lot – Northeast Corner of Bank and Grove Street

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Construction Material Piles:
  Road Millings
  RCP Pipe
  Precast Concrete Inlets
  HDPE Pipe
- Exposed Equipment: Construction Trailer
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: None

Location: Fueling station & Salt Shed Yard

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Tires
  Construction Material Piles:
  Aggregate
  Cinder Blocs
  Precast Inlet Pieces
  Rebar
  ¾" clean stone
  Construction fencing
- Exposed Equipment: Vehicles
  Plows
  Skid Steer
  40-yard dumpter
  Porta-John

Exposed Containers: Fuel Dispenser (1,000gal gasoline UST) – under roof & elevated
Fuel Dispenser (1,000gal diesel UST) – under roof & elevated
Spill Kit
40-yard dumpster
Porta-John
600 gal $MgCl_2$ fiberglass tank

- Floor Drains: N/A

- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets
Stormwater Pipe
Infiltration Trench

NOTES: The area is currently under construction. The contractor has exposed material on site. The material should be tarped or curbed to prevent runoff from these materials into the stormwater system.

Location: Maintenance Yard

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None

- Exposed Equipment: Vehicles

- Exposed Containers: Fuel Dispenser (1,000gal gasoline UST)
Fuel Dispenser (1,000gal diesel UST)
4-yard dumpster
8-yard dumpster

- Floor Drains: None

- Stormwater Facilities: Inlet

NOTES: This area is to be demolished as part of the construction scope.

Location: Maintenance Garage

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Tires
Car Batteries
Paint
Bottled Water

- Exposed Equipment: Vehicles
Gator Carts
Plows
Brine Tank Truck Attachment
hydraulic lifts
Electric floor scrubber
Lawn mowers / tractors

- Exposed Containers: Spill Kit
  Speedy Dry
  Propane Tank (fenced)
  55-gal drums automotive fluids
  55-gal drums hydraulic fluid
  55-gal drum used oil
  5-gal & 30 gal pails of grease
  Simple Green
  "Taginator"- cleaner

- Floor Drains: 3 to grease trap in front of garage

- Stormwater Facilities: Grease trap
  Inlets

NOTES: It was observed that engine oil & hydraulic fluid, container sat on the ground. It is recommended that this container be placed with a secondary containment system. This area is to be demolished as part of the construction scope.

Action Items:

- This site is currently under construction as of October 28, 2022. The former Administration Building and current Maintenance Building are under contract to be demolished and reconstructed.

- It is recommended that the refuse container in the Maintenance Yard be moved to an alternate location on site approximately 50 feet from an inlet. The current location of the dumpsters sits above a stormwater inlet. Movement of the refuse container is not a requirement of the permit. It is recommended as any opportunity to observe any leaking that may occur.

- It was observed that an inlet within the construction site was exposed. Some form of inlet protection is recommended. It was also noted that the contractor has exposed material on site. The material should be tarped or curbed to prevent runoff from these materials into the stormwater system. (Pennsylvania Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program – Technical Guidance 363-2134-008, page 96.)

- The site is experiencing backing up of water in the stormwater sewer system outside of the existing garages. Lines should be cleared and TV'd to determine cause of blockage of stormwater.

- The garage that is set to be demolished has a broken floor drain. It is recommended that the drain be temporarily capped. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit -B.4.f)

- Provide secondary containment for all drums, ASTs, paints, solvents, soaps, chemicals, thinners, batteries, etc, including those stored in rooms with floor drains and sump pits. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)

- All containers should be properly labeled and stored away from floor drains or stormwater infrastrucutre. Labels shhould be legible, and visible. Containers should be tightly closed and on a

contrainment pallet when not in use. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)

- Clearly post, in a prominent area of the facility, instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment. The post may include the following "Topping off vehicles, mobile fuel tanks, and storage tanks is strictly prohibited", "Stay in view of fueling nozzle during dispensing. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Fueling Operations Item 1.c.)

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Facility Name: Scudder Falls (I-295) Toll Bridge
Date: October 19, 2022
Facility Location: Lower Makefield Township, PA & Ewing Township, NJ
Inspector: Stefanie Williams
Accompanied By: Justin Bowers & Mike Schermerhorn, DRJTBC

Facility Description: The Scudder Falls Bridge carries I-295 traffic over the Delaware River by means of reinforced concrete road deck supported by deep steel beams that rest on concrete piers. The runoff from the bridge is collect in stormwater inlets by gutter flow that discharges through the scupper to areas on the underside of the bridge.

Location: PA Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
-
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Outfall
  Inlets (bowls) / Scuppers

Location: NJ Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Outfall
  Inlets / Scuppers

Location: Administrative Building -storage rooms

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Water Salt - softner
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: Speedy Dry Containment
  55-gal drum Bellacide
  55-gal drum BromMax
  Paint Pails

55-gal drum Peroxy HDOX

- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Outfall
  Inlets / Scuppers

Location: Fueling Station

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Outfall
  Inlets / Scuppers

Actions Needed:

- Clearly post, in a prominent area of the facility, instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment. The post may include the following "Topping off vehicles, mobile fuel tanks, and storage tanks is strictly prohibited", "Stay in view of fueling nozzle during dispensing" (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Fueling Operations Item 1.c.)
- Place a spill kit and contact incase of spill information at Fueling Station(NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Fueling Operations Item 1.c.)

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Facility Name: New Hope- Lambertville Toll Bridge (US 202)
Date: October 19, 2022
Facility Location: Township of Solebury, PA & Township of Delaware, NJ
Inspector: Stefanie Williams
Accompanied By: Rick Slack, DRJTBC

Facility Description: The New Hope-Lambertville bridge deck is reinforced concrete slab that is designed to convey runoff by gutter flow to the bridge scuppers. The bridge scuppers directly drain to either land areas below portion of the bridge or to the Delaware River. The infield areas of the interchange bordered by SR 202, and the on/off ramp intersection with SR 32 are vegetated. The north infield area drains to the SR 32 roadway gutter. The south infield area drainage is routed to a series of culverts and inlets that convey runoff underneath SR 32 to a drainage swale along the southern perimeter of the property. The runoff is then conveyed toward the river. The facility also consists of a main administration and garage building, salt storage shed, toll booths, and under bridge storage area.

Location: PA Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Outfall
  Inlets (street & yard)
  French Drains /Swales
  Scuppers

NOTES: PA approached drain to the River.

Location: NJ Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Outfalls
  Inlets / Scuppers
  French Drains/Swales

NOTES: NJ approaches and bowls drain to the Aggsaulton Creek.

Location: Toll Plaza

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets (curb and lanes)

NOTES: Toll Plaza drains to the PA side.

Location: Employee Parking Lot

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: fuel pump (gasoline & diesel)
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: inlets

NOTES: USTs for diesel, gasoline, and fuel oil are located under this parking lot.

Location: Maintenance Garage

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Traffic Cones
  Concrete Mix
  Speedy Dry
  Spill Kit
- Exposed Equipment: Vehicles
  Plows
  2 free standing hydraulic lifts
  1 in-ground lift
  Backhoe/ Front loader
  Skid Steer
  Lawn mowers/ tractors

Electric floor scrubber
Manual Pallet Jack

- Exposed Containers: 55-gal drums automotive fluids (most on pallets)
  (6) 55-gal drums hydraulic fluid
  (7) 55-gal drums drain oil
  Diesel Exhaust Fuel
  Transmission Fluid
  55-gal drum used oil
  5-gal & 30 gal pails of grease
  5-gal aquaphalt
  5-gal latex line/traffic paint (not on pallet)
  Paint
  (4) 32-Gal Brute Trash Container
- Floor Drains: Yes
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Floor drains connect directly into the storm system, and after running through a seepage field, drain directly to the river. There are flammables cabinets containing gasoline and diesel jerry cans. Also paint and solvents are stored in a ventilated closet off the main garage.

Location: Maintenance Garage Storage Room

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Cleaning Supplies
  Paint
  Drinking Water
  Dry Goods
  Simple Green
  Vacuum
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: 5 Gal Paint Pails
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

Location: Garage A & B

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Boxed TV
  Boxed Work Chairs
  Cleaning Supplies
  Wiper Fluid

- Exposed Equipment: Car
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: 1
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Floor drains are connected to grease trap.

Location: Administration Building Basement

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Storage room for janitorial supplies
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: Storage room for janitorial supplies
- Floor Drains: 1
- Stormwater Facilities: None

Location: Fueling Station (Outside of Maintenance Garage)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Spill Kit
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: UST for Diesel and Gasoline
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: Closest Inlet Approximate 120 LF

Location: Storage Area & Salt Shed

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Salt
  Steel Posts
  Cable Spools
  Snow Fencing
  Sand Bags
  Ice Melt ProSlicer
- Exposed Equipment: Plows
  Crash Cushion/ Truck
  Forklift
  Brine Tank Attachment

Variable Message Boards

- Exposed Containers: 3- 3,000gal $MgCl_2$ Fiberglass Tanks
  2,000gal $MgCl_2$ Fiberglass Tanks
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: None

Location: Storage Shed (North Of 202)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Outside:
  Concrete Jersey Barrier
  Plows
  Variable Message Boards
  Portable Lighting
  Rip Rap
  Lamp Posts
  Scrap Metal

  Inside:
  Traffic Signs
- Exposed Equipment: Outside:
  John Deere Backhoe

  Inside:
  Mowing Equipment
  Generator
  Concrete Mixer
- Exposed Containers: Outside:
  Brine Truck Attachment
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: None

NOTES: Shed door is always closed and locked when the building is not in use.

Action Items:

- It was noted that there was standing water in the catch basins. This may pose a mosquito issue. It is recommended that concrete channels be installed in the inlets and scuppers removed from all, but the last inlet, that drains into the detention basin. This is not a requirement of the permit.

- The detention basin has evidence of groundhog dens. It is recommended that these dens be removed to ensure the function of the detention basin.

- Provide secondary containment for all drums, ASTs, paints, solvents, soaps, chemicals, thinners, batteries, etc. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)

- All containers should be properly labeled and stored away from floor drains or other stormwater infrastrucutre. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)

- Outdoor stockpiles should either be moved indoors, tarped or curbed to prevent runoff from these materials into the stormwater system. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage – Item 1 &2)

- Please note that the storage area is in the direct drainage path to the river, precautions should be taken to prevent contaiminated runoff.

- Clearly post, in a prominent area of the facility, instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment. The post may include the following “Topping off vehicles, mobile fuel tanks, and storage tanks is strictly prohibited”, “Stay in view of fueling nozzle during dispensing (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Fueling Operations Item 1.c.)

- Floor drains are directly connected into the stormwater conveyance system and leachfield. It is recommended these be closed off or blocked (if not needed), rerouted to the sanitary sewer system, or have additional treatment provided. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Vehicle Maintenance – Item 1)

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Facility Name: Interstate-78 Toll Bridge
Date: October 19, 2022
Facility Location: Williams Township & City of Easton, PA &, Town of Phillipsburg, Township of Pohatcong, and Borough of Alpha, NJ
Inspector: Stefanie Williams
Accompanied By: Justin Bowers , DRJTBC

Facility Description: The largest of the DRJTBC facilities in length of road over the Delaware River consists of a Welcome Center, Bridge, Toll Booths and 6.9 miles of roadway with multiple bridges and drainages structures. The PA side of the facility consists of 2.2 mile long roadway that incorporates roadside drainage swales and culvert pipes that route stormwater flows to an existing detention basin located northeast of the intersection of Morgan Hill Road and I-78 (west). The two roadside swales west of the toll booth and Welcome Center are stabilized and revegetated. In addition to the bridge, approaches, and welcome center, the facility also has a maintenance garage, salt dome, and "junkyard" storage area.

Location: PA Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Outfall
  Inlets (street & yard)
  Vegetated Swale
  Trapezoidal Channel Swale
  Rock bottomed swale
  Scuppers

NOTES: All drainage exists on the Westbound PA approaches. The PA approach includes 2.25 miles of roadway.

Location: NJ Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A

- Stormwater Facilities: Outfalls
  Inlets (street & yard)
  Vegetated Swale
  Trapezoidal Channel Swale
  Rock bottomed swale
  Scuppers

NOTES: Rt. 519 acts as a drainage divide. A portion of the stormwater system is conveyed to the County system. For a portion of the NJ approach, stormwater is collected in a piped system, where flow is collected in a central interceptor located in the median. The NJ approach includes 4.7 miles and 6 bridges.

Location: Toll Plaza

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets (curb and lanes)
  Roof leaders

NOTES: Toll Plaza drains to the PA side.

Location: Welcome Center Parking Lot

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: inlets

NOTES: 4,000 Gal Heating Oil UST

Location: Maintenance Garage 1 (East Most)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Aquaphalt
  ProSlicer – Ice Melt
  Cleaning supplies

- Exposed Equipment: Snow Plow attachment
  Ice maker
  Saw Horse
  Auger
- Exposed Containers: 32 gal Brute Trash container
  5-gal pails (empty)
  Water – Unlabeled
- Floor Drains: 2 ACO trench drains
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Floor drains connect to grease traps then into the sanitary sewer system.

Location: Maintenance Garage 2 (single standard bay)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: PPE supplies
  Dry Goods
  Cleaning supplies
- Exposed Equipment: Gator Cart
  Snow blower
- Exposed Containers: Recycling Container
  55-gal drum - Peroxy HDOX
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

Location: Maintenance Garage 3 (4 standard bay)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Vehicles
  Plow attachments
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: ACO trench drains
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Floor drains connect to grease traps then into the sanitary sewer system. 2,500 Gal Disel and 1,000 Gal Gas-unleaded UST in front of Maintenance Building.

Location: Maintenance Garage 4 (1 oversized bay)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Hydraulic Lift
  Gator Cart
  Tool Chests
  Various Auto fluid on cart
- Exposed Containers: 32 gal Brute Trash container
  5-gal pails - empty
- Floor Drains: ACO trench drains
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Speedy dry is in available container in case of oil spills. Floor drains connect to grease traps then into the sanitary sewer system. There is a flammable cabinet. The storage room contains various cleaning supplies on shelving.

Location: Maintenance Garage 5 & 6 (2 oversized bay)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Tires
  Snowblades
- Exposed Equipment: Vehicles
  Tractors
  Mowers
  Hydraulic Lift
- Exposed Containers: Brine Truck Attachment Container
  32 gal Brute containers (empty)
  Dry Goods
  Paint
- Floor Drains: ACO trench drains
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

Location: Garage Storage Rooms

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Paper Good
  Fire Hydrants
- Exposed Equipment: Floor Sweeper
  Generator

- Exposed Containers:

  On Shelf:
  Concrete Sealer
  Wood stain
  Paint
  Paint Thinner
  Caulk
  Anti-freeze
  Spray Cans
  Coolant
  Wash & Wax
  Windshield Fluid
  WD-40
  Blue-Def
  Fuel and Oil Mix
  Tractor parts and supplies

  On Containment Pallets:
  Hydraulic Fluid
  55-gal drum – Motor Oi
  55-gal drum – Windshield Washer Fluid
  5-gal pail coolant
  55-gal drum – Hydraulic Oil
  55-gal drum – Anti-freeze
  1 Qt Transmission Fluid
  OzzyJuice (degreaser)

  On Floor:
  Flares
  Propane Tank
  Detack

- Floor Drains: ACO trench drains

- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

Location: Welding Garage

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Rebar
  Scrap metal

- Exposed Equipment: Tools
  Welding apparatus

- Exposed Containers: None

- Floor Drains: 1

- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Floor drains are connected to grease trap, then into the sanitary sewer.

Location: Storage Bay

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Cleaning supplies
- Exposed Equipment: Trimmers
  Landscape Tools
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: None

Location: Maintenance Garage Parking Area

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Scrap metal
- Exposed Equipment: Fuel pumps
  Vehicles
  Salt spreaders
  Brine Truck
  Tractors
- Exposed Containers: 32 Brute Container – for Spill Kit (Under roof)
  4-yard & 8 Yard Trash Container
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets

Location: Storage Area (Salt Dome)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Sign blanks
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: 5,000 gal $MgCl_2$ Fiberglass Tank
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: None

NOTES: The salt dome stores approximately 1,500 tons of salt per bay.

Location: Storage/Junk Yard

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Mulch (3 walled bin)
  Traffic Drums
  Jersey Barrier
  Sand (3 walled bin)
  HDPE Pipe
- Exposed Equipment: Generator
  Trailer Bed
  Crafco Asphalt sealant vehicles
- Exposed Containers: Empty 55-gal drums
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Natural Swale

NOTES: During visit, it was noted that the facility is constructing additional storage area for operations. Sweepings are used as clean fill and grit, after all litter and recyclables have been removed.

Action Needed:

- Provide secondary containment for all drums, ASTs, paints, solvents, soaps, chemicals, thinners, batteries, etc. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)

- All containers should be properly labeled and stored away from floor drains or other stormwater infrastrucutre. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)

- Outdoor stockpiles should either be moved indoors, tarped and curbed to prevent runoff from these materials into the stormwater system. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage – Item 1 &2)

- The detention pond in the northwest corner of I-78 and the overpass of Cedarville Road is overgrown. It is recommended that the facility be cleared as designed.

- Evidence of leaking fluid in the storage bay should be addressed with speedy dry. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 2)

- It is recommended that the Fuel and Oil Mix container in the storage room should be on containment Pallet. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)

- Clearly post, in a prominent area of the facility, instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment. The post may include the following “Topping off vehicles, mobile fuel tanks, and storage tanks is strictly prohibited”, “Stay in view of fueling nozzle during dispensing (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Fueling Operations Item 1.c.)

- It is recommended that vehicles and equipment washing that cannot be washed in the garge with the wash bay go to a commercial facility, or conduct washing in an area where water drains to the sanitary sewer system. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – On-Site Equipment and Vehicle Washing and Wash Wastewater Containment)

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Facility Name: Easton-Phillipsburg Toll Bridge (US 22)
Date: October 19, 2022
Facility Location: City of Easton, PA & Town of Phillipsburg, NJ
Inspector: Stefanie Williams
Accompanied By: Justin Bowers, DRJTBC

Facility Description: This multi span structure consists of five simple spans along the NJ approach, a main span comprised of a Pennsylvania Petit Truss, and a four lane limit access concrete highway at the Pennsylvania approach. There are five toll lanes on the NJ approach. The facility consists of the bridge and approaches, toll plaza, operation and maintenance building, maintenance garage, salt storage building and under bridge storage areas.

Location: PA Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 5 Outfall
  Inlets (street & yard)
  Scuppers

Location: NJ Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 1 Outfall
  Inlets (street & yard)
  Vegetated Swale
  Scuppers

Location: Toll Plaza (Westbound)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets (curb and lanes)
  Roof leaders

Location: Mower Room (NJ)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Dry Goods
  Tires for Mowing Equipment (New)
  Spare Parts
- Exposed Equipment: John Deere Tractor
  Generator (Kohler Fast Response II)
  Pressure Washer
  Leaf Blower
- Exposed Containers: Tool Chests
- Floor Drains: 5
- Stormwater Facilities: None

Location: Outside Mower Room (NJ)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Lime Stone (On Pallet)
  Bagged Fertilizer (On Pallet)
- Exposed Equipment: Pressure Washer
  Fork Lift Forks
  Vehicles
- Exposed Containers: 55-gal drum biodegradable soap (Containment Pallet)
  32-Gal Brute Containers (Empty)
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 1 Inlet

Location: Boiler Room (NJ)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Gas-fired Boiler
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: 2
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

Location: Storage Room (NJ)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: Janitorial supplies
  Small containers of automotive oils
- Floor Drains: 1
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: This is a supply and storage room.

Location: Maintenance Garage & Shop

- Exposed Material Stockpile: 60 lb bags of salt
  Spare parts
  Cold patch
- Exposed Equipment: Vehicles
  Plows
  Lawn mowers/ tractors
  2 under floor hydraulic lifts
  Parts washer
  Air compressor
- Exposed Containers: 55-gal drums automotive fluids (containment pallets)
  55-gal drums hydraulic fluid (containment pallets)
  2 55-gal drum used oil (Containment pallets)
  5-gal & 30 gal pails of grease
  5-gal pails of degreaser
  55-gal drum biodegradable soap

5-gal pails of aquaphalt
2-gal of diesel spray
55-gal speedy dry – designated waste container

- Floor Drains: 11
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Floor drains connected to a Grease pit and then discharged into the sanitary sewer system. There are flammables cabinets containing gasoline and diesel jerry cans. Also paint and solvents are stored in a ventilated closet off the main garage.

Location: Tool Shop (NJ)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Wood
  Traffic Signs
  Saws
- Exposed Equipment: Drill Press
  Table saw
  Vacuum
  Saws
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: 1
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

Location: Welding Shop (NJ)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Rebar
  Scrap metal
- Exposed Equipment: Tools
  Welding apparatus
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: 3
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

Location: Aggregate Storage/ Vehicle Parking

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Vehicle Parking
- Exposed Containers: Spill Kit
  2500 gal UST -Diesel
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets
  Storm sewer pipes

NOTES: Mulch is occasionally stored in this facility.

Location: Salt Storage Building/ Lean-to

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Salt
  ProSlicer Ice Melt
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: Spill Kit
  1000 gal AST - Gasoline
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets
  Storm sewer pipes

Location: Storage Yard (Under NJ Approach)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Scrap Metal
  Sweepings (3 sided bin)
  Rebar
  Rebar cages
  Wood
  Scaffolding
- Exposed Equipment: Front End Loader/ Backhoe
- Exposed Containers: Empty 55-gal drums
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: None

NOTES: Storage Yard is currently being shared with a contractor temporarily working on a Commission project. There are trailers and other material/equipment onsite not owned by the Commission.

Location: Storage Yard Building and Lean-to (Under NJ Approach)

- Exposed Material Stockpile:
  - Traffic Control Devices
  - Asphalt Shingles (on pallets)
  - HDPE Pipes
  - Sheet Metal
  - Fertilizer and seed
  - Delpatch Elastomeric Concrete
  - Used Tires – Open Air
  - Belgian Block– Open Air
  - Traffic signs – Open Air
  - Crafco – Asphalt Sealant – Lean-to
  - Computer- Lean-to
  - Saw Horse – Lean-to
- Exposed Equipment:
  - Boat
  - Forklift
  - Salt Spreaders
- Exposed Containers: Wheel Bearing Grease (on containment pallet)
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: None

NOTES: This structure is mostly used for miscellaneous storage.

Actions Needed:

- All containers should be properly labeled and stored away stormwater infrastrucutre. Labels shhould be legible, and visible. Containers should be tightly closed when not in use. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)
- Provide secondary containment for all drums, ASTs, paints, solvents, soaps, chemicals, thinners, batteries, etc. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)
- Clearly post, in a prominent area of the facility, instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment. The post may include the following “Topping off vehicles, mobile fuel tanks, and storage tanks is strictly prohibited”, “Stay in view of fueling nozzle during dispensing” (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Fueling Operations Item 1.c.)

- Outdoor stockpiles should either be moved indoors, tarped or curbed to prevent runoff from these materials into the stormwater system. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage – Item 1 &2)

- Due to the extent of the junkpile storage area, it is recommended that all items not essential to maintenance operations be removed from the facility grounds. The Owner of the equipment and material stored on Commission property should be notified to remove/relocate or tarp the exposed piles. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage – Item 1 &2)

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Facility Name: Portland-Columbia Toll Bridge (PA Rt. 611/US 46)
Date: October 5, 2022
Facility Location: Portland Borough, Upper Mount Bethel Township, PA & Columbia, Knowlton Township, NJ
Inspector: Stefanie Williams
Accompanied By: Leon Werkheiser , DRJTBC

Facility Description: The Portland-Columbia Toll Bridge consist of a five spans of reinforced concrete deck slabs that are supported by steel girders resting on reinforced concrete capped stone and mortar piers. The runoff from the road deck area drains to stormwater inlets connected to scuppers that drain to the under side of the superstructure to the land and water surfaces below the bridge. The land area below the bridge is maintained and vegetated. The administration building, attached garage, shop area and the unattached maintenance building are also part of this facility.

Location: PA Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Outfall
  Inlets (street & yard)
  Scuppers

Location: NJ Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 1 Outfall
  Inlets (street & yard)
  Scuppers

Location: Toll Plaza (Westbound)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: Sealed drums of salt
  Sealed drums of "Oil Dry"
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets (curb and lanes)
  Roof leaders

Location: Maintenance Bay/Garage -North

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Truck
- Exposed Containers: 32-gal Brute Containers – Empty
  5-gal Pails - Empty
- Floor Drains: 3
- Stormwater Facilities: None

NOTES: Drains have a top sediment trap and are connected into a seepage pit. T

Location: Maintenance Garage #2

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Spare parts
  2 pallets of 50 lb bags of $CaCl_2$
- Exposed Equipment: John Deere Tractors
- Exposed Containers: Solvents
  Grease
  55-gal drum Automotive fluids
  55-gal drum Biodegradable soap (no secondary containment)
  5 gal pails Degreasers
  5 gal pails Strippers
  32-gal Brute Containers – Trash/ Recycling
- Floor Drains: 3

- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Drains have a top sediment trap and are connected into a seepage pit.

Location: Garage Storage Room

- Exposed Material Stockpile: QuickCrete
  Cleaning supplies
  Various motor vehicle parts
- Exposed Equipment: Emergency generator
  Chainsaw
  Leaf blower
- Exposed Containers: On Containment Pallets:
  55- gal drum Motor Oil
  55- gal drum Motor Vehicle Fluids
  55- gal drum Toll Lane Cleaner Green Power

  Not On Pallet:
  Propane Tank
  5 gal pail Aquaphalt
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: None

Location: Yard

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: 500 gal 2x walled concrete Gasoline AST
  500 gal 2x walled concrete Diesel AST
  Fuel Dispensers
  John Deere Tractor
  Mack truck with salt dispenser
- Exposed Containers: 5 Cu Yd dumpster
  32-gal Brute Container – Spill Kit
  2000 Gal Container
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlet
  Pipes

NOTES: Fuel tanks are common wall type.

Location: Upper Storage Yard – Salt Shed

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Salt Shed
  Steel Road Plates – 3 walled
  Cinders/Gravel
  Metal
  Misc. Junk
  Scrap Aluminum
  CMU Block
  Sweepings
- Exposed Equipment: Forklift Attachment
  Plow Attachment
  Trucks
  Variable Message Board
- Exposed Containers: Brine Tank Attachment
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Natural Drainage.

Location: Two-Bay Storage Building

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Traffic Drums and Cones
  Millings
- Exposed Equipment: Truck
  Front Loader
  Portable generator
  Trailer Beds
- Exposed Containers: 3000-gal $MgCl_2$ Tank
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

Location: Small Storage Building

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Traffic Cones
  55-gal Drum (empty)
- Exposed Equipment: Sewer-Vac Truck
  John Deere Tractor with Mower Attachment
  Mower Bed

	Saw Horse Mowers
• Exposed Containers:	On Containment Pallet: 55-gal drum of Thinner 55-gal drum of Waste Oil 55-gal drum of Used Anti Freeze 55-gal drum of "No-n Hazardous Waste"
• Floor Drains:	None
• Stormwater Facilities:	N/A

Location: Large Storage Building

• Exposed Material Stockpile:	Chairs Oil Dry Fertilizer Lawn Lime Dry Goods Concrete mix Scrap metal Decorations
• Exposed Equipment:	Truck Cement Mixer Boat Manual Pallet Jack
• Exposed Containers:	Not on Pallet: 55- gal drum Motor Vehicle Fluids
• Floor Drains:	0
• Stormwater Facilities:	N/A

NOTES: This is the overall storage facility for the district. All major bulk goods are stored here on pallets above the floor. During the site visit, it was stated that items on pallet were recently delivered and will be placed on containment pallets.

Action Items:

- Provide secondary containment for all drums, ASTs, paints, solvents, soaps, chemicals, thinners, batteries, etc
  (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)

- All containers should be properly labeled and stored away from floor drains or other stormwater infrastrucutre. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)

- Outdoor stockpiles should either be moved indoors, tarped or curbed to prevent runoff from these materials into the stormwater system. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage – Item 1 &2)

- Floor drains located are directly connected into the stormwater conveyance system and leachfield. It is recommended these be closed off or blocked (if not needed), rerouted to the sanitary sewer system, or have additional treatment provided. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Vehicle Maintenance – Item 1)

- Clearly post, in a prominent area of the facility, instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment. The post may include the following "Topping off vehicles, mobile fuel tanks, and storage tanks is strictly prohibited", "Stay in view of fueling nozzle during dispensing" (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Fueling Operations Item 1.c.)

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Facility Name: Delaware Water Gap Toll Bridge (I-80)
Date: October 5, 2022
Facility Location: Williams Borough of Delaware Water Gap, PA and Township of Hardwick, NJ
Inspector: Stefanie Williams
Accompanied By: Leon Werkheiser, DRJTBC

Facility Description: The Delaware Water Gap, I-80 Bridge is a multi-span structure of reinforced concrete decks that is supported by deep steel beam resting on concrete cap stones and mortar piers. The roadway deck runoff is conveyed by gutter flow to stormwater inlets located along the roadway. The runoff flow from the gutter area is then conveyed to scuppers that discharge to areas below the superstructure. The areas under the bridge are utilized for storage of materials. The salt storage shed is located on a slight rise adjacent to the administration building. The red brick maintenance building and storage shed is across the road from the salt shed.

Location: PA Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Outfalls
  Inlets (street & yard) / Scuppers
  Vegetated Swale / French drain

NOTES: The PA stormwater facilities drain to the Cherry Valley Creek through a PennDOT owned outfall.

Location: NJ Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 9 Outfalls
  Inlets (street & yard) / Scuppers
  Vegetated Swale/ French drain

NOTES: Stormwater facilities generally drain to the median then to the River and national park land.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Location: Toll Plaza

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets (curb and lanes)
  Roof leaders

NOTES: Toll Plaza is the drainage divide for the entire facility. All stormwater west of the toll booth drains to the PA side and Cherry Valley Creek, while the eastern flow drains to the Delaware River.

Location: PA Storage Lot (Under bridge, by Rail Road)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Sweepings *
  Traffic control devices *
  Grit*
  50lb bags of CRAFCO road sealant* (5pallets)
  Wood
  Structural steel
  Chain link fencing
  Batteries*
  Castings, frame, covers, grates
  Used tires
  Guardrail
  Plastic drainage piping
  Railroad timber (owned by railroad)
  Paves**
  ¾" stone**
  3"-4" stone**
  Subbase**
  Broken concrete road decking
- Exposed Equipment: Variable Message Boards
  Trailers
  Tar spreader
  Landscape equipment
  Crane

- Exposed Containers: Paper recycling bins
  Empty 55-gal drums
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Headwall & outfall

NOTES: * = Stored on paved surface, ** = Stored on paved surface with jersey barrier bins. The area provides shared storage with both the DRJTBC and the railroad.

Location: Maintenance Facility Grounds

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Fuel pumps
  Plows
- Exposed Containers: 500-gal shared wall 2xwall concrete gasoline/diesel AST
  3,000gal $MgCl_2$ AST
  5 yd^3 Dumpster
  32-gal Brute Container for unused Speedy Dry
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets
  Storm sewer pipes

NOTES: Salt shed has three walls, paved floor, and a roof.

Location: Maintenance Garage & Shop

- Exposed Material Stockpile: 5-gal pails of cold patch
  Tires (new)
  Spare parts
  Bags of ready mix concrete
- Exposed Equipment: Vehicles
  Plows
  Parts cleaner
  Lawn mowers/ tractors
  Emergency Generator (2,500 gal. liquid propane)
- Exposed Containers: 55-gal drums automotive fluids (most on pallets)
  55-gal drums hydraulic fluid (containment pallets)
  5-gal gal pails of grease
  5-gal pails of degreaser
  55-gal drum biodegradable soap

Pails of pesticide

- Floor Drains: 2
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Floor drains connect to the storm sewer system. There are flammables cabinets containing gasoline and diesel jerry cans. Also paint and solvents are stored in a ventilated closet off the main garage.

Location: Parking Garage

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Propane fired Emergency generator
  Cars
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: 2
- Stormwater Facilities: N/A

NOTES: Floor drains are connected to grease trap, then the storm sewer.

Location: Boiler Room

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Boiler
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: 3
- Stormwater Facilities: None

NOTES: Floor drains are connected to a grease trap then discharge into the storm sewer system.

Actions Needed:

- Provide secondary containment for all drums, ASTs, paints, solvents, soaps, chemicals, thinners, batteries, etc. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Inspection and Good Housekeeping Item 3)

- Outdoor stockpiles should either be moved indoors, tarped or curbed to prevent runoff from these materials into the stormwater system. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage – Item 1 &2)

- Due to the extent of the junkpile storage area, it is recommended that all items not essential to maintenance operations be removed from the facility grounds. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage – Item 1 &2)

- Floor drains connected into the stormwater conveyance system should be closed off or blocked (if not needed), rerouted to the sanitary sewer system, or have additional treatment provided. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Vehicle Maintenance – Item 1)

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Facility Name: Milford-Montague Toll Bridge (US 206)
Date: October 5, 2022
Facility Location: Town of Milford, PA &, Township of Montague, NJ
Inspector: Stefanie Williams
Accompanied By: Matt Meeker, DRJTBC

Facility Description: The DRJTBC Milford-Montague Bridge is the northern-most toll facility that is located in a portion of the Delaware River. The Milford-Montague Bridge consists of four spans that are supported by a steel truss system that rest on reinforced concrete piers. The road deck drainage is routed to storm inlets that discharge via scuppers to areas below the superstructure. The facilities are located north of the off-ramp toll booth area on the Pennsylvania side of the river. The facilities consist of administrative building, maintenance Garage, Salt Shed, Facility Yard, and Storage Buildings.

Location: PA Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Facility Well located in bowl of eastbound approach
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 6 Outfalls
  Vegetated swale
  Rock bottomed swales
  Inlets
  Scuppers

NOTES: The PA stormwater facilities drain to the nearby creek on either side of the roadway. Each bowl and section of roadway is linked by a continuous swale. The outfalls empty into the main swale, then to the creek. Bridge scuppers drain under bridge to leader pipes, then the river.

Location: NJ Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 6 Outfalls
  Inlets (street & yard)
  Vegetated Swale/ French drain
  Scuppers

NOTES: Stormwater facilities generally drain to the swales then the river. One swale provides drainage to a spring located in the approach bowl. Bridge scuppers drain under bridge to leader pipes, then the river.

Location: Toll Plaza

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Inlets (curb and lanes)
  Roof leaders

Location: PA Storage Lot (Under bridge, by Rail Road)

- Exposed Material Stockpile:
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: Headwall & outfalls

NOTES: This is the area where bridge scuppers and leader pipes drain to using pipes, outfalls and swales. It is the same on the NJ side.

Location: Fueling Station

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Fuel pumps -Diesel and Gasoline
  Plow attachments
  Skid Steer
- Exposed Containers: 500-gal shared wall 2xwall concrete gasoline/diesel AST
  Speedy Dry Containment
  2000-gal bulk storage tank - Magnesium Chloride
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: None within 50 feet’

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Location: Salt Shed & Lean-too

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Salt, Traffic Cones, Ice Melt, Holiday décor
- Exposed Equipment: Skid Steer, Gator Cart, Floor Sweeper, Truck Bed (Not under lean-to)
- Exposed Containers: Brine tank Attachment, 55-gal contrainers (empty), Traffic Drums, Crash Cushion/sign
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: None within 50 feet'

Location: Maintenance Garage

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Hydraulic Lift, Plows, Vehicles, Mowers, Computer, Trimmers
- Exposed Containers:
  On Containment Pallet:
  32-gal drum citrus plus liquid detergent concentrate
  55-gal drums Horticulture Vinegar
  55-gal drums Toll Lane Cleaner – Low Foam Citrus Cleaner –
  55-gal drum – waste oil
  On Pallet:
  Brine Holding Tanks
  55-gal for used speedy dry
  Not on Pallet:
  32-gal trash receptacle
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: None

NOTES: There are flammables cabinets containing gasoline and diesel jerry cans, and spray paints.

Location: Administration Maintenance Garage & Shop

- Exposed Material Stockpile: On Pallet:
  Aquaphalt
  1-gal Water Bottles

  Tires (new)
  Spare parts
  60lbs bags of salt
  60lbs bags of oil dry
- Exposed Equipment: Vehicles
  Hand Compactor
  John Deere Tractor
  Washer and Dryer
  Slop sink
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: 2
- Stormwater Facilities: Edge of building is Approximately 55' to closest inlet.

NOTES: Floor drains and slop sink flow into the grease trap then discharge to the storm sewer system.

Location: Storage Building (large)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: Wood
  Wheel Barrow
- Exposed Equipment: Tractor
  Lawn mowers
  Saw Horse
  Containment Pallets
  Portable Generator
- Exposed Containers: On Containment Pallet:
  32-gal drum waste container
  55-gal drum Antifreeze waste
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: None

Location: Storage Building (small)

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: Tractor
  Lawn mowers
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: None
- Stormwater Facilities: None

Actions Needed:

- Outdoor stockpiles should either be moved indoors, tarped or curbed to prevent runoff from these materials into the stormwater system. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage – Item 1 &2)
- Floor drains connect into the stormwater conveyance system. It is recommended these be closed off or blocked (if not needed), rerouted to the sanitary sewer system, or have additional treatment provided. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Vehicle Maintenance – Item 1)
- Clearly post, in a prominent area of the facility, instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment. The post may include the following "Topping off vehicles, mobile fuel tanks, and storage tanks is strictly prohibited", "Stay in view of fueling nozzle during dispensing" (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – Fueling Operations Item 1.c.)
- It is recommended that onsite vehicle washing go to a commercial facility, or wash cars in an area where water drains to the sanitary sewer system. (NJ-Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit – Attachment E – On-Site Equipment and Vehicle Washing and Wash Wastewater Containment)

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX E

MAINTENANCE & FACILITY OPERATIONS

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

TITLE	REVISION NO.
Vehicle, Generator, and Equipment Fueling	000

DESCRIPTION:

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) contains the procedures and practices designed to minimize pollution to surface and ground waters to be implemented at Commission maintenance yards including maintenance areas at ancillary operations. This SOP does not cover responses for bridges, roadways, or right of ways.

PURPOSE:

This SOP provides guidelines for the Commission employees to implement for delivering and dispensing fuel into vehicles and equipment, storage tanks, and mobile fuel tanks in order to minimize pollution to surface and ground waters.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS:

Vehicle, Generator, and Equipment Fueling

1. There is to be no smoking in the fueling area.
2. Shut off engine when fueling vehicles.
3. Ensure the proper type of fuel is used for each vehicle, generator, or piece of equipment.
4. Absorbent spill clean-up materials shall be available in all fueling areas, including on mobile fueling vehicles. Clean-up material shall be disposed of properly by a licensed disposal facility.
5. Nozzles used in fueling vehicles and equipment shall be equipped with automatic shut-off to prevent overfilling of tanks.
6. Fuel tanks shall not be "topped off."
7. Mobile fueling shall be minimized. Fueling shall only occur in designated areas, whenever possible.
8. Absorbant booms should be used to protect stormwater facilities and floor drains downhill from where fueling operations are being performed.
9. In a prominent area, clearly post the instructions for safe operation of all fueling equipment, and appropriate Spill Response contact information.

Bulk Fueling

1. Bulk transfer to occur only during business hours.
2. Always use drip pans or absorbent pads under all hose and pipe connections and other leak prone areas.
3. Block storm drain inlets or contain tank trucks using temporary berms or absorbent booms. All hose connection points associated with bulk fueling must be contained within the berm during bulk loading/ unloading, if storm drain inlets are not blocked.

4. Protect fueling areas with berms of dikes to prevent run-on, runoff, and contain spills.
5. A trained employee must oversee bulk fuel transfer.

Spill Response and Reporting

1. Conduct clean-up of spill(s) immediately after discovery according to the **Region Incident Management Plan.**
2. Spills are to be cleaned-up using dry cleaning methods only.
3. For Environmental Emergencies Hazardous Materials spills:

   Level 1: Contact Primary Control Center (PCC) at (215) 862-7666

   Region 1: coordinates with the local fire departments, which will then deploy the HazMat team, if necessary.

   Region 2 coordinates with the NJ State police dispatch in Hamilton, NJ, who will then deploy the HazMat team, if necessary. (The State police are responsible for calling the DEP if needed.)

   Region 3 coordinates with the respective County Emergency Services Teams who will then deploy the HazMat team, if necessary.

   Level 2: Contact NJDEP at (877) WARN DEP or (877) 927-6337; or Contact the Southeast Region PADEP at 484-250-5900 for service in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties; or the Northeast Region PADEP at 570-826-2511 for service in Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Schuykill, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming Counties

   All required contacts in **Incident Management Plan**

Maintenance and Inspection

1. Inspect fueling area, storage tanks, and pumps monthly.
2. Keep an ample supply of spill clean-up material on the site. Used material should be disposed of properly.
3. Check for leaks and damaged equipment, periodically. Any generators, tanks, pumps, piping, equipment, and fuel dispensing equipment found to be damaged, or leaking shall be repaired immediately.
4. Logs should be maintained for the following:
   Pre-delivery spill containment inspection
   Minimum monthly dispenser pan inspection
   Minimum monthly containment device inspection.
5. Provide memorandum to District Superintendent reporting inspection, and any noted items in need of repair or further maintenance. A copy of this report should be kept with the District's SPPP.

DESCRIPTION:

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) contains the basic vehicle maintenance practices to be implemented at Commission maintenance yards including maintenance areas at ancillary operations. This SOP does not cover responses for bridges, roadways, or right of ways.

PURPOSE:

This SOP provides guidelines for the Commission's vehicle maintenance for their maintenance yards and ancillary operations' maintenance areas.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS:

Vehicle Maintenance

1. Conduct all vehicle maintenance only in designated areas.
2. When possible perform vehicle and equipment maintenance indoors and on a paved floor.
3. Always use drip pans.
4. Absorbent spill clean-up materials shall be available in all maintenance areas. Material shall be properly disposed of after use.
5. Protect maintenance areas from both stormwater runoff and stormwater run-on. Areas should be located 50' downstream of any drainage facility or watercourse.
6. Protect floor drains from spills using adsorbent booms.
7. Do not dump or dispose of oils, grease, fluids, or lubricants on the ground. Waste oil and waste antifreeze shall be disposed of in properly labeled containers. Dispose of these containers off-site by a properly licensed facility.
8. Do not dump or dispose batteries, used oils, antifreeze or other toxic fluids into a storm drain or watercourse.
9. Do not bury or burn tires.

Spill Response and Reporting

1. Conduct clean-up of spill(s) immediately after discovery according to the **Region Incident Management Plan.**
2. Spills are to be cleaned-up using dry cleaning methods only.
3. For Environmental Emergencies Hazardous Materials spills:

   Level 1: Contact Primary Control Center (PCC) at (215) 862-7666

   Region 1: coordinates with the local fire departments, which will then deploy the HazMat team, if necessary.

Region 2 coordinates with the NJ State police dispatch in Hamilton, NJ, who will then deploy the HazMat team, if necessary. (The State police are responsible for calling the DEP if needed.)

Region 3 coordinates with the respective County Emergency Services Teams who will then deploy the HazMat team, if necessary.

Level 2: Contact NJDEP at (877) WARN DEP or (877) 927-6337; or Contact the Southeast Region PADEP at 484-250-5900 for service in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties; or the Northeast Region PADEP at 570-826-2511 for service in Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Schuykill, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming Counties

All required contacts in **Incident Management Plan**

Maintenance and Inspection

1. Periodically check for leaks and damaged equipment and make necessary repairs.
2. Perform monthly inspections of all maintenance areas and containers, both in and outdoors.
3. Provide memorandum to District Superintendent reporting inspection, and any noted items in need of repair or further maintenance. A copy of this report should be kept with the District's SPPP.

TITLE	REVISION NO.
Good Housekeeping Practices	000

DESCRIPTION:

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) contains the basic good housekeeping practices to be implemented at Commission maintenance yards including maintenance areas at ancillary operations. This SOP does not cover responses for bridges, roadways, or right of ways.

PURPOSE:

This SOP provides guidelines for the Commission's employees to implement Good Housekeeping Practices for their maintenance yards and ancillary operations' maintenance areas.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS:

General

1. All containers should be properly marked and labeled. Labels should be clean and legible.
2. Keep all containers in good condition and sealed tightly when they are not in use.
3. Keep all hazardous materials, including automotive oils, anti-freeze, hydraulic fluids, industrial detergents, liquid herbicides, liquid pesticides, etc. in secondary containment.
4. Keep all chemicals, fluids, and supplies indoors and away from floor drains.
5. Keep storage areas clean and organized.
6. Keep spill kits and drip pans near any liquid transfer areas. Keep them protected from rain.
7. Absorbent spill clean-up materials must be available in maintenance areas and must be properly disposed of after spills.
8. Collect waste fluids such as waste oil, used anti-freeze, etc. and used rags in properly labeled containers, and dispose of them off-site at properly licensed facilities.
9. Maintain the recycling program by disposing of bottles, cans, paper, and trash in their designated containers.
10. Sweep and clean garages daily using dry cleaning methods.

Salt and De-icing Material Handling

1. Prevent or minimize spills during material loading and unloading. If de-icing materials are spilled, remove the material using dry cleaning methods, and reuse or dispose of the material properly.
2. Provide temporary covers over drain inlets during operations.
3. Inspect, sweep and clean area once per week to remove dirt and debris. Sweep area immediately following loading and unloading operations, when practical.
4. Minimize tracking material from the storage and loading areas.
5. Minimize the distance materials are transported during loading and unloading activities.

6. Tarp any materials stored outside when they are not in use.
7. If interim seasonal tarping is used, de-icing materials may only be stored outside between October 15th and April 30th.

Spill Response and Reporting

1. Conduct clean-up of spill(s) immediately after discovery according to the **Region Incident Management Plan.**
2. Spills are to be cleaned-up using dry cleaning methods only.
3. For Environmental Emergencies Hazardous Materials spills:

   Level 1: Contact Primary Control Center (PCC) at (215) 862-7666

   Region 1: coordinates with the local fire departments, which will then deploy the HazMat team, if necessary.

   Region 2 coordinates with the NJ State police dispatch in Hamilton, NJ, who will then deploy the HazMat team, if necessary. (The State police are responsible for calling the DEP if needed.)

   Region 3 coordinates with the respective County Emergency Services Teams who will then deploy the HazMat team, if necessary.

   Level 2: Contact NJDEP at (877) WARN DEP or (877) 927-6337; or Contact the Southeast Region PADEP at 484-250-5900 for service in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties; or the Northeast Region PADEP at 570-826-2511 for service in Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Schuykill, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming Counties

   All required contacts in **Incident Management Plan**

Maintenance and Inspection

1. Check for leaks and damaged equipment, periodically. Make repairs as necessary.
2. Perform monthly inspections of all storage areas and containers, both in and outdoors.
3. Provide memorandum to District Superintendent reporting inspection, and any noted items in need of repair or further maintenance. A copy of this report should be kept with the District's SPPP.
4. Perform overall facility inspection and maintenance, such as painting, annually, and provide annual maintenance memorandum report documenting the inspection to District Superintendent and District SPPP.

TITLE	REVISION NO.
Vehicle Washing	000

DESCRIPTION:

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) contains the procedures and practices designed to minimize pollution to surface and ground waters from its vehicle washing facility located in Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

PURPOSE:

This SOP provides a set of guidelines for the Commission's employees to implement procedures for using proper vehicle washing techniques, proper washing locations, and disposal of wash water.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS:

Procedures

1. Vehicle wash water shall not be disposed of into storm drains, waterways, or to the ground.
2. All vehicles and/or equipment shall be washed in the proper designated areas.
3. Minimize water use when washing vehicles. Use hoses with automatic shut off nozzles to minimize water usage.
4. Only biodegradable and non-toxic cleaners are permitted.
5. Discharge all wash water containing degreasers, acids, bases, and/or metal brighteners through the existing sanitary sewer system.
6. Clean wash areas after washing activities to collect any accumulated solids.
7. Maintain and clean any treatment devices, holding tanks, etc., as needed.

Spill Response and Reporting

1. Conduct clean-up of spill(s) immediately after discovery according to the **Region Incident Management Plan.**
2. Spills are to be cleaned-up using dry cleaning methods only.
3. For Environmental Emergencies Hazardous Materials spills:

   Level 1: Contact Primary Control Center (PCC) at (215) 862-7666

   Region 1: coordinates with the local fire departments, which will then deploy the HazMat team, if necessary.

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All required contacts in **Incident Management Plan**

Maintenance and Inspection

1. Inspect washing areas, oil/water separator (if applicable) and other appurtenances monthly.
2. Check for leaks and damage, periodically. Any leaks or damages noted shall be repaired immediately.

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX F

EMPLOYEE TRAINING PROGRAM

SAMPLE EMPLOYEE TRAINING SIGN-IN SHEETS

SAMPLE TRAINING PRESENTATION

Stormwater Management

People.First Name	People.Last Name	ILT Session Title	Date Completed
Brian	Feller	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
James	Gower	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
Mason	Vance	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
Steve	Borger	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
Taylor	Perry	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
William J.	Luscik	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
Matthew	Stock	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
Lloyd	Johnson	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
Paul	Wallace	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
Leon	Werkheiser Jr	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
Kyle L	Williams	Storm Water DWG	7/18/2022
John J	Marason	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Robert	Smith	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Wayne R	Stamets	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Robert J.	Tilwick	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Paul	Panto	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Nat	Amato	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Matthew	Gary	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Mark	Simonetta	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Mark	Parichuk	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Lewis	Hann	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Douglas	Scheer	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Christopher M	Gulini	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Wade B	Caccese	Storm Water EP	7/18/2022
Brian J	Keith	Storm Water I78	7/19/2022
Daniel	Steele	Storm Water I78	7/19/2022
Greg	Lohrman	Storm Water I78	7/19/2022
John J	Penrose	Storm Water I78	7/19/2022
Jordan H	Purdy	Storm Water I78	7/19/2022
Robert	Varju	Storm Water I78	7/19/2022
Stephen	Smith	Storm Water I78	7/19/2022
Daniel	Vander Berg	Storm Water MM	7/19/2022
Matthew W	Meeker	Storm Water MM	7/19/2022
Michael	Curnkey	Storm Water MM	7/19/2022
Mitchell	Vance	Storm Water MM	7/19/2022
Travis	Utter	Storm Water MM	7/19/2022
Austin	McCleery	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022
George	Farrell IV	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022
John W	Anderson IV	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022
Kenneth	Terry	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022
David	Myers	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022
Stephen	Bartzak	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022
Casey	Wallace-Walker	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022
Richard L.	Fleming Jr.	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022

Jared	Burd	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022
Christopher A	Jackson	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022
Charles	Slack Jr. II	Storm Water NHL	7/19/2022
Harald	Simon	Storm Water PC	7/25/2022
Jamie	Franks	Storm Water PC	7/25/2022
Scott	Sheldon	Storm Water PC	7/25/2022
William H	Kresge IV	Storm Water PC	7/25/2022
Brian W.	Carr	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022
Justin	Crisp	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022
Kawan	Gamble	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022
Manuel	Rivera	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022
Matthew	Satmary	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022
Michael	Carosi	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022
Harry W	Fawkes Jr	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022
Frederick	Fennimore	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022
Donald	Day	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022
Anthony	Sassani	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022
Alexie	Reyes	Storm Water TM	7/15/2022

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) Training



EMPLOYEE TRAINING PROGRAM

06-13-23

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission

PREPARED BY:

Stormwater Acronyms

SPPP - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan – This is the Commission's plan for its stormwater systems and meeting the NJDEP requirements. While we currently only have a NJ permit, this plan is for both sides of the river.

MS4 - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems – The Commission's system of inlets, catch basins, pipes, and outfalls that collect and distribute stormwater.

NJPDES - New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – The program from NJDEP that provides the Commission with it's Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit.



Why do we care about the Stormwater Permit?

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Stormwater Program:

- Stormwater runoff is generated from rain and snowmelt events that flow over land or impervious surfaces, such as paved streets, parking lots, and building rooftops, and does not soak into the ground. The runoff picks up pollutants like trash, chemicals, oils, and dirt/sediment that can harm our rivers, streams, lakes, and coastal waters. To protect these resources, communities, construction companies, industries, and others, use stormwater controls, known as best management practices (BMPs). These BMPs filter out pollutants and/or prevent pollution by controlling it at its source.
- The 1972 FEDERAL Clean Water Act made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained. The EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program controls discharges. The EPA has delegated NPDES authority to the state DEPs.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan & Recordkeeping

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)

- Commission's SPPP outlines the measures being undertaken to comply with all components of the MS4 Stormwater Permit.
- The SPPP must be reviewed annually and updated as needed. Revisions made must be documented and recorded on the SPPP revisions page. *(Done by Engineering)*
- SPPP identifies the members of the SPPP team, which is comprised of the persons responsible for implementing and coordinating the SPPP activities. *(Engineering, Operations, Maintenance)*
- The current copy of the SPPP shall be posted on the Commission's website.

Recordkeeping

- The SPPP shall outline the location of all records and/or documentation required by the Commission's MS4 permit.
- The current copy of the SPPP and associated documentation/recordkeeping must be made available to the NJDEP upon request.



Employee Training Program Overview

Highway Agencies are required to develop, update and implement an employee training program and conduct follow up training annually on the following topics:

- **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan & Recordkeeping**
- **Waste Disposal Education / Regulatory Mechanisms**
- **Stormwater Facility Maintenance**
- **Maintenance Yard Operations and Ancillary Operations**
- **Street Sweeping**
- **Illicit Connection Elimination and Outfall Pipe Mapping**
- **Outfall Pipe Streaming Scouring Detection and Control**

Waste Disposal Education / Regulatory Mechanisms

Litter Pick Up Program

- Continue to implement the litter pick up program that includes roadside clean up of trash and debris and regular collection of refuse from littler and recycling receptables owned and operated by the Commission.
- The Commission shall maintain records of roadside clean up and estimates of the total amount of trash and debris collected.

Regulatory Mechanisms (* Operating Orders)

- Pet Waste Control: Properly dispose of pet's solid waste deposited on any part of the Commission's property.
- Wildlife Feeding Control: Prohibits feeding of any wildlife (e.g. Canada Geese) on any property owned or operated by the Commission.
- Litter Control: Enforce the existing State litter status to control disposal of litter on property owned or operated by the Commission. Commission employees are not to litter, whether it be garbage or cigarette butts.
- Improper Disposal of Waste: Prohibits the improper spilling, dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater into the MS4 system other than those allowed by the Commission's permit.

- Enforcement actions taken on any regulatory mechanism passed shall be documented and reported annually as needed.
  - In general, our enforcement is only on employees and via disciplinary actions.

Stormwater Facility Maintenance

Facility Maintenance

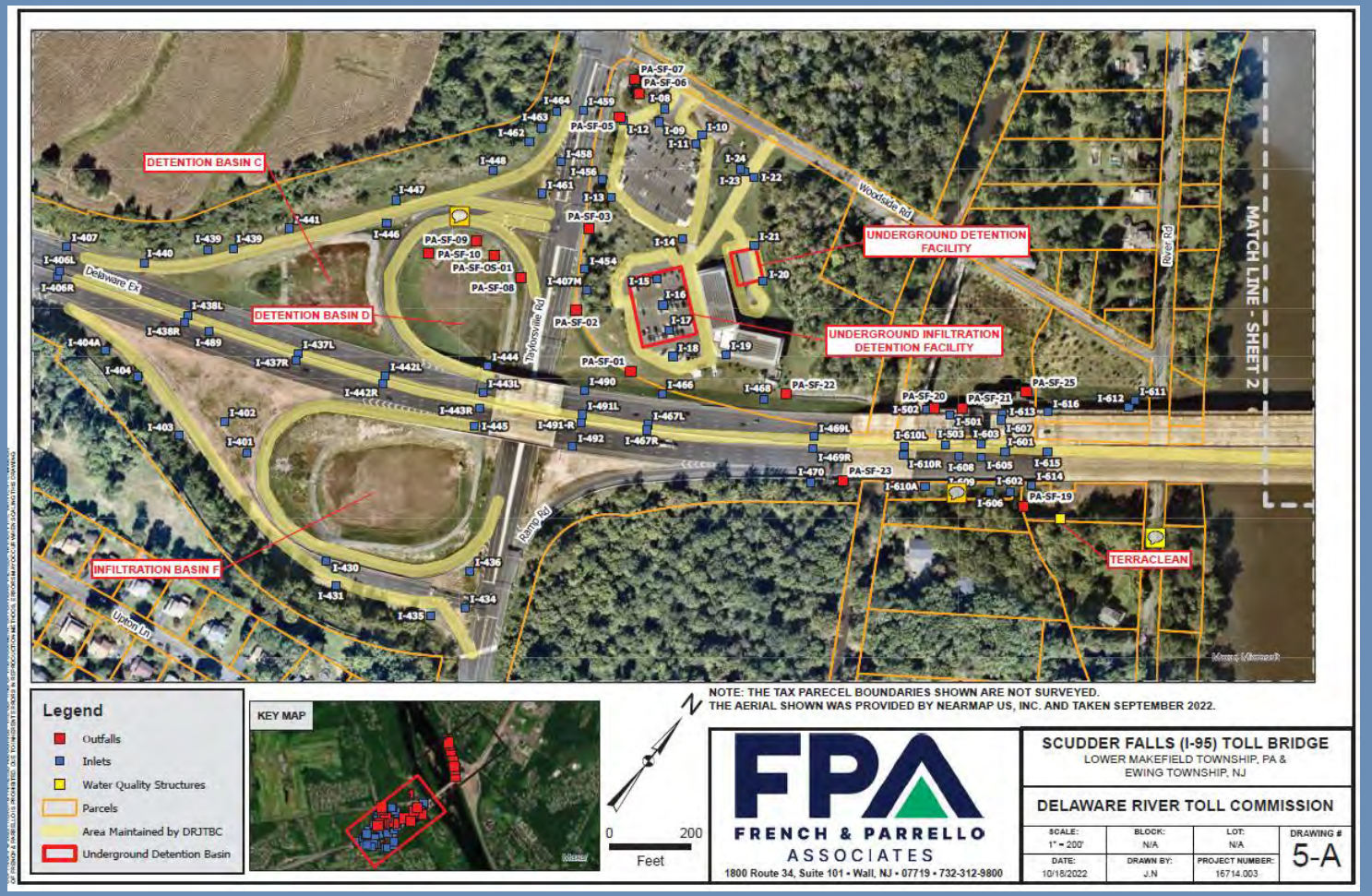
- Update and continue to implement the program to ensure adequate long-term cleaning, operation and maintenance of Commission owned or operated stormwater facilities (inlets, catch basins, pipes, outfalls, stormwater collection systems).
- Maintenance shall be performed in accordance with applicable maintenance plans if available or more frequently to ensure its proper function and operation of the stormwater facility.
- Logs are to be maintained and include *(Should be done in Maximo)*:
    - Name and location of facility inspected;
    - Name of inspector;
    - Date of inspection;
    - Findings; and
    - Any preventative and corrective maintenance performed.
- The Commission is to certify annually in the Annual Report that Commission owned or operated stormwater facilities are functioning properly. (*Engineering, with Reports from Operations via Maximo*)
- Records of existing Maintenance Plans developed during the design and construction of said stormwater BMPs shall be maintained as needed and made available to the NJDEP upon request.

Stormwater Facility Maintenance

Engineering maintains the maps. Just know they exist for when you need to locate Stormwater facilities for inspection / cleaning / maintenance.

Stormwater Facilities Mapping

- Update and maintain a Stormwater Facilities Map, which shall include the following facilities that are owned or operated by the Commission:
  - Storm inlets constructed after January 1, 2020;
  - Stormwater management basins;
  - Subsurface infiltration/detention systems;
  - Manufactured treatment devices; and
  - Green infrastructure.
  - **Outfalls**
- The map shall outline property boundaries of all of the Commissions maintenance yards, ancillary operations, rest or service areas, as well as all roadways and thoroughfares owned or operated by the Commission.

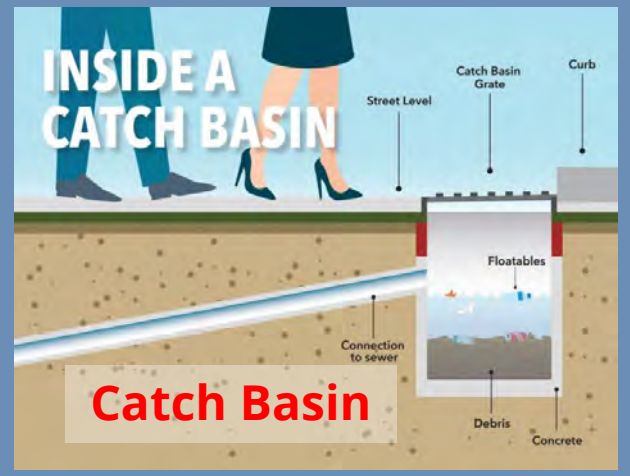


Stormwater Facility Maintenance

Storm Drains / Catch Basins

- Storm Drain Inlet Inspection and Cleaning:
  - Inlets are considered the Point of Entry into Storm drain system
  - All storm drain inlets shall be inspected at a minimum annually. Inspections are to be documented to note inlets inspected, date inspected and provide any observations of the inlet's structural integrity, and maintenance or repairs completed.
  - Storm drain inlets shall be cleaned to ensure that sediment, trash or other debris is removed to prevent it from entering the waters of the State.
- Catch Basin Inspection and Cleaning:
  - Catch Basin = 'box' that captures sediment, debris, and pollutant
  - Up to 2,500 catch basins owned or operated by the Commission shall be inspected annually. Inspections are to be documented to note catch basins inspected, date inspected and provide any observations of the catch basins structural integrity, and maintenance or repairs completed.
  - Catch basins shall be cleaned to ensure that sediment, trash or other debris is removed to prevent it from entering the waters of the State.





Stormwater Facility Maintenance

Herbicide Application Management

- Application of herbicides shall be restricted to prevent herbicides from being washed into the waters of the State and to prevent erosion caused by de-vegetation as follows:
  - Application of herbicides is not permitted on or adjacent to storm drain inlets or on steeply sloping ground.
  - The Commission, if necessary, may only apply herbicides along curb lines, highway median barriers and unobstructed shoulders that contain unwanted vegetation.
  - **Herbicides, if necessary, may only be applied within a 2-foot radius around structures where overgrowth presents a safety hazard and where it is unsafe to mow.**

Excess De-icing Material Management ***NEW REQUIREMENT**

- Remove, within 72 hours after the end of the storm event, conditions permitting, piles of excess salt and de-icing materials that have been deposited during spreading operations (e.g., piles resulting from accidental spillage or when spreading equipment is started or stopped) on all streets, ramps, and parking areas owned or operated by the permittee. Excess de-icing material removed from streets, ramps, and parking areas may be returned to storage or properly managed if unsuitable for reuse.

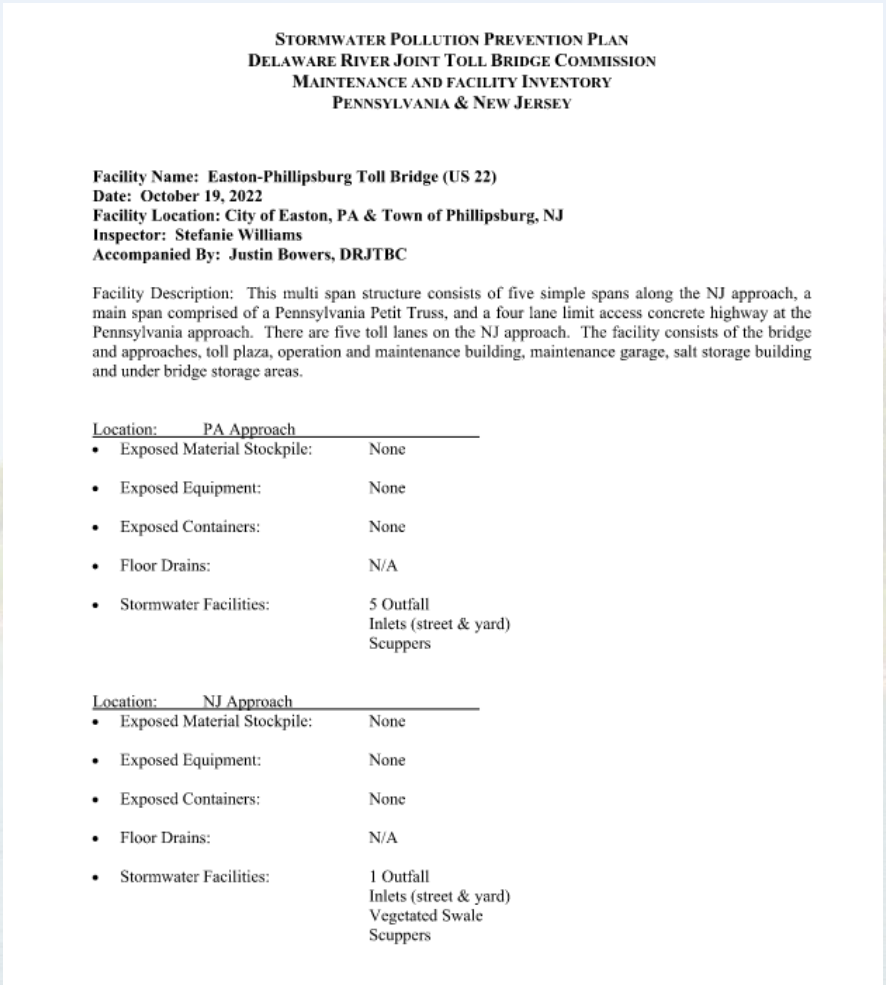
Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Inventory of Materials and Machinery

- Maintain current lists of materials and machinery located at all maintenance yards and other ancillary operations which may be a source of pollutants in stormwater discharges especially those with adjacent catch basins or storm inlets.
- Materials / Machinery Examples: oils, fuel, chemicals, lubricants, solvents, raw materials, intermediate or final products

Inspection and Good Housekeeping * (SOP)

- **Monthly inspections of maintenance yards and other ancillary operations in accordance with adopted SOPs** to identify conditions that may contribute to stormwater contamination, illicit discharges or negative impacts to the Commission's MS4.
- Conduct cleanups of all spills of liquids or dry materials immediately upon discovery using dry cleaning methods.
- Properly label all containers and keep containers in good condition and protected from damage and spillage.
- **Maintain inspection logs detailing conditions requiring attention and remedial actions taken.**



STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
MAINTENANCE AND FACILITY INVENTORY
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

Facility Name: Easton-Phillipsburg Toll Bridge (US 22)
Date: October 19, 2022
Facility Location: City of Easton, PA & Town of Phillipsburg, NJ
Inspector: Stefanie Williams
Accompanied By: Justin Bowers, DRJTBC

Facility Description: This multi span structure consists of five simple spans along the NJ approach, a main span comprised of a Pennsylvania Petit Truss, and a four lane limit access concrete highway at the Pennsylvania approach. There are five toll lanes on the NJ approach. The facility consists of the bridge and approaches, toll plaza, operation and maintenance building, maintenance garage, salt storage building and under bridge storage areas.

Location: PA Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 5 Outfall
  Inlets (street & yard)
  Scuppers

Location: NJ Approach

- Exposed Material Stockpile: None
- Exposed Equipment: None
- Exposed Containers: None
- Floor Drains: N/A
- Stormwater Facilities: 1 Outfall
  Inlets (street & yard)
  Vegetated Swale
  Scuppers

Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Inspection and Good Housekeeping * (SOP)

- Current SOPs:
  - Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
  - Vehicle Maintenance Standard
  - Good Housekeeping Practices
  - Vehicle Washing

When these SOPs are followed, you should entered a new record in the Facility SOP Maximo report.

Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Discharge of Stormwater from Secondary Containment

- Discharge Pipe/Outfall from secondary containments (e.g. fuel storage, deicing solution storage, brine solution, etc.) must have valves that shall remain closed at all times.

- Stormwater that accumulates in areas adjacent to the containment tank may be discharged only if the stormwater has not come into contact with the tank contents; otherwise, it must be hauled for proper disposal.





Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Fueling Operations * (SOP)

- Maintain and continue to implement SOP addressing vehicle fueling; receipt of bulk fuel deliveries and inspection and maintenance of storage tanks including associated piping and fuel pumps.
- Place drips pans under all hose and pipe connections and other leak-prone areas during bulk transfer of fuels.
- Block storm inlets during transfer processes.
- Maintain clear instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment.
- Immediately repair or replace any equipment, tanks, pumps, piping and fuel dispensing equipment found to be leaking or in disrepair.









Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Vehicle Maintenance * (SOP)

- Operate and maintain equipment to prevent exposure of pollutants to stormwater.
- Whenever possible, conduct vehicle and equipment maintenance activities indoors.
- For activities that must be conducted outdoors, and last more than a day, portable tents/covers shall be utilized and placed over the equipment being serviced and drip pans used. Designated areas away from storm drains shall be used where possible.







Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Onsite Equipment and Vehicle Washing and Wash Wastewater Containment * (SOP)

- Any equipment and vehicle washing activities shall be managed to ensure that no unpermitted discharges of wash wastewater to storm inlets/catch basins or surface/ground waters of the State occur.
- If wash wastewater cannot be discharged to sanitary sewers, it may temporarily be contained. However, containment structures shall not leak.
- Underground tanks and associated piping shall be tested for leak integrity every 3 years or as determined appropriate and certified by a PE.
- Tanks shall not be allowed to accept wash wastewater when at 95% capacity. Tank levels are to be recorded to the nearest ½ inch.
- Containment structures shall be taken out of service upon detection of leaks and repaired/disposed as needed.
- All equipment/vehicle wash wastewater placed into storage must be disposed of in a legally permitted manner.
- Records of all logs, inspection reports and certifications must be kept onsite and available to the NJDEP upon request.





Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Salt and De-Icing Material and Storage Handling * (SOP)

- De-icing materials must be stored in permanent structures. If equipped with doors, the doors will be shut when not in use.
- Regular inspections and maintenance of storage structures and surrounding areas must be performed.
- Tracking of material from loading and unloading operations shall be minimized where possible including minimizing loader travel distance between storage areas and spreading vehicles.
- Sweep storage areas on a regular basis including material tracked away from storage areas. Sweeping should be conducted immediately after loading and unloading activities are completed.
- Reuse or properly discard materials collected during cleanup.
- Temporary outdoor storage only under the following conditions:
    - The permanent structure is under construction, repair or replacement.
    - Stormwater run-on and de-icing material run-off is minimized.
    - Materials being temporarily stored is tarped when not in use.
    - Temporary outdoor storage shall not exceed 30 days unless approved by the NJDEP.
- Sand used as de-icing materials must be stored in accordance with the Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage requirements.



Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Refuse Containers / Dumpsters* (OPERATIONS ORDER 06-09)

- Dumpsters and other refuse containers that are outdoors or exposed to stormwater to be covered at all times
  - This will aid in prohibiting the spilling, dumping, leaking, or otherwise discharge of liquids, semi-liquids or solids from the containers to the municipal separate storm sewer system(s)



Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage *NEW

- Storage of materials such as sand, stone, topsoil, road millings, waste concrete, asphalt, brick, block and asphalt-based roofing scrap must be coordinated to minimize stormwater run-on and aggregate run-off via surface grading, dikes and/or berms or three-sided storage bays. The areas in front of these storage bays and other storage areas shall be swept clean after all loading and unloading activities.
- Sand, topsoil, road millings and processed aggregate may be stored outside uncovered only if it's setback 50-feet from surface water bodies, storm inlets and/or ditches or other stormwater conveyance channels.
- Road Millings must be managed in conformance with the "Recycled Asphalt Pavement and Asphalt Millings (RAP) Reuse Guidance."
- Cold patch is to be stored in permanent structures or on impervious surfaces and covered with waterproof materials to control leachate and stormwater run-on or run through.







Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Recycled Asphalt Pavement and Asphalt Millings (RAP) Reuse Guidance

- Asphalt millings must be stored in a manner that will prevent runoff from exiting the pile. There is a 6-month storage limit.
- Allowed uses of RAP:
  - Used in surfacing materials (appropriate binder must be applied)
  - Surface material in roadway edge stability and guard-rail based material
- Prohibited Uses of RAP:
  - As final resurfacing material, unless the RAP is bound with asphalt emulsion, or paved with hot mix asphalt or Portland cement concrete
  - As fill material, except for uses as provided in accordance with New Jersey State law.
- Recycling of RAP
  - If recycling asphalt millings, they must be deposited only at an approved recycling
  - facilities permitted to accept asphalt milling for recycling.

- A guide by Morris County, NJ: https://www.morriscountynj.gov/files/sharedassets/public/departments/health-mngmt/2014-06asphaltrecy_mcohm.pdf







Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Street Sweepings, Catch Basin Clean Out, and Other Material Storage

- Road cleanup materials including street sweepings, storm sewer clean out materials, stormwater basin clean out materials and other similar materials that is collected during road cleanup operations may be placed into temporary storage as long as:
  - Materials are stored in leak proof containers or on impervious surfaces and covered with waterproof materials to control leachate and stormwater run-on or run through; and
  - Materials stored is to be removed for disposal within six months of placement into storage.







Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management Sites *NEW

- Yard trimming or wood waste management sites owned or operated by the Commission must minimize or eliminate the exposure of yard trimmings, wood waste and other related materials to stormwater; and eliminate the discharge of stormwater that contacts source materials from yard trimmings or wood waste management sites to storm inlets or surface water of the State.
- Yard trimmings/wood waste must be staged or stored in piles to prevent discharges entering waterways of the State; are not stored on grounds susceptible to seasonal flooding; and are protected to prevent stormwater run-on and leachate run-off.
- Maintain curbs, berms, hay bales, silt fences, jersey barriers or other setbacks to eliminate stormwater run-off to storm inlets or surface waters of the State.



Maintenance Yard Operations / Ancillary Operations

Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management Sites (Cont.) *NEW

- Use controls such as hay bales, silt fences or filter fabric inlet protection to prevent onsite storm inlets from siltation.
- Trash is to be removed from yard trimmings/wood waste upon receipt. Sites are to be monitored for trash on routine basis and stored in leak proof containers or impervious surfaces to control leachate. Litter/trash shall be disposed at permitted solid waste facilities.
- Preventative tracking measures shall be employed including use of gravel, quarry blends or rumble strips at exits.



Street Sweeping

Quarterly Street Sweeping

- Every three (3) months or more frequently if necessary to eliminate recurring problems, all segments of limited access highways including ramps and parking areas owned or operated by the Commission and having storm drain inlets or discharges into surface waters shall be swept.

Triannual Street Sweeping

- Every four (4) months or more frequently if necessary to eliminate recurring problems, all segments of streets, ramps and parking areas not designated as limited-access highways that are owned or operated by the Commission and having storm drain inlets or discharges into surface waters shall be swept.

Annual Street Sweeping

- Once a year or more frequently if necessary to eliminate recurring problems, all segments of streets, ramps and parking areas owned or operated by the Commission and NOT having storm drain inlets or discharges into surface waters shall be swept.

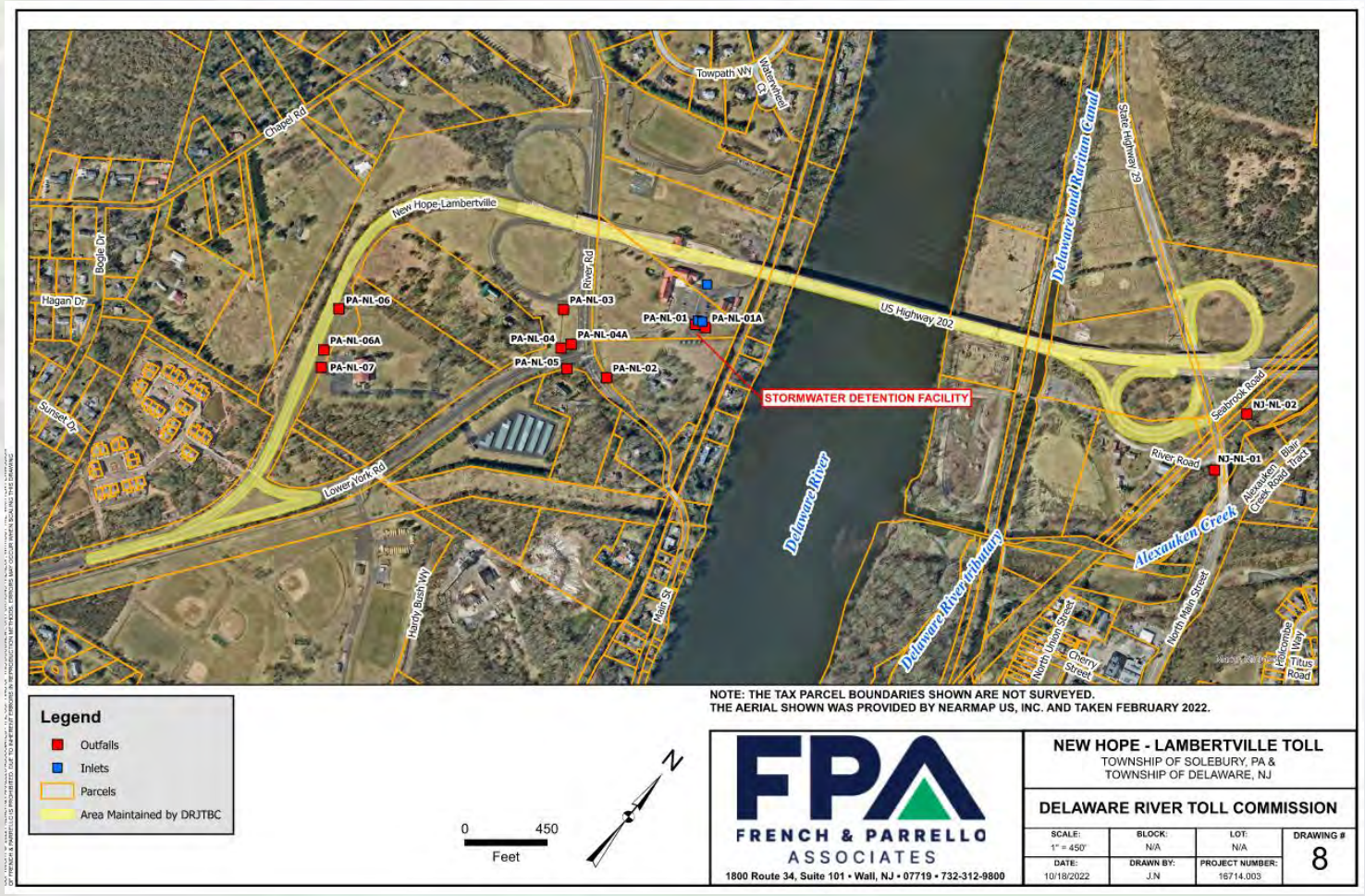
- *THE COMMISSION HAS COMMITTED TO SWEEPING MONTHLY WHEN NOT PERFORMING SNOW OPERATIONS, so our operations are more stringent than the requirements.*
- Records of all street sweeping activities including streets swept, dates swept, and amount of material collected shall be documented and maintained.

Outfall Pipe Mapping & Illicit Connection Elimination

Engineering maintains the maps. Just know they exist if for when you need to locate outfalls for inspection.

Outfall Map

- Update and maintain an Outfall Map, which shall include the location of the end of all MS4 outfall pipes that are owned or operated by the Commission.
- The map shall outline the location and name of all surface water bodies receiving discharges from those outfalls.
- A copy of the Outfall Map shall be included in the SPPP and updated annually as needed to include any new MS4 outfall pipe.
- The Outfall Map shall be posted to the Commission's website and the GPS location data points be provided to the NJDEP.

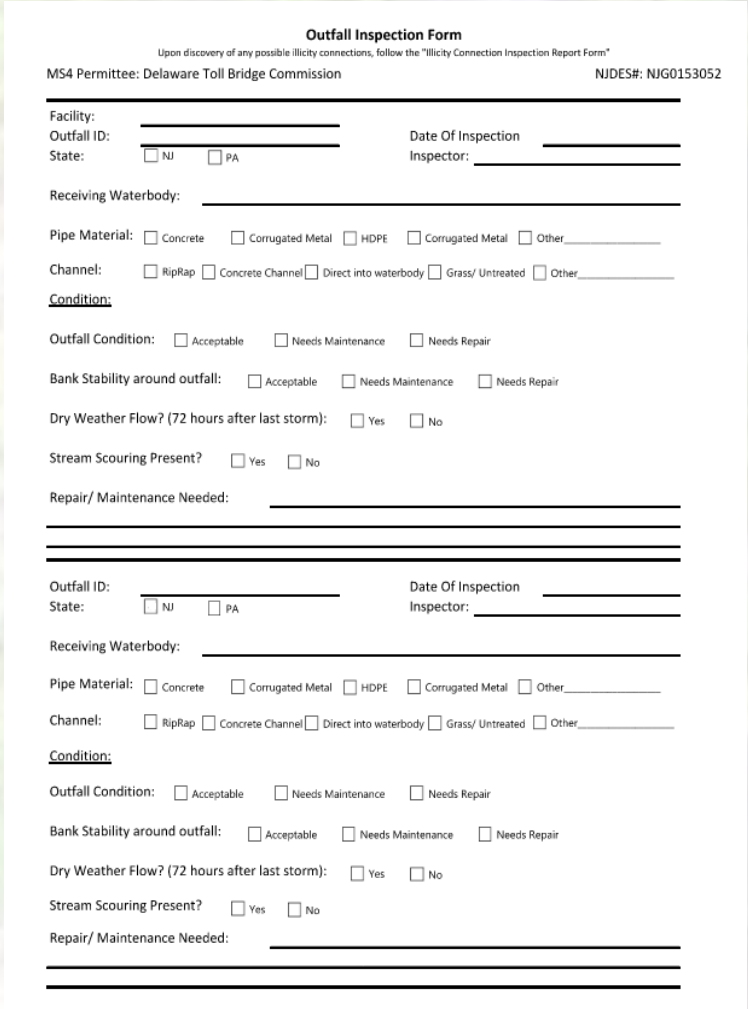


Outfall Pipe Mapping & Illicit Connection Elimination

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program * (OP 05-06)

- Update, continue to implement and enforce an ongoing Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program in accordance with the Commission's MS4 permit.
- Inspection and Elimination Program:
  - **Conduct visual dry weather inspection of all outfalls owned or operated by the Commission once every 5 years**; with a minimum of 20% of the total number of outfalls to determine if dry weather flow (flow occurring 72 hours after a rain event) or other evidence of an illicit discharge is present.
  - Examples: Domestic sewage; process water; non-contact cooling water; industrial wastes; and wash water.
  - New outfall pipes shall be inspected within 30 days of identification.
  - Dry weather flows discovered during outfall inspections shall be investigated as needed to determine the source. Complaints and reports of illicit connections including those from operating entities of interconnected MS4s shall be investigated within 30 days of notification.
  - Investigations shall be continued until the illicit discharge is found.
  - Non-stormwater discharges that are traced to their source and found to be illicit connections shall be eliminated within 1 year of discovery.
  - All investigations and actions taken shall be documented using the report forms provided by the NJDEP.

Outfall Pipe Mapping & Illicit Connection Elimination



Outfall Inspection Form

Upon discovery of any possible illicity connections, follow the "Illicity Connection Inspection Report Form"

MS4 Permittee: Delaware Toll Bridge Commission NJDES#: NJG0153052

Facility: _____
Outfall ID: _____ Date Of Inspection _____
State: ☐ NJ ☐ PA Inspector: _____

Receiving Waterbody: _____

Pipe Material: ☐ Concrete ☐ Corrugated Metal ☐ HDPE ☐ Corrugated Metal ☐ Other_____

Channel: ☐ RipRap ☐ Concrete Channel ☐ Direct into waterbody ☐ Grass/ Untreated ☐ Other_____

Condition:

Outfall Condition: ☐ Acceptable ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ Needs Repair

Bank Stability around outfall: ☐ Acceptable ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ Needs Repair

Dry Weather Flow? (72 hours after last storm): ☐ Yes ☐ No

Stream Scouring Present? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Repair/ Maintenance Needed: _____

Outfall ID: _____ Date Of Inspection _____
State: ☐ NJ ☐ PA Inspector: _____

Receiving Waterbody: _____

Pipe Material: ☐ Concrete ☐ Corrugated Metal ☐ HDPE ☐ Corrugated Metal ☐ Other_____

Channel: ☐ RipRap ☐ Concrete Channel ☐ Direct into waterbody ☐ Grass/ Untreated ☐ Other_____

Condition:

Outfall Condition: ☐ Acceptable ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ Needs Repair

Bank Stability around outfall: ☐ Acceptable ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ Needs Repair

Dry Weather Flow? (72 hours after last storm): ☐ Yes ☐ No

Stream Scouring Present? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Repair/ Maintenance Needed: _____



Illicit Connection Inspection Report Form

For additional information regarding illicit discharge investigations, refer to Chapter 3.6 of the Tier A Guidance Document.

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION

MS4 Permittee: _____ NJPDES #: NJG0_____

SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.

Outfall ID: _____ Outfall Location Description: _____

Municipality: _____ County: _____

Receiving Waterbody: _____

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): _____

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water **is from an enclosed pipe**, is the end of the pipe fully or partially submerged? ☐ NEVER ☐ SOMETIMES* ☐ ALWAYS*

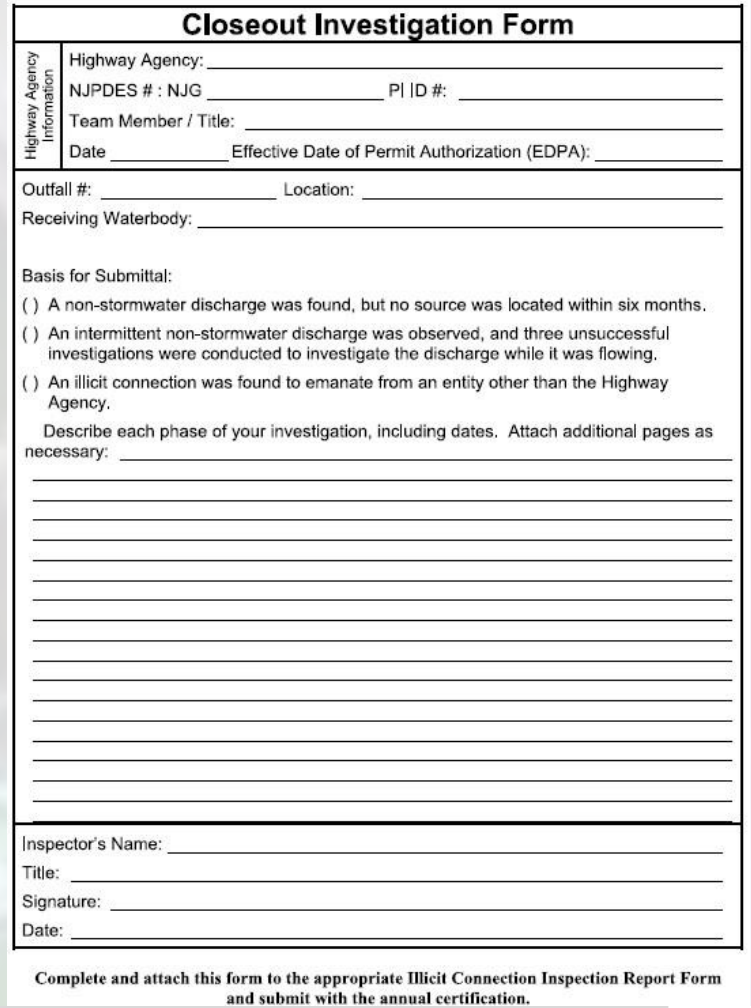
*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection: _____

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water **is not from an enclosed pipe**, what is the approximate distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody (ft.): _____

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall? ☐ YES* ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s), NJPDES #(s), and Location of Connection: _____

If 'YES', please contact your MS4 Case Manager.



Closeout Investigation Form

Highway Agency Information

Highway Agency: _____

NJPDES # : NJG _____ PI ID #: _____

Team Member / Title: _____

Date _____ Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA): _____

Outfall #: _____ Location: _____

Receiving Waterbody: _____

Basis for Submittal:

( ) A non-stormwater discharge was found, but no source was located within six months.

( ) An intermittent non-stormwater discharge was observed, and three unsuccessful investigations were conducted to investigate the discharge while it was flowing.

( ) An illicit connection was found to emanate from an entity other than the Highway Agency.

Describe each phase of your investigation, including dates. Attach additional pages as necessary: _____

Inspector's Name: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Complete and attach this form to the appropriate Illicit Connection Inspection Report Form and submit with the annual certification.

Outfall Pipe Streaming Scouring Detection and Control

Outfall Pipe Streaming Scouring Detection and Control Program

- Update, continue to implement and enforce an ongoing Outfall Pipe Scouring Detection and Control Program to detect, investigate and control any localized stream scouring from stormwater outfalls owned and operated by the Commission in accordance with the Commission's MS4 permit.
- Detection and Control Program:
  - Inspect and document inspections of each outfall which discharges to a stream for localized stream scouring in the vicinity of the outfall pipe**. <u>Inspection of all outfalls owned or operated by the Commission must be completed once every 5 years</u>; with a minimum of 20% of the total number of outfalls completed each year.**
  - New outfall pipes shall be inspected within 30 days of identification.
  - Localized stream scouring detected during outfall inspections shall be investigated to identify the sources of stormwater that contribute the scouring from the outfall pipe within 3 months.
  - Each identified stormwater source shall be investigated. Corrective action shall be taken to reduce the stormwater rate or volume on identified sources located on property owned or operated by the Commission.
  - Localized stream scouring identified shall be prioritized, scheduled and remediation completed within 12 months if possible. If more than 12 months is necessary, a schedule for completion shall be maintained.
  - All stream scouring restoration shall be in accordance with the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.
  - All investigations and actions taken shall be documented using the report forms provided by the NJDEP.

Outfall Pipe Streaming Scouring Detection and Control

Stream Scouring Investigation Recordkeeping Form

This form is provided to assist MS4 permittees with appropriate recordkeeping throughout the investigation process of outfall stream scouring. This form is to be kept with the permittee's SPPP, as per the recordkeeping requirements of the MS4 NJPDES permit. It is recommended to attach photo(s) of the outfall and scouring to this form.

SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION

MS4 Permittee: _____ NJPDES #: NJG0_____

SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.

Outfall ID: _____ Outfall Location Description: _____

_____

Municipality: _____ County:_____

Receiving Waterbody: _____

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): _____

_____

_____

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water **is from an enclosed pipe**, is the end of the pipe fully or partially submerged? ☐ NEVER ☐ SOMETIMES* ☐ ALWAYS*

*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged conditions and condition at time of inspection:

_____

_____

_____

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water **is not from an enclosed pipe**, what is the approximate distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody (ft.): _____

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall? ☐ YES* ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s) or NJPDES #(s): _____

_____

_____

If 'YES', please contact your MS4 Case Manager.

SECTION 3: INSPECTION CONDITIONS

When was the stream scouring first identified? ____/____/____

Date of current inspection: ____/____/_____ Date of previous inspection: ____/____/_____

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event: ____ /____ /_____ Amount of Precipitation (in.): _____

REMEMBER, IF IT IS NOT STORMWATER, IT SHOULD NOT BE ENTERING THE STORMWATER SYSTEM. GRASS CLIPPINGS, LEAVES, ROAD DEBRIS, STICKS, STONES, LITTER, ETC., SHOULD BE KEPT OUT OF THE MS4!!!

Questions

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX G

MAPPING

STORMWATER FACILITY / OUTFALL MAPS



Legend

- Outfalls
- Inlets
- Water Quality Structures
- Parcels

0 100 Feet

N

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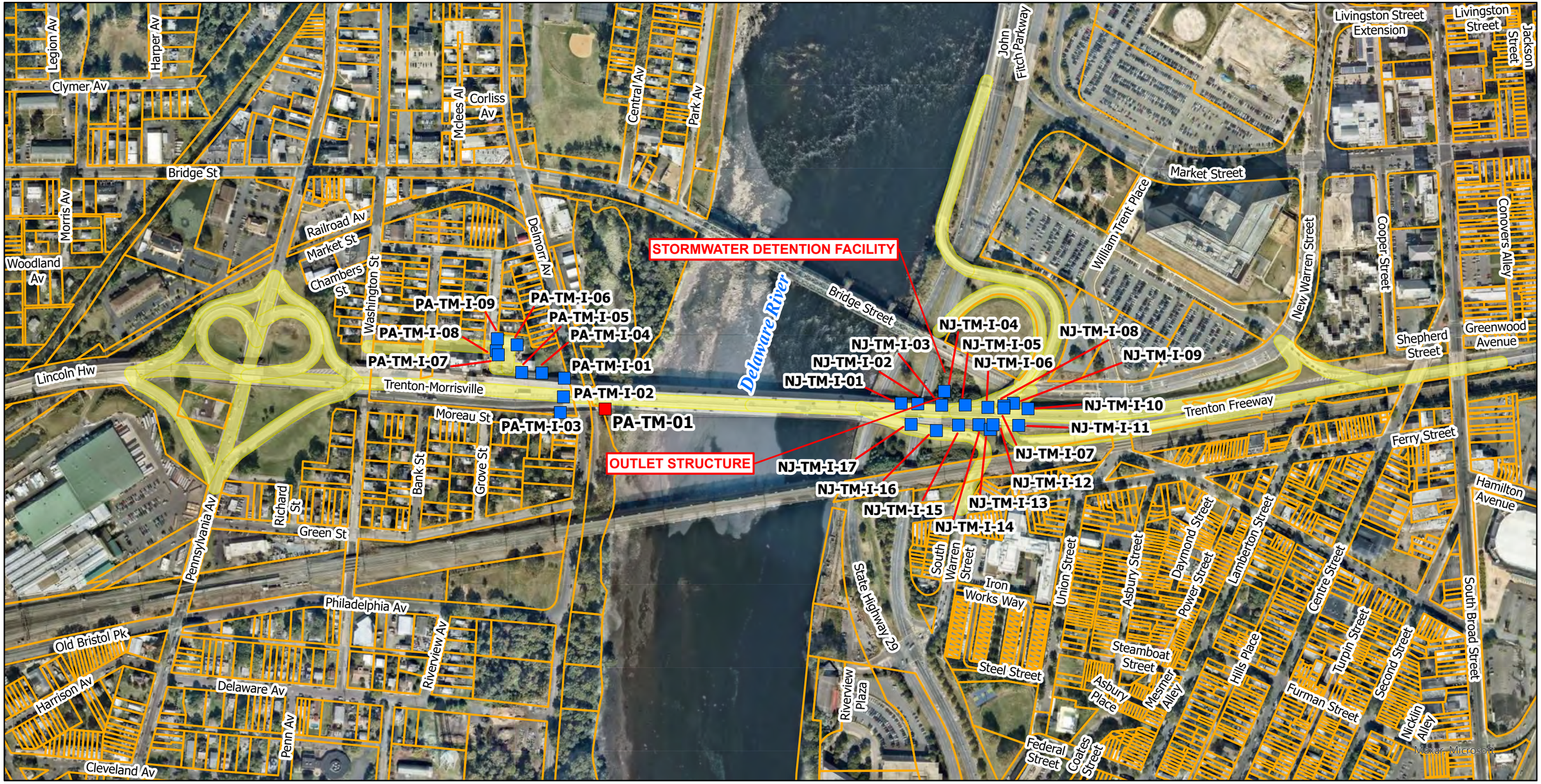
LANGHORNE

WOODBOURNE, PA

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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Legend

- Outfalls
- Inlets
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC

0 400 Feet

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TRENTON-MORRISVILLE TOLL BRIDGE

BOROUGH OF MORRISVILLE, PA &
CITY OF TRENTON, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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Legend

- Outfalls
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC

0 200
Feet

N

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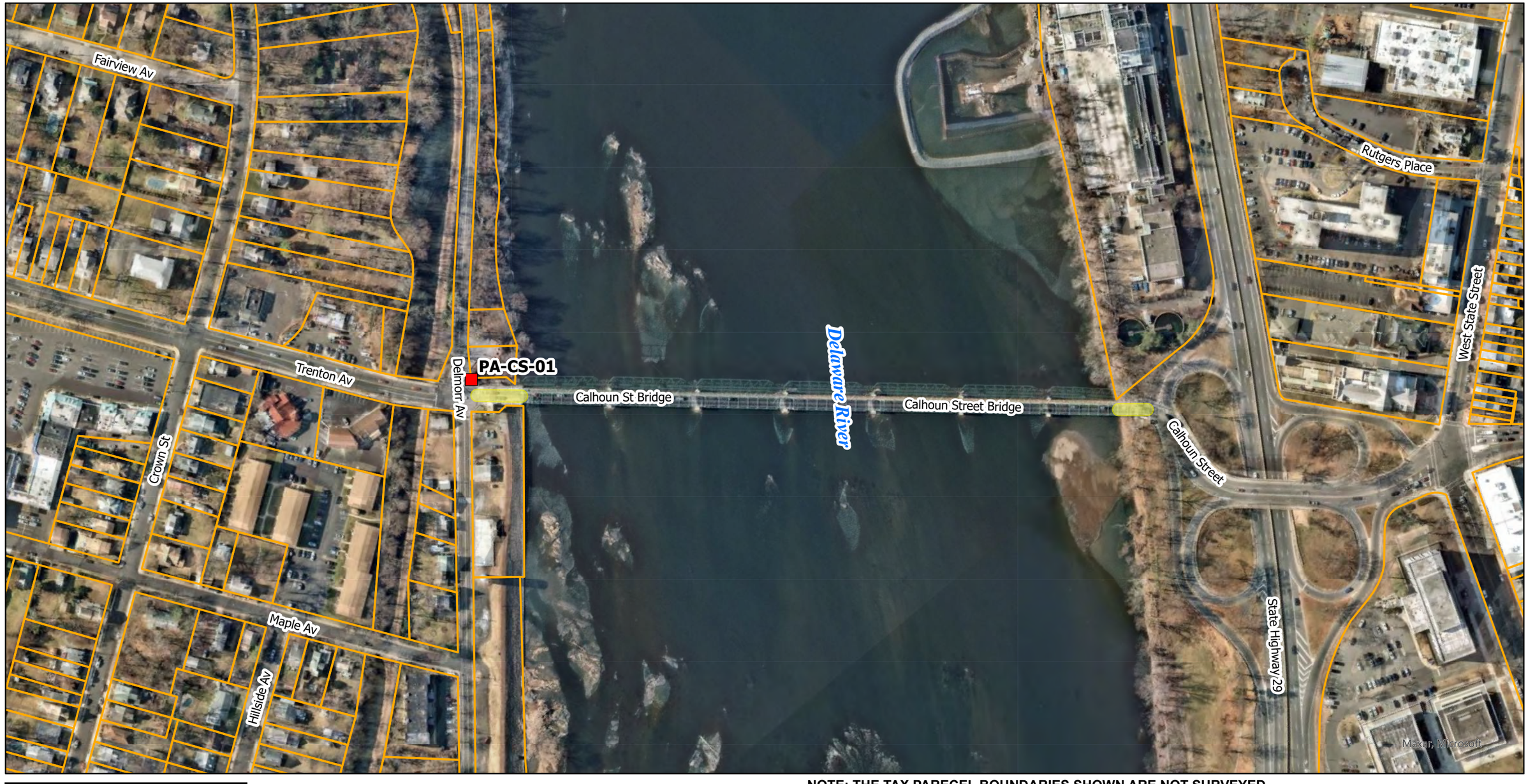
LOWER TRENTON TOLL BRIDGE

BOROUGH OF MORRISVILLE, PA &
CITY OF TRENTON, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
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Legend

- Outfalls
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC

0 200
Feet

N

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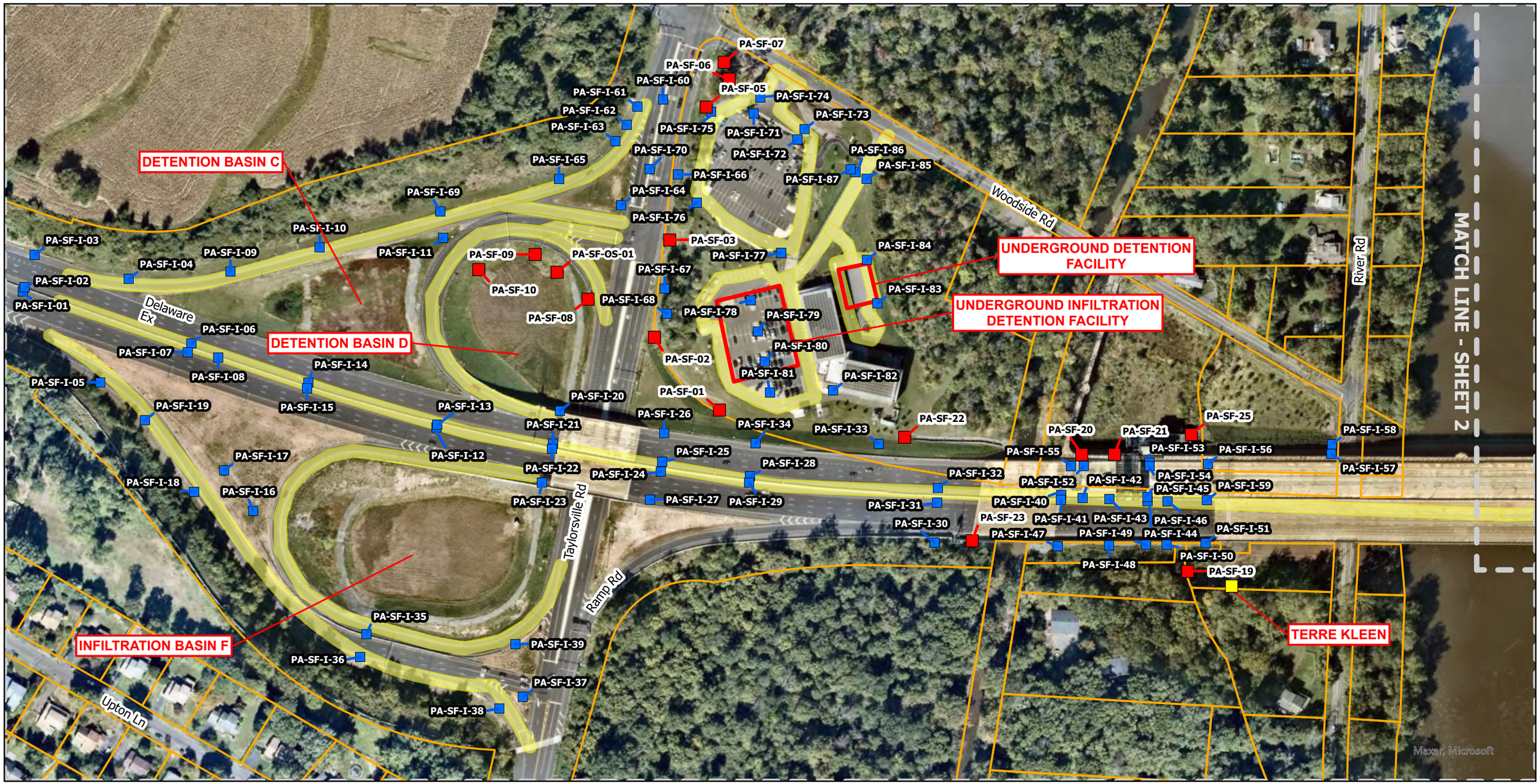
CALHOUN STREET TOLL BRIDGE

BOROUGH OF MORRISVILLE, PA &
CITY TRENTON, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
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DATE:	DRAWN BY:	PROJECT NUMBER:	
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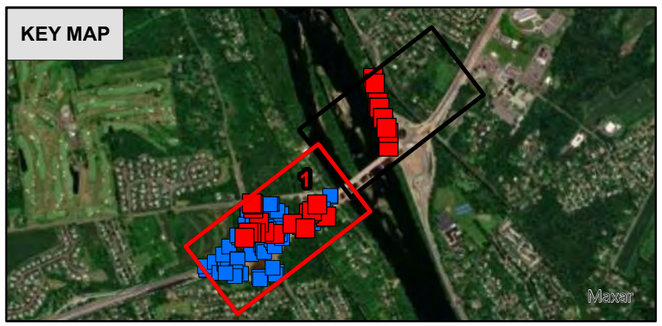
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Legend

- Outfalls
- Inlets
- Water Quality Structures
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC
- Underground Detention Basin

*** Inlet Numbering of the Roadway corresponds with 'Scudder Falls Bridge Replacement Project 0301A Plans'**



0 200 Feet

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SCUDDER FALLS (I-95) TOLL BRIDGE

LOWER MAKEFIELD TOWNSHIP, PA &
EWING TOWNSHIP, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
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DATE:	DRAWN BY:	PROJECT NUMBER:	
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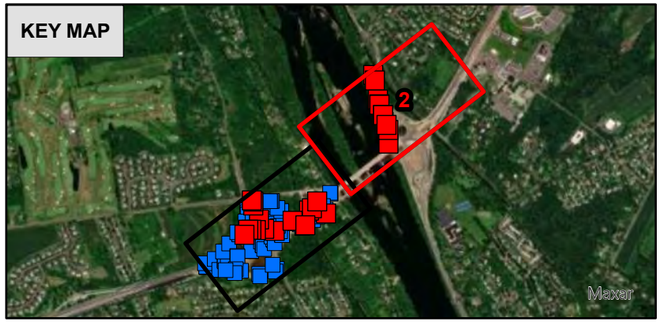


Legend

- Inlets
- Water Quality Structures
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC
- Underground Detention Basin

*** Inlet Numbering of the Roadway corresponds with 'Scudder Falls Bridge Replacement Project 0301A Plans'**

KEY MAP



0 200 Feet

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SCUDDER FALLS (I-95) TOLL BRIDGE

LOWER MAKEFIELD TOWNSHIP, PA &
EWING TOWNSHIP, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
1" = 200'	N/A	N/A	5-B
DATE:	**DRAWN BY:**	**PROJECT NUMBER:**	
10/18/2022	J.N	16714.003	

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Legend

- Outfalls
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC

0 200 Feet

N

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WASHINGTON CROSSING TOLL BRIDGE

UPPER MAKEFIELD TOWNSHIP, PA &
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
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10/18/2022	J.N	16714.003	

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Legend

- Outfalls
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC

0 100
Feet

N

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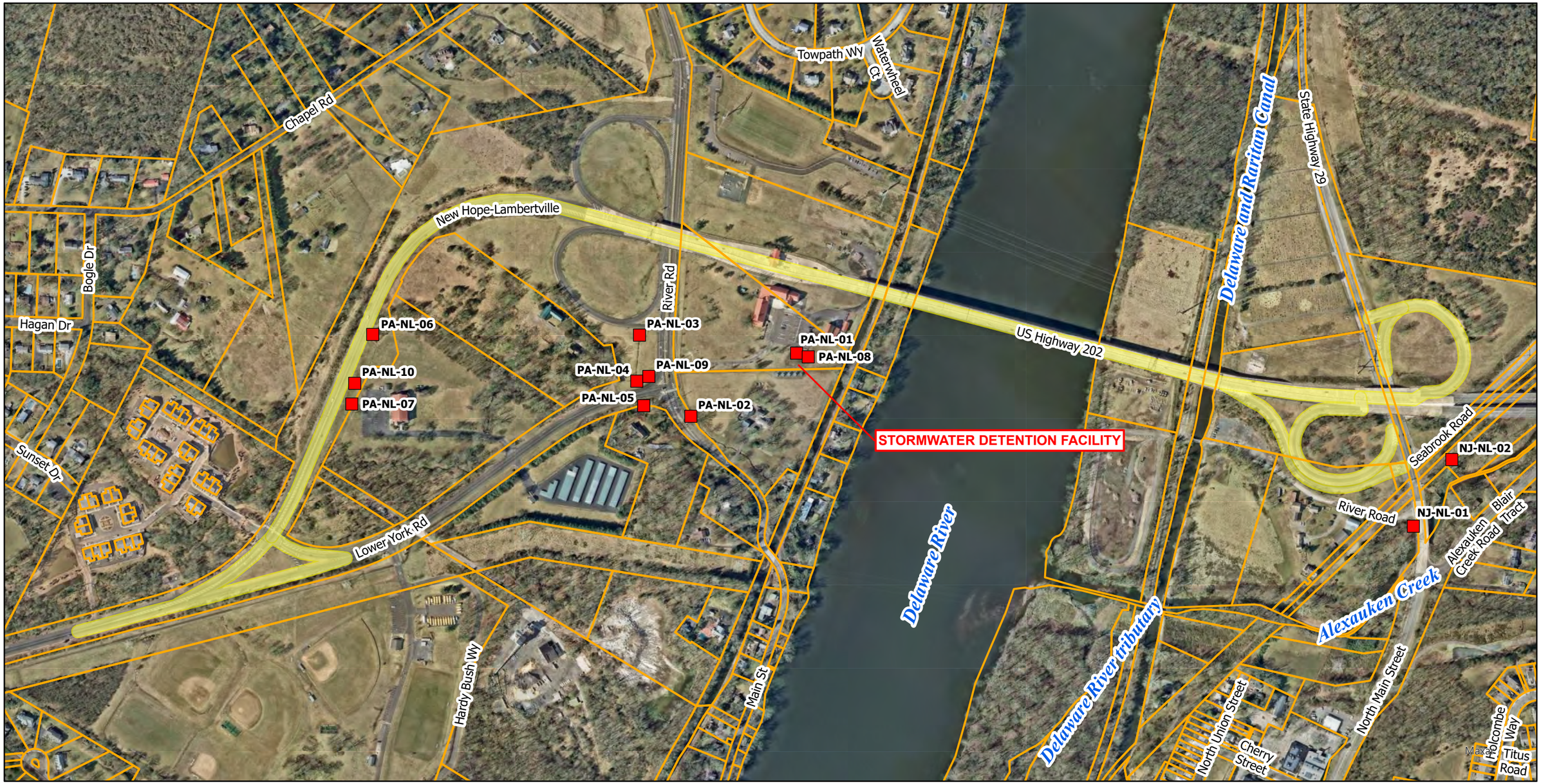
NEW HOPE - LAMBERTVILLE NON TOLL

BOROUGH OF NEW HOPE, PA &
CITY OF LAMBERTVILLE, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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Legend

- Outfalls
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC

0 450
Feet

N

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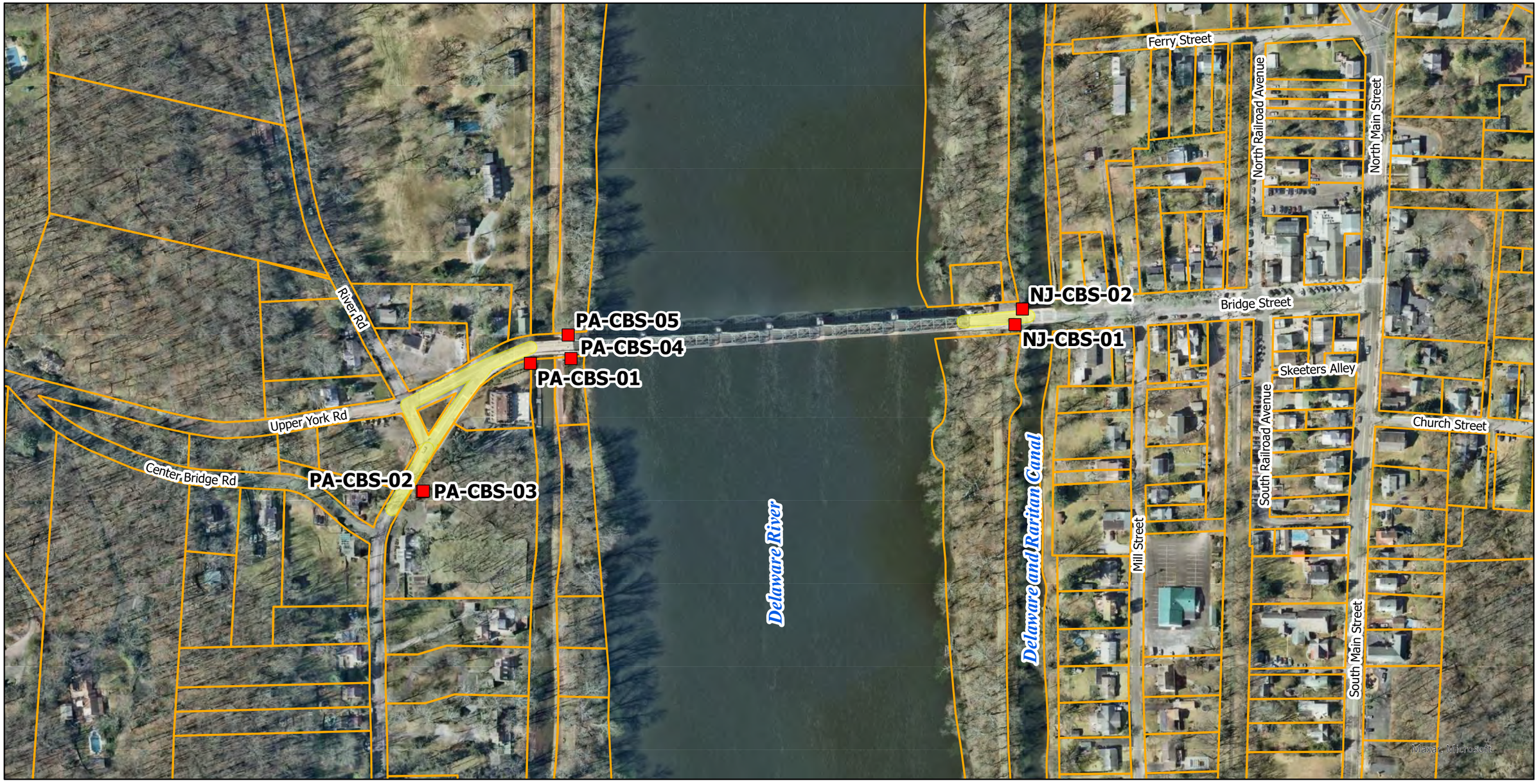
NEW HOPE - LAMBERTVILLE TOLL

TOWNSHIP OF SOLEBURY, PA &
TOWNSHIP OF DELAWARE, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
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Legend

- Outfalls
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC

0 200
Feet

N

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CENTRE BRIDGE - STOCKTON TOLL

SOLEBURY TOWNSHIP, PA &
BOROUGH OF STOCKTON, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
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DATE:	DRAWN BY:	PROJECT NUMBER:	
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Legend

- Outfalls
- Parcels

0 50
Feet

N

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LUMBERVILLE - RAVEN ROCK TOLL

SOLEBURY TOWNSHIP, PA &
RAVEN ROCK, DELAWARE TOWNSHIP, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
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Legend

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0 100
Feet

N

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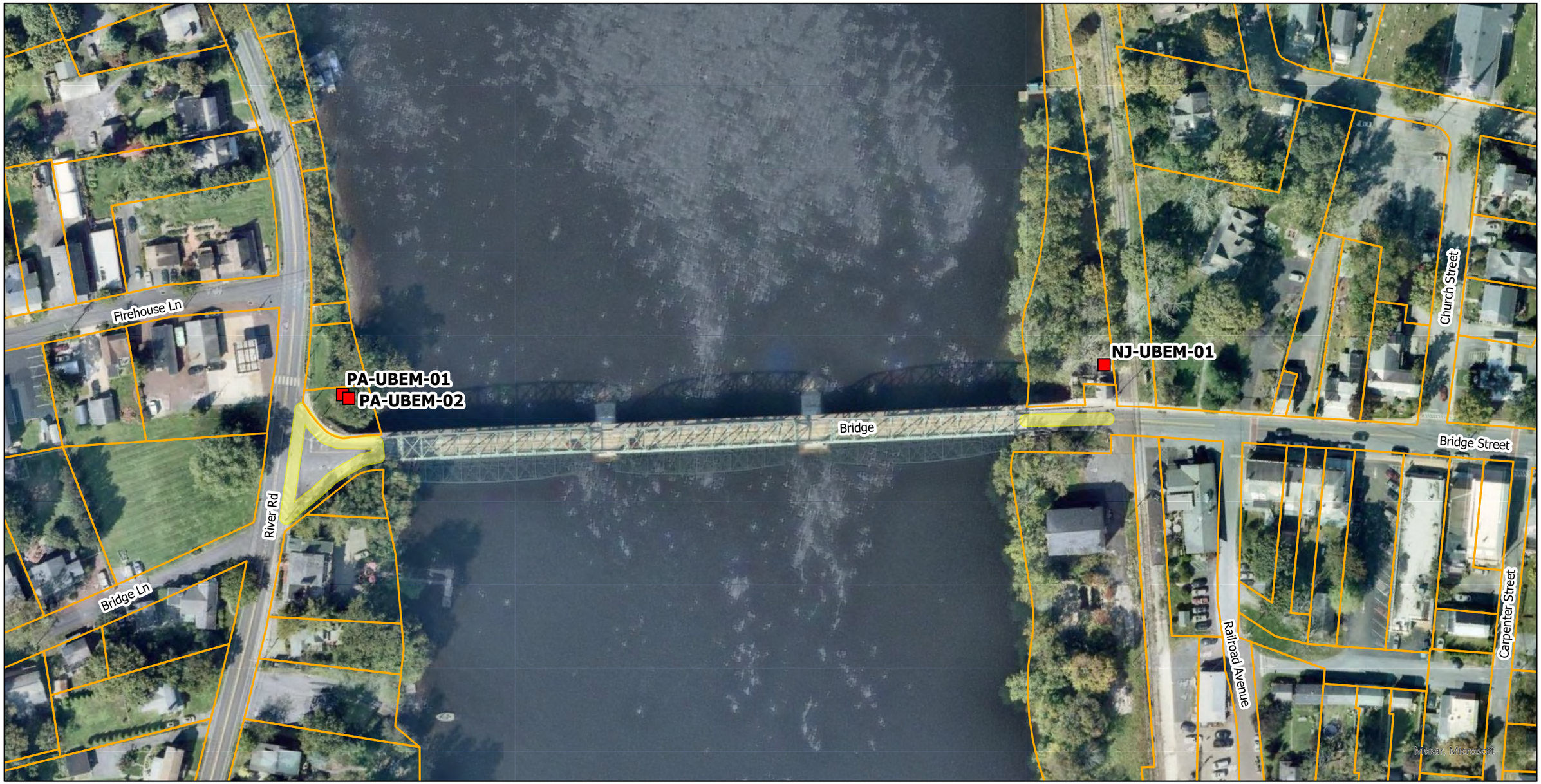
UHLERTOWN - FRENCHTOWN TOLL

UHLERTOWN & TINICUM TOWNSHIP, PA &
BOROUGH OF FRENCHTOWN, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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0 100
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N

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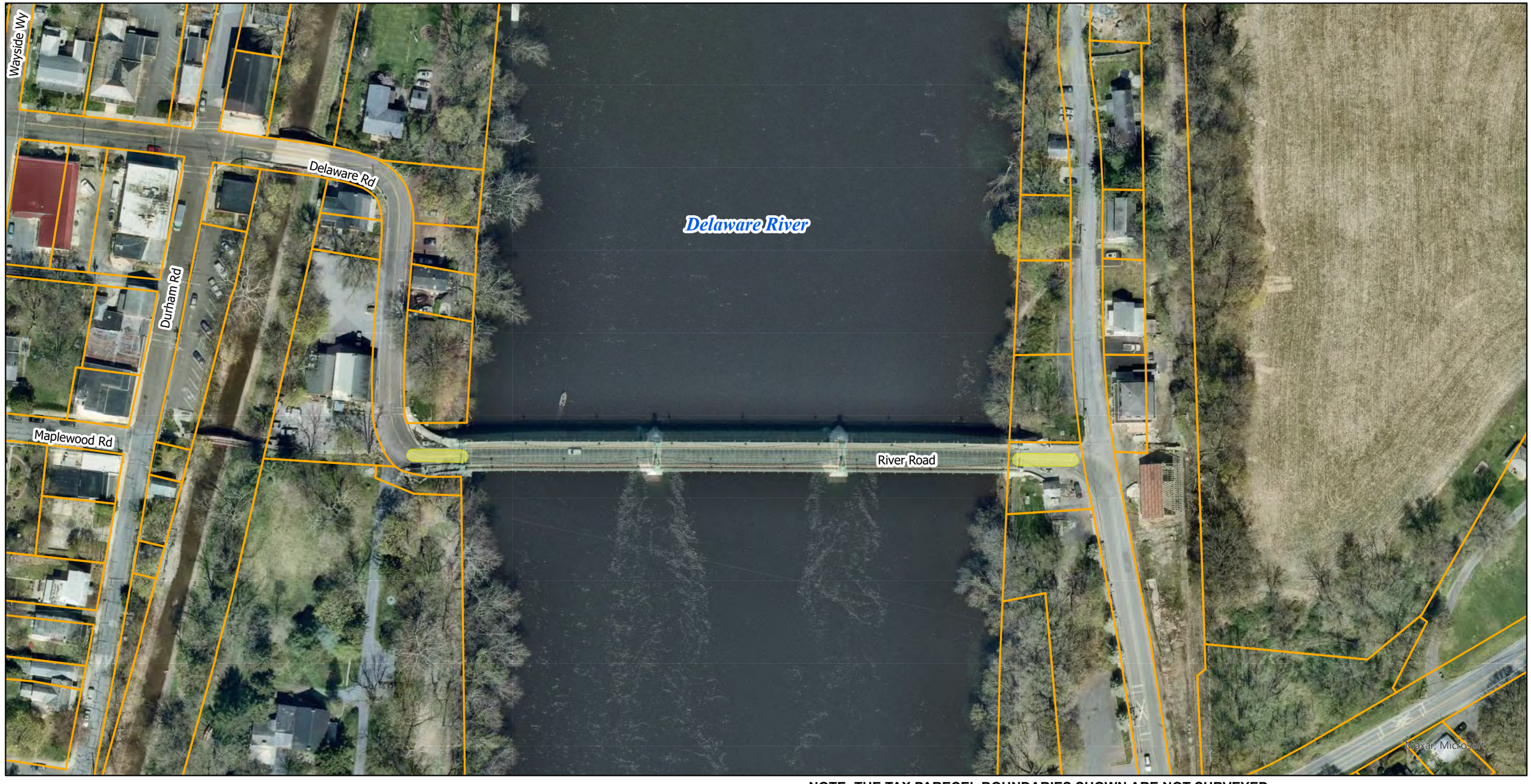
UPPER BLACK EDDY - MILFORD TOLL

BRIDGETON TOWNSHIP, PA &
BOROUGH OF MILFORD, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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Legend

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- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC

NO INLETS / OUTFALLS

0 100
Feet

N

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RIEGELSVILLE TOLL SUPPORTED

RIEGELSVILLE BOROUGH, PA &
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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DETENTION FACILITY

PA-78E-04

PA-78E-03

PA-78W-01

PA-78E-02

PA-78W-02

PA-78E-01

MATCH LINE - SHEET 2

State of New Jersey, Esri, HERE, Garmin, iPC, Maxar

Legend

- Outfalls
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC

KEY MAP



N

0 1,400

Feet

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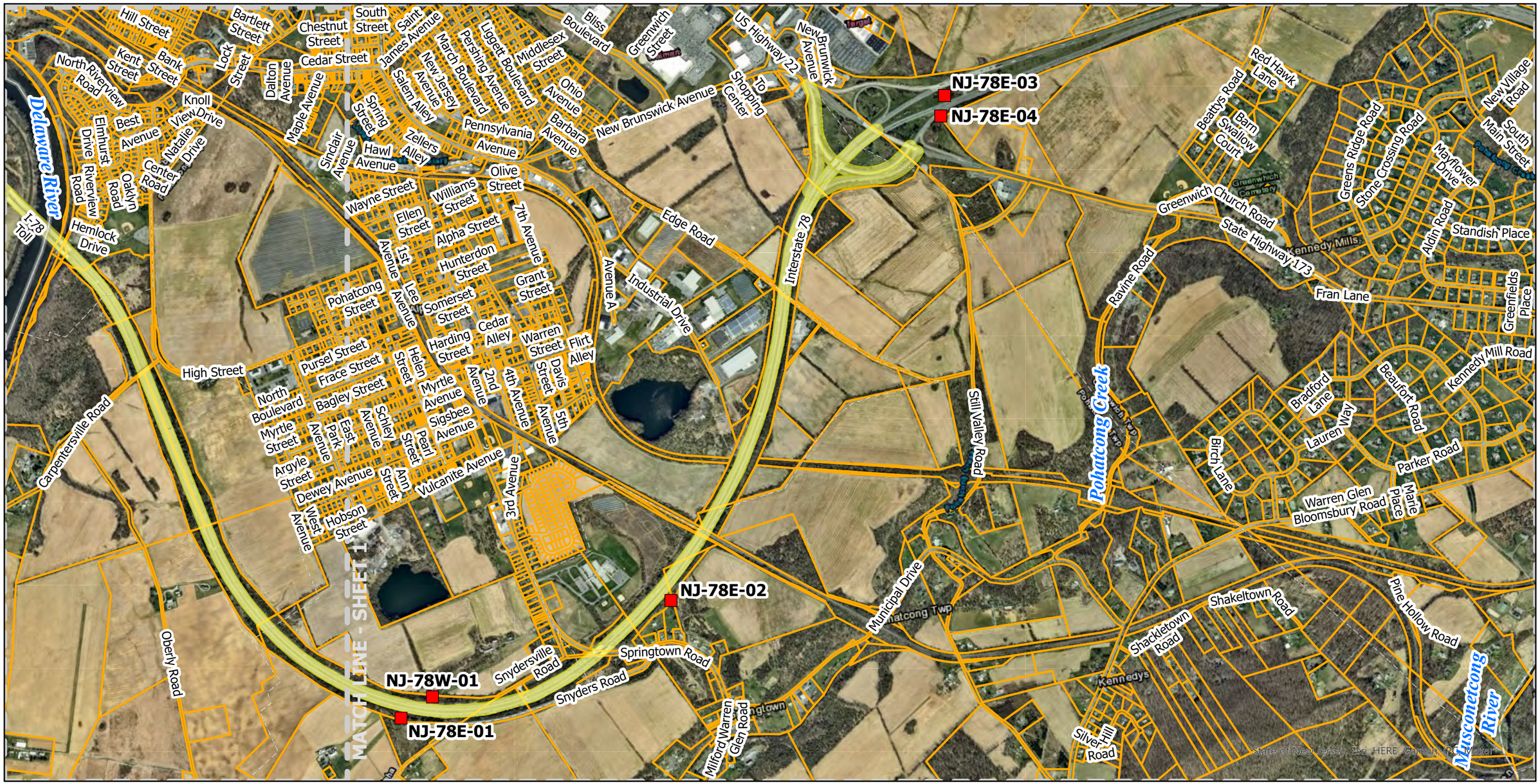
INTERSTATE - 78 TOLL

WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP &
TOWNSHIP OF PHILLIPSBURG, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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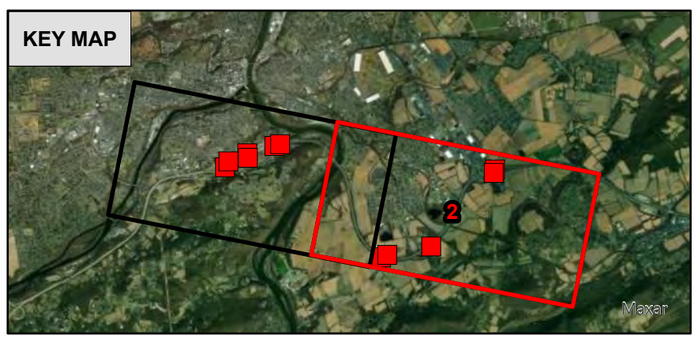
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Legend

- Outfalls
- Parcels
- Area Maintained by DRJTBC

KEY MAP



N

0 1,400

Feet

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INTERSTATE - 78 TOLL

WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP &
TOWNSHIP OF PHILLIPSBURG, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
1" = 1,400'	N/A	N/A	14-B
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Legend

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- Parcels
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0 100
Feet

N

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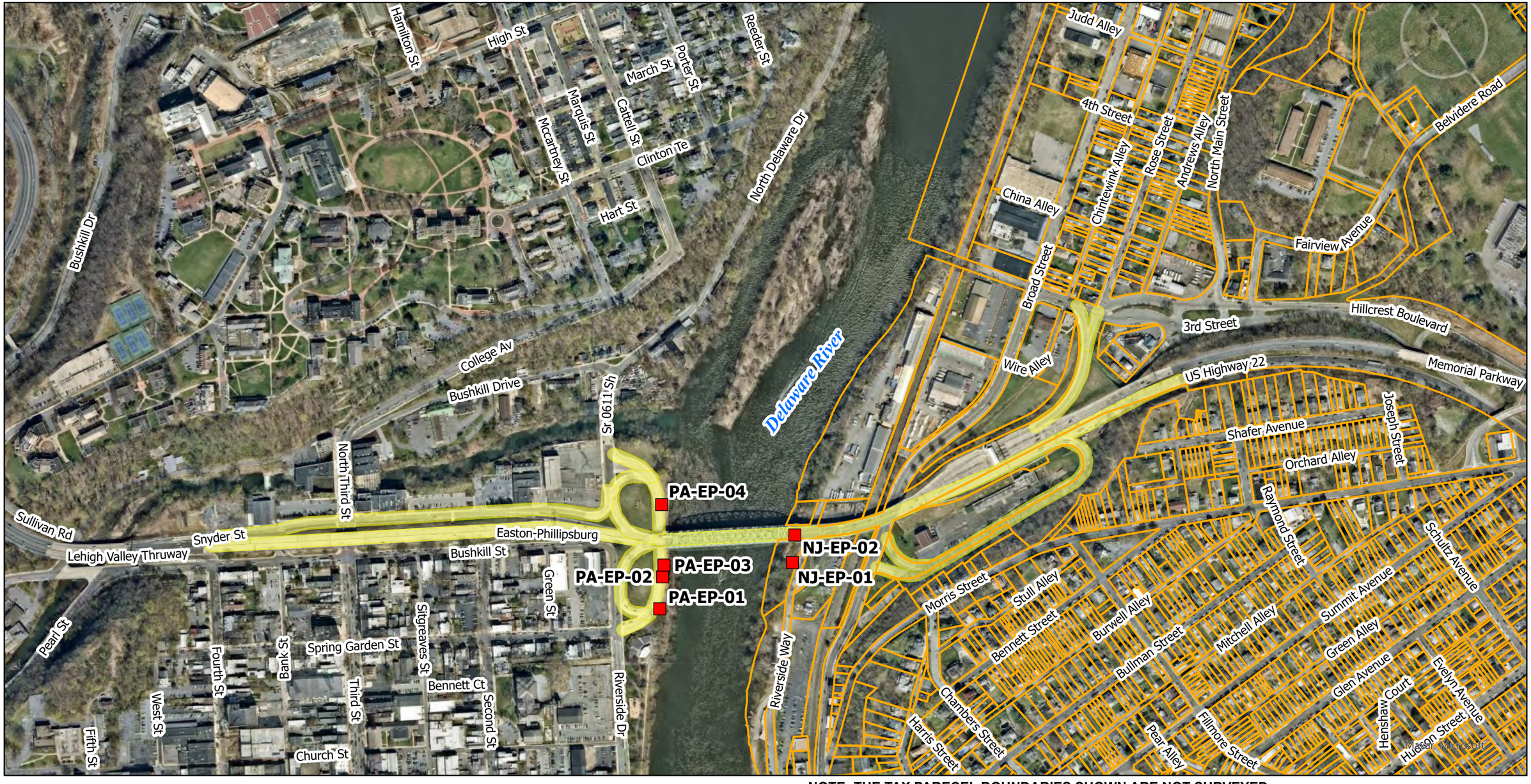
NORTHAMPTON STREET BRIDGE

CITY OF EASTON, PA &
TOWN OF PHILLIPSBURG, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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Legend

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0 400

Feet

N

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EASTON - PHILLIPSBURG TOLL

CITY OF EASTON, PA &
TOWN OF PHILLIPSBURG, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
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Legend

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- Parcels
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0 100
Feet

N

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RIVERTON - BELVIDERE TOLL

LOWER MOUNT BETHEL TOWNSHIP, PA &
TOWN OF BELVIDERE, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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Legend

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0 300
Feet

N

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PORTLAND - COLUMBIA TOLL

BOROUGH OF PORTLAND, PA &
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

SCALE:	BLOCK:	LOT:	DRAWING #
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0 100
Feet

N

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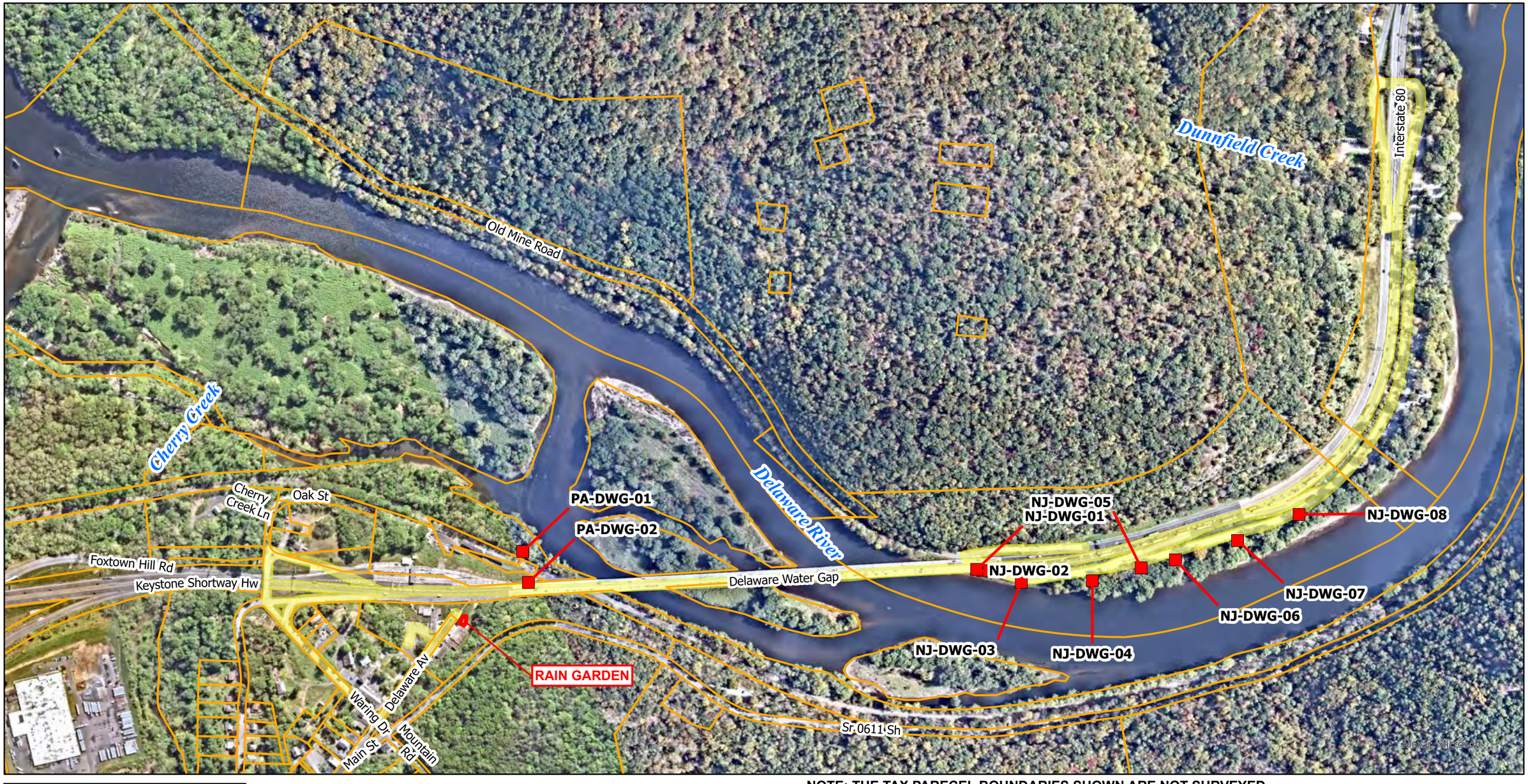
PORTLAND - COLUMBIA PEDESTRIAN

BOROUGH OF PORTLAND, PA &
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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0 500 Feet

N

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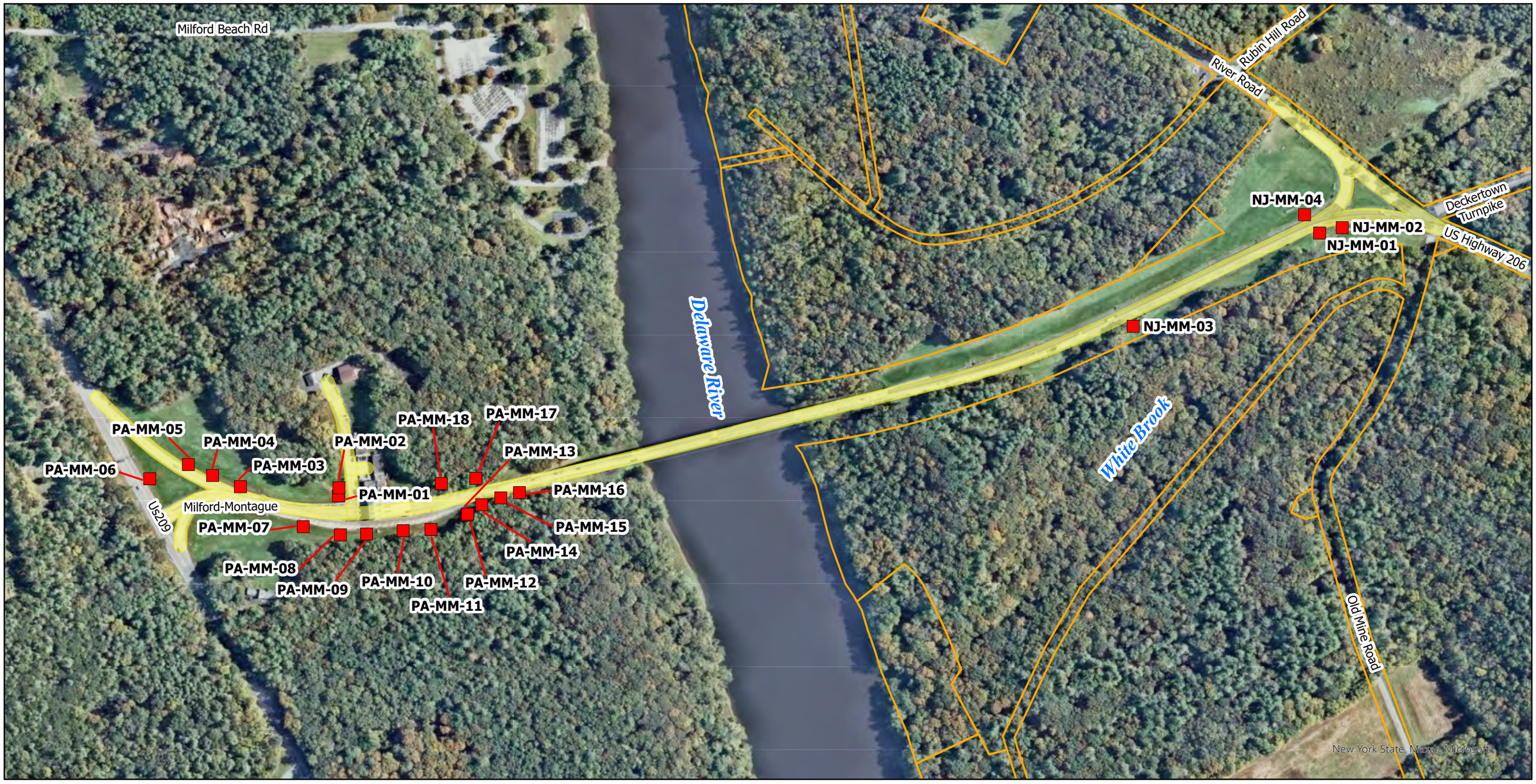
DELAWARE WATER GAP TOLL

WILLIAMS BOROUGH OF DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA &
TOWNSHIP OF HARDWICK, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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0 350 Feet

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MILFORD - MONTAGUE TOLL

TOWNSHIP OF DINGMAN, PA &
TOWNSHIP OF MANTAGUE, NJ

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL COMMISSION

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1" = 350'	N/A	N/A	21
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DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX H

OUTFALL PIPE STREAM SCOURING REMEDIATION PROGRAM

STREAM SCOURING PROGRAM

Definitions:

Highway Agency	Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission or its representative.
Outfall Remediation Program	A program to detect and control any active localized stream and stream bank scouring located on property operated by the Highway Agency near outfall pipes operated by the Highway Agency. The program does not apply to outfall pipes that discharge into the ocean or into any other waterways that are not "streams".
Scouring	Scouring occurs when the velocity of stormwater leaving an outfall pipe erodes the stream bottom or the stream bank.
Stream	Streams may be perennial or intermittent, may be tidal or non-tidal and may be called, for example, a "river", "brook", "creek", "run", "branch", "kill", or "ditch", or may have no name

Procedures for Detecting and Remediating Outfall Pipe Scouring:

Detection

Detection of the outfall pipe scouring can occur concurrently with the outfall inspections for dry weather flow. NJ Outfalls found with evidence of scouring and/or erosion will be reported to the Region Manager for further evaluation within 3 months of initial identification.

Scouring can be prevented from occurring by dissipating and reducing the exit velocity of the water from the outfall pipes. Other methods include stream bank stabilization, when vegetative stabilization practices are not practical and where the stream banks are subject to heavy erosion, infiltrating the stormwater to minimize the quantity of stormwater that reaches the eroding outfall (s), or implementing one or more of the engineering standards approved by the State Soil Conservation Committee.

A. Field Inspection

1. All stream scouring inspections shall be completed within 5 years of issuance of the Highway Agency Permit.

2. Field inspectors shall visually inspect each outfall and surrounding stream bank for signs of active scouring or erosion around the pipe and/or headwall.

3. Condition of the outfall shall be noted in an inspection report and several photographs of the outfall shall be taken for record purposes.

4. Outfalls shown to have evidence of scouring or bank erosion will be reported to the Region Manager.

Remediation

As required by the NJDEP, outfalls identified as showing active evidence of scouring and/or erosion will be prioritized and repaired within one (1) year. It is understood that some repairs may not be completed within this one (1) year period, either due to access restriction or length of time required to receive approval of all requisite permits. In this event, the Commission shall prepare and maintain a schedule for completion of the necessary corrective action.

A. Remediation Procedures

1. Commission personnel will coordinate additional field investigation to verify the extent and severity of erosion.

2. Once the extent and severity of erosion has been identified, the outfall shall be prioritized accordingly, and repairs scheduled. Repairs in areas that allow easy access and require no permits will be prioritized first, followed by those repairs that require permits or have access restrictions.

3. Repairs shall be in accordance with the methods found in the New Jersey's Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (N.J.A.C. 2:90-1).

Upon completion of the repairs, the Highway Agency will document the type of repairs done and the date of completion and include a copy of the report with their SPPP.

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX I

ILLICIT CONNECTION ELIMINATION

ILLICIT ELIMINATION PROGRAM

NJDEP INSPECTION / CLOSEOUT FORMS

ILLICIT CONNECTION ELIMINATION PROGRAM

Definitions:

Highway Agency — Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission and/or its representative.

Illicit Connection — Any physical or nonphysical connection that discharges the following to the Highway Agency's MS4, unless that discharge is authorized under a New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit other than the Tier A Permit (non-physical connections may include, but are not limited to, leaks, flows, or overflows into the municipal separate storm sewer system):

- Domestic sewage;
- Non-contact cooling water, process wastewater, or other industrial waste (other than stormwater); or
- Any category of non-stormwater discharges that the Highway Agency identifies as a source or significant contributor of pollutants pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 122.34(b)(3)(iii).

These illicit connections may originate from sources such as improperly connected sanitary sewage lines, industrial flows and from leaking or overflowing sanitary sewer lines and pumping stations.

Procedures for Detecting Investigating and Eliminating Illicit Connections:

Detection

Highway Agency MS4 outfall pipes, for the most part, should not be discharging during substantial dry periods (72 hours after a rain event). Such flows are frequently referred to as "dry weather flows," which may be the result of an illicit connection. All dry weather flows are non-stormwater discharges, however not all dry weather flows are illicit connections. Some non-stormwater flows result from the improper disposal of waste (e.g., radiator flushing, engine degreasing, improper disposal of oil) and some may be the result of allowable discharges such as residential car washing, irrigation runoff, permitted discharges and natural waters (spring water and groundwater infiltration). By conducting physical inspections/observations of the outfalls, data can be compiled to help determine if a dry weather flow is an illicit connection and the most likely source of the illicit connection.

All inspections must be completed within 5 years of issuance of the Highway Agency Permit.

A. Physical Inspection Procedures

1. The Highway Agency shall conduct physical inspections of each Highway Agency owned and operated outfall for evidence of dry weather flow.

    i. Dry weather flow discharges can either be continuous or intermittent.
    ii. Signs of intermittent flow may include staining, odors, and/or deterioration of the MS4 outfall structure.

2. Inspections shall occur after a substantially dry period, or 72 hours after a rain event.

3. Field inspectors shall note the estimate of the flow rate of any discharge. This can be accomplished via estimating the time it takes to fill a container of know size.

4. During the outfall inspections field inspectors shall note the following physical observations and record their findings in the NJDEP's *Illicit Connection Inspection Report* (See Table 1 for an interpretation of the physical observations and likely associated sources):

    - Odor
    - Color
    - Turbidity or cloudiness of the water
    - Floatable matter
    - Temperature
    - Deposits
    - Stains
    - Vegetation or algal growth
    - Condition of outfall structure

5. If there are signs of dry weather flow, continuous or intermittent, follow-up investigations may be required.

B. Field Testing

Field testing will help determine the type of low detected and help prioritize the need for elimination. Flows can be analyzed using a spectrophotometer, colorimeter, or other reagent kit method and does not require laboratory certification.

1. If dry weather flow exists, the flow shall be tested for detergents.

i. Detergents (sanitary sewage test) – Test for surfactants using a test for Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) with a detection limit of 0.06 mg/L. Flows with surfactant concentrations above 0.06mg/L may indicate sanitary sewer connections and should be given highest priority.

2. Dry weather flow that does not test positive for detergents and do not have physical characteristics of sanitary wastewater (odor, floatables and/or color) are unlikely to be from sanitary wastewater sources. However, they may be from industrial wastewater, rinse water, backwash or cooling water.

3. Non-stormwater discharges that are detergent-free, and therefore not sanitary, shall be tested for fluoride.

   i. Fluoride (potable water test) – Potable water should have a total fluoride concentration between 1.0 – 2.5 mg/L. Results below the detection limit (0.13 using a HACH Colorimeter DR/850) generally indicate ground water infiltration, springs or streams. Also, flows registering non-detect for fluoride and surfactants may indicate non-contact, industrial cooling water. Temperature variations should indicate if it is a cooling water flow.

4. Non-stormwater discharges found to have a detergent level greater than 0.06 mg/L shall be further tested to distinguish it from sanitary wastewater or washwater source.

   i. Ammonia/Potassium Ratio (NH_3/K) (sanitary v. washwater test) – Sanitary sewage will have an Ammonia/Potassium Ratio of greater than 0.60. Non-stormwater flows with a ratio less than 0.60 are likely to be washwater flows.

Interpretations of Physical Observations and Likely Associated Sources

Observation	Interpretation & Likely Source
Odor	*Sewage*: smell associated with stale/septic sanitary wastewater
	Sulfur or rotten eggs: industries that discharge sulfide or organic compounds (meat packers, canneries, dairies, etc)
	Oil and gas: Petroleum refineries, facilities associated with vehicle maintenance or petroleum product storage.
	Rancid –sour: food preparation facilities, restaurants, hotels, etc.
Color	Important indicator of inappropriate industrial sources. Industrial dry weather discharges may be of any color, but dark colors, such as brown, gray or black are most common.
	Yellow: chemical plants, textile and tanning plants
	Brown: meat packers, printing plants, metal works, stone and concrete, fertilizers, and petroleum refining facilities
	Red: meat packers
	Gray: dairies, sewage
Turbidity	Often affected by the degree of gross contamination. Dry weather industrial flows with moderate turbidity can be cloudy, while highly turbid flows can be opaque. High turbidity is often a characteristic of undiluted dry weather industrial discharges.
	Cloudy: sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and automotive dealers
	Opaque: food processors, lumber mills, metal operations, pigment plants
Floatable Matter	A contaminated flow may contain floating solids or liquids directly related to industrial or sanitary wastewater pollution. Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust, foams, packing material, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater may include fecal matter, toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
Deposits and Stains	Deposits and stains on outfall structures may be evidence of intermittent no-stormwater discharges. Deposits and stains may include coatings, residues or fragments of materials.
	Grayish black deposits counting animal flesh or hair may be from tanneries
	White crystalline powder is usually due to nitrogenous fertilizer wastes.
	Excessive sediment deposits may be attributed to construction site erosion.
	Sources of oily residues may include petroleum refineries, storage facilities, and/or vehicle service facilities
Vegetation	Vegetation surrounding an outfall may show the effects of industrial pollutants. Decaying organic matter from food processors may cause increased vegetation growth. Other toxic materials from industrial discharges may decrease or kill vegetation. Non-stormwater discharges that contain excessive nutrients from concentrated animal feeding activities may also kill vegetation.
Damage to Outfall Structures	Cracking, deterioration, and scouring of concrete or peeling paint of an outfall pipe may be caused by severely contaminated industrial discharges that extremely acid or basic. Primary metal industries may discharge highly acidic batch dumps. Food processors with discharges that become "septic" produce hydrogen sulfide gas, which quickly deteriorates metal surfaces
Temperature	Both sanitary wastewater and cooling water may substantially increase the outfall discharge temperature. Elevated temperature measurements in discharges that test negative for detergents are likely to be cooling water discharges. Sources of cooling water discharges would be industrial facilities in the drainage area.

Investigation

NJ storm sewer outfalls found during the initial inspection, or on subsequent inspections to have a non-stormwater discharge, or indication of an intermittent non-stormwater discharge, must be further investigated in order to identify and locate the specific source. Priority should be given as follows:

1. Non-stormwater discharges suspected of being sanitary sewage and/or significantly contaminated shall be prioritized and investigated first.

2. Any dry weather flows noted believed to pose immediate threat to human health or the environment should be reported to the NJDEP immediately using the NJDEP Action Hotline 1-877-WARN DEP (1-877-927-6337).

3. All non-stormwater discharges suspected of being cooling water, washwater, or natural flows may be delayed until after all suspected sanitary sewage or significantly contaminated discharges have been investigated, eliminated and/or resolved.

Once a suspected non-stormwater discharge has been prioritized the Highway Agency must located the source within six (6) months. During that time, the Highway Agency should coordinate an investigation and make a minimum of three (3) separate attempts to locate the source. If after all attempts the source has not been located, the Highway Agency may fill out a *Closeout Investigation Form* for submittal to the NJDEP. The form will document the Highway Agency's effort and findings.

A. Procedures for Conducting an Investigation

1. Review the information compiled during the physical inspections and field testing.

2. Conduct an investigation of the upstream drainage facilities to observe for any additional turbidity, staining, odor or color in order to isolate the source of discharge.

3. Methods to use may include but are not limited to visual inspections of upstream inlets/manholes, televised inspections of the upstream pipes, and/or smoke/dye testing of the storm sewer pipe.

4. Assess all industrial and/or commercial sites within the drainage area of the suspected discharge. Conduct a survey/inspection of said facilities for potential sources (i.e. floor drains, wash bays, and/or cooling water systems).

All investigations of non-stormwater discharges, continuous or intermittent, must be resolved. If the source of this discharge is determined to be a non-stormwater discharge authorized under NJDPES Permit Part I Section A.2.c, no further action is required. Otherwise, additional investigations must be conducted as noted earlier in this section. Additionally, since this is an ongoing program, the Highway Agency should periodically recheck the suspected intermittent discharges.

Elimination

All non-stormwater discharges, which have been traced to their sources, and proven to be illicit connections, shall be eliminated. The responsible party(ies) shall be cited for violation of the of the Commission's Illicit Connection Regulatory Mechanism and given thirty (30) days to cease the discharge.

The responsible party(ies) may apply for a NJDPES Permit for the discharge but must cease discharging until a valid NJDPES Permit is granted by the NJDEP. The Highway Agency shall inspect the disconnection to ensure it is permanent and does not allow easy reconnection to the stormwater sewer system.

If the responsible party fails to cease the discharge, the Highway Agency shall enforce its ordinance as required. The Highway Agency shall provide written notification to the NJDEP of pending action.

Outfall Inspection Form

Upon discovery of any possible illicity connections, follow the "Illicity Connection Inspection Report Form"

MS4 Permittee: Delaware Toll Bridge Commission NJDES#: NJG0153052

Facility: _____

Outfall ID: _____ Date Of Inspection _____

State: ☐ NJ ☐ PA Inspector: _____

Receiving Waterbody: _____

Pipe Material: ☐ Concrete ☐ Corrugated Metal ☐ HDPE ☐ Corrugated Metal ☐ Other_____

Channel: ☐ RipRap ☐ Concrete Channel ☐ Direct into waterbody ☐ Grass/ Untreated ☐ Other_____

Condition:

Outfall Condition: ☐ Acceptable ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ Needs Repair

Bank Stability around outfall: ☐ Acceptable ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ Needs Repair

Dry Weather Flow? (72 hours after last storm): ☐ Yes ☐ No

Stream Scouring Present? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Repair/ Maintenance Needed: _____

Outfall ID: _____ Date Of Inspection _____

State: ☐ NJ ☐ PA Inspector: _____

Receiving Waterbody: _____

Pipe Material: ☐ Concrete ☐ Corrugated Metal ☐ HDPE ☐ Corrugated Metal ☐ Other_____

Channel: ☐ RipRap ☐ Concrete Channel ☐ Direct into waterbody ☐ Grass/ Untreated ☐ Other_____

Condition:

Outfall Condition: ☐ Acceptable ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ Needs Repair

Bank Stability around outfall: ☐ Acceptable ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ Needs Repair

Dry Weather Flow? (72 hours after last storm): ☐ Yes ☐ No

Stream Scouring Present? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Repair/ Maintenance Needed: _____

Illicit Connection Inspection Report Form

For additional information regarding illicit discharge investigations, refer to Chapter 3.6 of the Tier A Guidance Document.

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION

MS4 Permittee: _____ NJPDES #: NJG0_____

SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.

Outfall ID: _____ Outfall Location Description: _____

_____

Municipality: _____ County:_____

Receiving Waterbody: _____

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): _____

_____

_____

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water **is from an enclosed pipe**, is the end of the pipe fully or partially submerged? ☐ NEVER ☐ SOMETIMES* ☐ ALWAYS*

*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

_____

_____

_____

_____

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water **is not from an enclosed pipe**, what is the approximate distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody (ft.): _____

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall? ☐ YES* ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s), NJPDES #(s), and Location of Connection:

_____

_____

_____

_____

If 'YES', please contact your MS4 Case Manager.

SECTION 3: OUTFALL INSPECTION

Date of current inspection: ____/____/_____

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event: _____ /_____ /_____ Amount of Precipitation (in.): _____

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered:___/___/___

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable: _____

_____

_____

_____

SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

If applicable: *Manhole ID: _____ Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): _____*

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)

Odor	☐ None ☐ Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater) ☐ Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum product storage) ☐ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.) ☐ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers, canneries, dairies, etc.) ☐ Other: _____
Color	☐ Clear ☐ Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities) ☐ Gray (dairies, sewage) ☐ Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants) ☐ Red (meat packers) ☐ Other: _____
Turbidity	☐ Clear ☐ Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and automotive dealers) ☐ Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable Matter (Does not include litter)	*Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust, foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter, toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.* ☐ None ☐ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.) ☐ Suds ☐ Petroleum (oil sheen) ☐ Other: _____

Deposits and Stains within outfall	*Coatings, residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent non-stormwater discharge* ☐ None ☐ Grayish-Black (leather tanneries) ☐ White crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers) ☐ Excessive sediments (construction sites) ☐ Oily residues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas) ☐ Other:_____
Vegetation	*As compared to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation* ☐ Normal ☐ Excessive growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants) ☐ Inhibited Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)

**If the Physical Observations have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration of the water or no deposits and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the vegetation surrounding outfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater source, but the "Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.*

*Prior to conducting the analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm sewer to a more definitive location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or performing dye tests or smoke tests.**

SECTION 5: FIELD MONITORING

Field calibrate instruments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing.

Estimated Dry Weather Flow Rate	The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. _____ GPM
Detergents Examples include surfactants and methylene blue active substances (MBAS)	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid waste Measurement: _____ mg/L
Temperature of dry weather discharge	Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season Measurement: _____°F

Proceed to Section 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.

SECTION 6: DRY WEATHER FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY

** Based on the potential discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring' sections, further testing must be conducted using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following parameters are recommended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For more information, refer to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance document* (https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde_manualwithappendices.pdf).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): _____

_____

_____

_____

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	mg/L
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m
E. coli (FW & PL waters)**	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
Enterococci (SC & SE1 waters)**	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
Fecal Coliform (SE2 & SE3 waters)**	Sewage	Count/100 mL
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	mg/L
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU

**The abbreviations FW, PL, SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classification of the receiving surface waterbody where the outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoWeb (https://njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454aabadfd8cf168e44d) using the layer under 'Water' of 'Surface Water Quality Classification.'

SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATION

The investigation is not complete until the source of the dry weather flow is found, and any illicit discharge is eliminated.

Based on the latest results from the investigation, including the results in Sections 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry weather flow from an illicit connection? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ INVESTIGATION IS ONGOING

If the investigation has been completed, what was the source of the dry weather flow or illicit connection?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: _____

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION

Inspector's Name: _____

Title: _____ Affiliation: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX J

STORMWATER FACILTIES MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

STORMWATER FACILITY MAINTENANCE – DETENTION BASINS

STORMWATER FACILITY MAINTENANCE – TERRE KLEEN STRUCTURES

STORMWATER FACILITY MAINTENANCE – RAIN GARDENS

STORMWATER FACILITY MAINTENANCE – DETENTION BASINS

List of Stormwater Management Measures

Type of Stormwater Management Measure	Location Description	State Plane Coordinates	Latitude, Longitude
Detention Basin	Trenton-Morrisville - NJ	417835.866, 501582.645	40.210423, -74.765886
Detention Basin	New Hope Lambertville – PA	364538.434, 5622691.236	40.377334, -74.957948
Detention Basin	Scudder Falls – Basin C - PA	392683.035, 517943.750	40.676892, -75.195428
Detention Basin	Scudder Falls - Basin D -PA	392998.198, 518131.884	40.254910, -74.856316
Infiltration Basin	Scudder Falls - Basin F -PA	393147.62755, 517685.37630	40.255474, -74.855362
Underground Detention Basin	Scudder Falls –Admin Building -PA	393471.77205, 518637.56600	40.254060, -74.854839
Detention Basin	I-78 – Basin - PA	299215.806, 672214.059	40.256149, -74.853832
Underground Detention Basin	Langhorne Maintenance	382,644.964 496,275.800	40.195220, -74.892051
Underground Detention Basin	Langhorne Maintenance	382,895.919 495,925.414	40.194288, -74.891050

Stormwater Management Measure Description

Detention basins listed above are owned and operated by the Commission. These stormwater management facilities are designed to reduce peak stormwater runoff by providing temporary storage during large storm events. Other added benefits to these facilities includes the potential of improving the quality of the runoff from roads, parking lots and other areas prior to discharge into the Commission's receiving streams. The basins are intended to fully drain within 72 hours after the most recent rainfall.

Preventative and Corrective Maintenance Action Plan

Preventative and corrective maintenance shall be performed to maintain the function of the stormwater management measure, including, but not limited to, repairs or replacement to the

structure; removal of sediment, debris, or trash; restoration of eroded areas; fence repair or replacement (if applicable); and restoration of vegetation (if applicable).

This maintenance plan includes specific preventative and corrective maintenance tasks such as removal of sediment, trash, and debris; repair or replacement of damaged or deteriorated components and for above ground detention basins shall also include mowing, and restoration of vegetation and restoration of eroded areas.

A schedule for the frequency and preventative maintenance action to be undertaken is as outlined in the table shown on the next page. Additionally, a list of potential corrective maintenance actions is also provided for reference.

Inspection and Logs of All Preventative and Corrective Maintenance

The person(s) responsible for maintenance of any of the Commission's Stormwater Management Measure shall maintain a detailed log of all preventative and corrective maintenance undertaken and include a record of all inspections and copies of all maintenance-related work orders.

The logs of all inspections, and both preventative and corrective maintenance performed should be attached in the Commission's SPPP for future reference and documentation.

Frequency	**Preventative Maintenance Actions**
Monthly	Vegetation mowing and removal during the growing season
Quarterly	Quarterly inspection of BMPs to confirm if sediment removal and/or cleaning of the low flow channel or grating/inlets is recommended
Semiannual	Sediment removal and cleaning of the low flow channel or grating/inlet
Annual	Visual inspection of the basin's structural and fencing components for confirmation if additional evaluation is necessary
Unscheduled	Quick inspection after every 1" rain to confirm no clogging of the stormwater management measures are evident
Frequency	**Preventative Maintenance Actions – UNDERGROUND UNITS**
Semiannual	Visual inspection of the system for clogging, debris or sediment accumulation
Annual	Inspect all structural components for cracking, subsidence, spalling, erosion and general deterioration
Unscheduled	Quick inspection after every 1" rain to confirm no clogging of the stormwater management measures are evident

Stormwater Management Measure Issue	Potential Corrective Maintenance Actions
The inlet is not properly draining after 72 hours after a rain event. Ponding is occurring.	- Clear the outlet structure of any unwanted vegetation, trees, shrubs, etc. or sediment. - Confirm that the water table is at the or above the bottom of the low flow channel. - Regrade as needed or repair any evident damages to the low flow channel. - For underground units if the drawdown time of the system exceeds 72 hours then contact a qualified Civil or Geotechnical Engineer for further evaluation.
The inflow pipe is clogged with sediment and vegetation.	- Clear and remove sediment and unwanted vegetation from the influent pipe. - Confirm unrestricted passage of flow. - For underground units – remove all trash, debris, sediment and dispose of in accordance with application requirements.
The low flow channel is clogged with sediment and vegetation.	- Clear and remove sediment and unwanted vegetation. - Regrade the bottom slope of the basin to ensure proper flow passage throughout the basin. - Confirm unrestricted passage of flow through the low flow channel.
Overgrown or dead vegetation.	- Remove dead and unwanted vegetation as needed.
Loss of vegetation on the side slopes or bottom of the facility.	- Re-grade the side slopes to prevent future erosion and revegetate the area as needed.
Eroded apron.	- Repair apron as needed.
Other Structural Deficiency	- For underground units, structural deficiencies identified shall be repaired as necessary or per manufacturer's recommendations.
Trash rack/grating is damaged.	- Repair the trash rack and/or grating as needed. - Tighten loose bolts as needed. - Conduct structural repairs if necessary.

STORMWATER FACILITY MAINTENANCE – TERRE KLEEN STRUCTURES

List of Stormwater Management Measures

Type of Stormwater Management Measure	Location Description	State Plane Coordinates	Latitude, Longitude
Terre Kleen	Scudder Falls - Admin Building - PA	393376.242, 518428.419	40.256715, -74.853427

Maintenance Inspection and Documentation Record

When a Terre Kleen™ unit is installed, **quarterly inspections** should be performed for the purpose of documenting the rate of pollutant capture: oil, grease, trash, debris, vegetation and sediment.

Sediment Measurement

To determine sediment accumulation, a stadia rod or similar measuring device may be used. Cleaning is recommended when the accumulated sediment is at a depth of **three (3) inches**.

Maintenance Cleaning

A vacuum truck, or similar trailer mounted equipment, can be used to clean both chambers by lowering the suction hose through the openings.

After the oil and litter is removed, the grit chamber can be cleaned out. Water can be sprayed into the chambers as necessary to loosen debris

Oil absorption booms are added to the primary chamber prior to installation. These booms should be replaced when they become saturated with oil and no longer appear above the water surface.

After the clean-out procedure is complete, replace the manhole covers securely to the frames for safety purposes.

Sludge Dispersion Manifold

Each Terre Kleen™ water quality device contains a "Sludge Dispersion Manifold". The manifold pipes are mounted to the floor underneath the inclined plates and connect to a hose that leads to the clean out opening at grade level. This hose is pressurized by the vacuum truck's spray nozzle. While the suction nozzle removes the captured pollutants, the pressurized manifold sprays water

through the small horizontal holes in the manifold pipes. This water lifts and disperses the sludge blanket causing it to drain to the suction nozzle.

Disposal of Removed Pollutants

Material removed from the Terre Kleen™ must be handled according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Cold Weather Concerns

The depth of the structure in the soil insulates it from freezing. When inlets are integrated into the Terre Kleen™, exposure to freezing may become an issue.

Confined Space Entry

Regular maintenance and clean out does not require confined space entry into the Terre Kleen™ unit. If confined entry is required, it will need to be performed by qualified personnel who are properly trained for confined space activity using proper equipment as per the latest OSHA regulations.

STORMWATER FACILITY MAINTENANCE – RAIN GARDENS

List of Stormwater Management Measures

Type of Stormwater Management Measure	Location Description	State Plane Coordinates	Latitude, Longitude
Rain Garden	Delaware Water Gap	315961.993, 783390.012	40.982285, -75.138163

Stormwater Management Measure Description

A rain garden is a landscaped, shallow depression that captures, filters, and infiltrates stormwater runoff. The rain garden removes nonpoint source pollutants from stormwater runoff while recharging the groundwater. Rain gardens are typically planted with a variety of grasses, wildflowers and woody plants that are adapted to the soil, precipitation, climate and other specific site conditions. Using native plants with deeper root systems allows facilitates infiltration and sustains the landscape during periods of drought conditions.

Preventative and Corrective Maintenance Action Plan

Preventative and corrective maintenance shall be performed to maintain the function of the rain garden. Access to the rain garden shall also be maintained at all times from surrounding lawn areas or other surfaces. Maintenance actions required are as follows:

- WATERING - Water is essential for the survival of a newly installed rain garden. The garden should be watered regularly during the first three months and as needed throughout the future in times of drought. Plants should be watered every day for the first week they are in the ground and then once a week after that unless there is substantial rainfall.

  In hot weather or times of drought, the rain garden will need water one to two times a week to prevent the loss of plants, even if the garden is already established.

- WEEDING - Remove unwanted weeds from the garden by hand. Pull them from the base of the weed to remove the roots. As the garden becomes established, the rain garden plants will spread and out-compete unwanted weeds.

- MULCHING - Mulch is used to prevent weeds and retain moisture in the rain garden. During the first year the garden is growing, maintain a 3-inch layer of mulch between

plants. Mulching beyond the first year is optional. Please be careful not to excessively mulch the garden and keep mulch away from any drain inlets and outlets.

- INSPECTING AND CLEANING INLETS/OUTLETS - Inspect the rain garden's inlets monthly, and be sure to remove any leaves, trash, or debris that may prevent water from passing through. Observe the inlet during rainstorms to make sure stormwater is flowing into the rain garden. After rainstorms, please check the garden to be sure drainage outlet paths are clear and that water is not ponding for more than 48 hours. All structural components should be inspected at least once each year.

- MOWING - DO NOT mow or use a line-trimmer inside of the rain garden. This damages the plants and can destroy the rain garden.

- VEGETATION AND PLANTINGS - During rain garden establishment, vegetation should be inspected bi-weekly. Vegetated areas must be inspected at least once each year for erosion, scour, and unwanted growth. Unwanted growth should be removed from the rain garden. Remove and replace any dead plants in the garden as needed.

- PRUNING - Prune overgrown material in the garden annually when the plants are dormant. Remove dead plant material and deadhead flowers. This will encourage dense, new vegetative growth.

- DRAINAGE - The rain garden is to be inspected twice each year to determine if permeability of the bed has decreased. The rain garden is designed to infiltrate all stormwater runoff within 48 hours. No standing water should be visible 48-72 hours after a storm event. If standing water remains in the rain garden after 72 hours, corrective actions will be needed.

Inspection and Logs of All Preventative and Corrective Maintenance

The person(s) responsible for the routine maintenance of any of the Commission's Stormwater Management Measure shall maintain a detailed log of all preventative and corrective maintenance undertaken and include a record of all inspections and copies of all maintenance-related work orders.

The logs of all inspections, and both preventative and corrective maintenance performed should be attached in the Commission's SPPP for future reference and documentation.

Frequency	Preventative Maintenance Actions
After Storm Events	• Remove debris and leaves from surrounding drainage area. • Clear inflow points of sediment and debris. • Check for erosion or gouging and repair. • Test drainage of ponding area. • Top up soil and mulch as needed. • Redistribute or add mulch around inflow points as needed.
Quarterly	• Mow any grass areas surrounding the rain garden. • Remove debris and/or leaves. • Check soil and mulch level is below surrounding hard surface areas and overflow grate if present. • Remove excess mulch/soil if necessary. • Check all inflow points. • Check plant health and replace dead plants as needed. • Remove weeds.
Annual	• Clear inflow points of sediment, debris or leaves. • Check for erosion or gouging and repair. • Check all water has drained 24 hours after heavy rain. Test drainage area if necessary. • Check soil level is below surrounding hard surface level and overflow grate if present. • Check surface of mulch for build up of sediment, remove and replace as needed.
Unscheduled	• Water plants as needed based on the type of plant, location of planting and/or drought conditions.

Stormwater Management Measure Issue	Potential Corrective Maintenance Actions
Stormwater runoff is bypassing the rain garden	- Check surface of the rain garden is below the surrounding area. - Remove any sediments and debris from inflow areas and from the surface of the rain garden. - Protect rain garden from future construction sediments. - Regularly remove rubbish, leaves and any other debris from inflow points.
Rain garden is ponding for longer than 24 hours Or Stormwater and/or mulch flowing off the rain garden	- Replace the soil mix with the correct rain garden soil mix. Do Percolation Test to test soil mix is free-draining. - Loosen the top 20 inches of soil by tilling or forking. Discourage vehicle, pedestrian and bicycle access to the rain garden if applicable. - Remove fine sediment layer and turn over the top layer of ran garden soil mix. Protect rain garden from surrounding sediment runoff. - Remove excess mulch or soil so the surface of ponding area is 8 to 12 inches below the surrounding hard surfaces and overflow. - Clen overflow and discharge pipes. - Remove some of the rain garden soil mix and replace with fresh rain garden soil mix.
Sulphur smell coming from rain garden	- Inspect rain garden and rain event to verify garden drains within 12 to 24 hours. If not, see above for ponding issues.
Erosion and gouging occurring within rain garden	- Create openings in the curb to increase number and width of run off points or replace curbing with different design. - Increase curb opening size by cutting curbs or replacing with different design. If not possible install rip-rap at the inflow point to spread flow and reduce erosion.
Plants are stressed or dying	- Select plants appropriate for the location. Use native plants. - Inspect rain garden after rain event to check garden is draining within 12 to 24 hours (see above for ponding issues) - Check soil and mulch for evidence of heavily polluted runoff. If contamination is excessive, clean out rain garden soil mix and replace with fresh soil and new plants. - Check watering is being done. Check moisture content if dry. - Check for leaf damage or pests and consult gardening manuals. - Loosen top 20 inches of soil by tilling or forking.

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX K

TMDL INFORMATION

TMDL REPORT LIST

Applicable Stream TMDL(s)

NORTHERN REGION:

Total Maximum Daily Load for Mercury Impairments Based on Concentration in Fish Tissue Caused Mainly by Air Deposition to Address 122 HUC 14s Statewide

- Mercury - 2017 : Paulins Kill (below Blairstown gage)

CENTRAL REGION:

Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform to Address 28 Streams in the Northwest Water Region

- Fecal Coliform - 2003 : Nishisakawick Creek
- Fecal Coliform - 2003 : Musconetcong R NR Bloomsbury & At Riegelsville
- Fecal Coliform - 2003 : Pequest R at Pequest & Pequest R at Belvidere

Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform to Address 10 Streams in the Northwest Water Region

- Fecal Coliform - 2005 : Hakihokake Ck
- Fecal Coliform - 2005 : Pohatcong Ck at River Rd Bridge
- Fecal Coliform - 2005 : Lopatcong Creek at Main St in Phillipsburg

Total Maximum Daily Load for Mercury Impairments Based on Concentration in Fish Tissue Caused Mainly by Air Deposition to Address 122 HUC 14s Statewide

- Mercury - 2010 : Pohatcong Ck (Springtown to Merrill Ck)

SOUTHERN REGION:

Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform to Address 28 Streams in the Northwest Water Region

- Fecal Coliform – 2003: Assunpink Creek, Shabakunk Creek, Little Shabakunk Creek, Pond Run
- Fecal Coliform – 2003: Jacobs Creek

Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform to Address 10 Streams in the Northwest Water Region

- Fecal Coliform - 2005 : Wickechecoke Creek
- Fecal Coliform - 2005 : Jacobs Creek

Total Maximum Daily Loads for Phosphorus to Address Seven (7) Stream Segments in the Northwest Water Region

- Total Phosphorus - 2005 : Wickechecoke Creek

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

APPENDIX L

PERMIT INFORMATION

NJPDES Permit Summary Report (by NJPDES #)

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMM (NJG0153052)

GENERAL INFORMATION

NJPDES #: NJG0153052

Site ID: 00169553

Program Interest ID: 222834

Permittee:
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL
BRIDGE COMM
110 WOOD ST & GROVE ST
ATTN KEVIN SKEELS
MORRISVILLE, PA 19067

Facility:
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL
BRIDGE COMM
110 WOOD ST
MORRISVILLE, PA 19067

Property Owner:
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL
BRIDGE COMM
110 WOOD ST & GROVE ST
ATTN KEVIN SKEELS
MORRISVILLE, PA 19067

NJDEP Case Manager:
Anthony Washington
(609) 633-7021
anthony.washington@dep.nj.gov

SIC Code(s):

Code	Description	Primary / Auxiliary

Non-NJDEP Contacts:

Facility Contact:	KEVIN M SKEELS DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMM 110 WOOD ST & GROVE ST ATTN KEVIN SKEELS MORRISVILLE, PA 19067 Phone: 2677901049 Email: KSKEELS@DRJTBC.ORG
Permittee:	KEVIN M SKEELS DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMM 110 WOOD ST & GROVE ST ATTN KEVIN SKEELS MORRISVILLE, PA 19067 Phone: 2677901049 Email: SKEELS@DRJTBC.ORG
Property Owner Contact:	KEVIN M SKEELS DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMM 110 WOOD ST & GROVE ST ATTN KEVIN SKEELS MORRISVILLE, PA 19067 Phone: 2677901049 Email: KSKEELS@DRJTBC.ORG
Stormwater Program Contact:	Steven Burke DRJTBC 1199 WOODSIDE RD YARDLEY , PA 19067 Phone: 2673946711 Email: sburke@drjtbc.org

PERMIT DETAILS

Most Recent Permit Action: GPA Renewal

Issuance Date: 12/17/19

Effective Start Date: 1/1/20

Expiration Date: 12/31/24

Permit Category(ies) Authorized Under Permit:

Code	Description
R12	MS4 - Highway Agency Stormwater (GP)

Permitted Flow (MGD):

Monitored Locations:

ID	Description	Receiving Stream, Aquifer, or POTW

State of New Jersey

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
Lt. Governor

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Mail Code - 401-02B
Water Pollution Management Element
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
P.O. Box 420 – 401 E. State St.
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420
Tel: (609) 633-7021 / Fax: (609) 777-0432
http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/bnpc_home.htm

CATHERINE R. McCABE
Commissioner

November 29, 2019

Re: Stormwater Discharge Master General Permit Renewal
R12 -Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit
NJPDES: NJ0141887 PI ID #: 50577
NJPDES MASTER GENERAL PERMIT PROGRAM INTEREST
Trenton City, Mercer

Dear Interested Party:

Enclosed is a **final** New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit action identified above which has been issued in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A. The Highway Agency Municipal Stormwater General Permit Renewal authorizes discharges from small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) that are owned or operated by a county, State, interstate, or Federal agency at a highway or other thoroughfare (including a maintenance or service facility or rest area for such a thoroughfare). The permit was issued in response to USEPA's Phase II rules.

A summary of the significant and relevant comments received on the draft action during the public comment period, the Department's responses, and an explanation of any changes from the draft action have been included in the Response to Comments document attached hereto as per N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15.16.

The final Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit and supporting documents are also posted at https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway.htm

Questions or comments regarding the final action should be addressed to Stephen Boyer at (609) 633-7021.

Sincerely,

Gabriel Mahon

Gabriel Mahon, Chief
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control

Enclosures
c: Permit Distribution List

Table of Contents

This Permit Package Contains the Items Listed Below

1. Cover Letter

2. Table of Contents

3. Response to Comments

4. NJPDES Permit Authorization Page

5. Part I NARRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

6. Part II GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: DISCHARGE CATEGORIES

7. Part III RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

8. Part IV SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS: NARRATIVE
    - Notes and Definitions
    - Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit

9. Attachments
    - Attachment A - Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule
    - Attachment B - Points System for Public Education and Outreach Activities
    - Attachment C - Design Standards for Storm Drain Inlets
    - Attachment D - Major Development Project List
    - Attachment E - Best Management Practices for Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Quality
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Comments were received on the draft NJPDES Stormwater Discharge MS4 Master General Permit Renewal No. NJ0141887 for Highway Agencies issued on 08/21/2019. The Public Notice was published in the following newspapers:

Newspaper	Date Published
The Press of Atlantic City	08/24/2019
The Star-Ledger	08/26/2019
The Times, Trenton	08/26/2019

The Public Notice was also published in the 08/21/2019 issue of the *DEP Bulletin*. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15.10(c)1i the public comment period shall close no sooner than thirty (30) days after the last newspaper publication. Therefore, the public comment period ended on 09/25/2019. A summary of the timely and significant comments received, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (Department) responses to these comments, and an explanation of any changes from the draft action have been included below.

The following persons commented during the public comment period:

A. William P. Minervini, in an email dated 09/15/2019.

1. COMMENT: Part II.C.3.a.i - Expand the clause "except as otherwise specifically provided in this permit" to cross-reference the provision(s) of this permit that "specifically" authorizes "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2. I have not found any provision of this permit that unambiguously meets this criterion.

If this permit will authorize any "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity," this authorization must be stated clearly and expressly, and the permit conditions for such discharge must conform to NJPDES rule provisions that pertain to such discharge rather than to small MS4 discharges. See, for example, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.9 provisions pertaining to "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity."

The response to this comment should identify at least one specific example of "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" authorized by this permit.

RESPONSE A.1: The Department disagrees that Part II.C.3.a.i needs to be expanded to cross-reference the provision(s) of the permit that "specifically" authorizes "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity". The Department maintains that the Fact Sheet along with Attachment E appropriately identifies relevant information regarding Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations and "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity." The following is an excerpt from the Fact Sheet:

"Consistent with 40 CFR 122.34(b)(6) and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6, each iteration of New Jersey's Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit since 2004 has included requirements related to maintenance yard operations. N.J.A.C. 7:14A- 25.6(b)7 states:

> "Maintenance yards and highway service areas: The permittee shall develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that prevents or reduces pollutant runoff from maintenance yards and highway service areas owned or operated by the permittee."

At Part IV.B.5.c of this permit, these requirements are presented and renamed "Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations." This permit condition presents a simple (but expanded) list of activities to better represent common activities at maintenance yards and unifies all applicable BMPs and control measures in Attachment E (Best Management Practices for Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations). Based on information garnered from site inspections as well as input from field inspectors, the 2009 Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit does not accurately represent all the activities at maintenance yard locations. This permit proposes to remedy this gap by expanding this section as well as by including BMPs or control measures that must be implemented to minimize or eliminate pollutant exposure to stormwater for each activity in Attachment E, which is written so that it can be distributed to and utilized by employees that work at or use the maintenance yard.

The Department has determined that expanding coverage under this permit for additional activities commonly occurring at maintenance yards is appropriate since such activities can be a significant contributor of pollutants to surface water if not managed properly (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.2(a)). These activities could be otherwise regulated under individual permits, but the Department has determined that this general permit is the most efficient and appropriate means by which the Department can regulate a large number of similar dischargers (see also N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13).

The Department maintains that it is appropriate and reasonable to include conditions for Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations yet continue the exclusion for "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" as included in Part II.C.3.a.i.

Part II.C.2.a.ii does specifically authorize all new and existing stormwater discharges to surface water and groundwater from maintenance yards and other ancillary operations (see Part IV.B.5.c) that are owned or operated by a "Highway Agency." As described in Part IV.B.5.c, ancillary operations include but are not limited to impound yards, permanent and mobile fueling locations, and yard trimmings and wood waste management sites. The Department maintains that issuing an individual NJPDES permit to permittees for discharges from maintenance yards and other ancillary operations would not necessarily result in any substantial water quality benefit as compared to a general NJPDES permit. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements and fees involved with a separate permit would impose an extra burden on permittees, while providing water quality benefits equivalent to the level of protection under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit. Therefore, the Department has determined that due to the limited scope of these operations, utilizing the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit is the most efficient and appropriate means by which the Department can regulate maintenance yards and other ancillary operations and that this is in the best interest of both the Department and permittees. Also, a permittee is not exempt from the requirement to apply for another separate stormwater permit for any activity at maintenance yards or other ancillary operations if required to do so, for due cause, by the Department.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

2. COMMENT: Part II.C.3.a.v - The phrase "such a discharge" is unclear. Does it refer just to the discharge of stormwater from certain Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management Sites identified in Part II.C.3.a.iv, or does it refer to **all** "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2?

RESPONSE A.2: The phrase "such a discharge" must be read in the context of the section of the permit where it appears. Specifically, Part II.C.3 states the following, with the referenced text highlighted,

"3. Discharges Not Authorized Under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit

a. Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.

i. The Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit does not authorize "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2 except as otherwise specifically provided in this permit.

ii. Types of facilities that a permittee might operate and that are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" include but are not limited to certain: 1) landfills; 2) transportation facilities (including certain local passenger transit and air transportation facilities); 3) facilities handling domestic sewage or sewage sludge; and 4) steam electric power generating facilities.

iii. Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management Sites that are not owned and operated by the permittee.

iv. The Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit does not authorize the discharge of stormwater that comes in contact with source material from Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management Sites that are owned or operated by the Highway Agency to storm sewer inlets or to surface waters of the State.

v. Any permittee that operates an industrial facility with such a discharge must submit a separate Request for Authorization (RFA) or individual permit application for that discharge. An RFA submitted for the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit does not qualify as an RFA for *such a discharge*."

The phrase 'such a discharge' refers to the topic of this section of the permit at Part II.C.3., i.e. 'Discharges Not Authorized Under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit.' Reading paragraph v. in the context of the preceding language in this section clearly refers to the 'Discharges Not Authorized Under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit.' This means that any permittee that operates an industrial facility with "such a discharge", or in other words, a "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" that is not authorized under Part II.C.2.a.ii must submit a separate Request for Authorization (RFA) or individual permit application for that discharge.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

3. COMMENT: Notes and Definitions Part IV.B.1.i - This new definition of "Major development" will presumably be changed if the N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.2 definition of "Major development" is amended as

a consequence of proposed changes to N.J.A.C. 7:8 published in the December 3, 2018 New Jersey Register (50 N.J.R. 2375(a)). Therefore, commenting on this new definition is difficult.

In any event, however, add the following sentence at this new definition's end: "For purposes of this general permit, only projects owned or operated by the permittee may be considered 'major development,' 'development,' or 'redevelopment'." This addition would help to clarify that Part IV.B.4 **in its entirety** ("Minimum Standards for Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment") applies **only** to projects owned or operated by the permittee. This restriction haphazardly appears (see comment 5 below) in some Part IV.B.4 provisions (e.g., Part IV.B.4.a) but not in others (e.g., Part IV.B.4.d, which could be read as being completely independent of Part IV.B.4.a).

RESPONSE A.3: The Department disagrees that an additional sentence needs to be added to the definition of "Major development" to clarify that this definition applies only projects owned and operated by the permittee since the first condition of the Post Construction SBR at Part IV.B.4.a states "The permittee shall develop, update, implement and enforce its stormwater management program to address post construction stormwater runoff in new development and redevelopment projects owned or operated by the permittee, and to ensure compliance with the Stormwater Management rules at N.J.A.C. 7:8 et seq." In addition, the definition of "Major development" in this permit has not been changed since it is consistent with the current definition at N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.2, and this permit has been finalized prior to the final decision regarding the proposed changes to N.J.A.C. 7:8. Further, this permit does not contain any conditions that provide for, or require, the permittee to ensure compliance for projects that are not owned or operated by the permittee. Therefore, the commenter's recommended additional sentence is not needed.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

4. COMMENT: Part IV.A.2.iii - In the reference to "an individual Form 10 (Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations)," make sure that "Form 10" is not incorrectly copied from the Tier A Permit "Form 10 – Municipal Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations." In current Highway Agency Permit guidance, the analogous form has a different number, and SPPP "Form 10" pertains instead to "Improper Disposal of Waste."

RESPONSE A.4:

The Department agrees and is currently updating the SPPP Template for this permit and will ensure that the form regarding Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations is labeled Form 10 and does not contain the word "Municipal" in its title.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

5. COMMENT: Part IV.B.4 - In Part IV.B.4.a, insert "(as set forth in b. through k. below)" immediately after "The permittee", or otherwise rewrite Part IV.B.4 (or the Part IV.B.1.i new definition of "Major development"; see comment 3 above) to make it clear that this provision, in its entirety, is restricted to new development and redevelopment projects owned or operated by the permittee. In the Draft Permit, this important restriction is stated in Parts IV.B.4.a.1, b.i, 4.g, and 4.i,

but is not stated or implied in Parts IV.B.4.b.ii, 4.c, 4.d, 4.f, and 4.h (where this restriction would also be relevant).

RESPONSE A.5: See response A.3 above.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

6. COMMENT: Part IV.B.4 - Part IV.B.4.e conflicts with N.J.A.C. 7:8 and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6(b)3, which have no provision that authorizes a Highway Agency (as distinct from a "municipality" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.2) to grant a variance or exemption from the design and performance standards in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5 (except in the limited circumstances set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(e)). N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6 authorizes only such a "municipality" to grant such a variance or exemption (and this would be the case even if the proposed amendments to N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6 published in the December 3, 2018 New Jersey Register are adopted).

Nor do N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.1(b), N.J.A.C. 7:8-2.5, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6(b)3, or N.J.A.C. 7:1B authorize Part IV.B.4.e. N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.1(b) is limited to alternative standards applicable under a regional stormwater management plan or other water quality management (WQM) plan adopted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:15. Only NJDEP may grant exemptions under N.J.A.C. 7:8-2.5 (which also includes exemption criteria not found in Part IV.B.4.e or N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6). The NJPDES MS4 permit rules at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6(b)3ii require compliance with the standards established under N.J.A.C. 7:8 unless those standards do not apply because of a variance or exemption under N.J.A.C. 7:8 (which as discussed above does not authorize Part IV.B.4.e), or because alternative standards are applicable under an adopted WQM plan. Finally, only NJDEP may approve waivers requested under N.J.A.C. 7:1B.

In short, Part IV.B.4.e cannot be included in this permit unless N.J.A.C. 7:8 or N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6(b)3 is changed to authorize Part IV.B.4.e. The Draft Permit's Fact Sheet did not assert that any specific provision in N.J.A.C. 7:8 or N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6(b)3 authorizes Part IV.B.4.e.

RESPONSE A.6: Part IV.B.4.e doesn't state that a variance can be granted by a Highway Agency in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6, it states that the permittee shall only grant a variance or exemption from the design and performance standards if the permittee has a mitigation plan which satisfies the same criteria that a mitigation plan prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6 satisfies. The required mitigation plan will ensure that the standards are met within the same drainage area, albeit at an alternative location or by alternative means. Since this section of the permit additionally requires a written report be submitted to the Department within 30 days, the Department will have an opportunity to object to any mitigation projects that do not adequately meet the design and performance standards prior to their construction. However, the Department agrees that the use of the terms "variance or exemption," which were used since they appear at N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6, incorrectly imply that the design and performance standards would not be met by the project. As such, Part IV B.4.e.i-ii is revised as follows:

"e. The ~~permittee shall only grant a variance or exemption from the~~ design and performance standards for stormwater management measures <u>can be met at an alternative location or by alternative means provided</u> ~~if~~ the permittee has a mitigation plan which meets the following requirements:"

"i. The mitigation plan shall identify measures that are necessary to offset the deficit created by the alternate location or design ~~granting the variance or exemption~~. The mitigation plan must satisfy the same criteria that a mitigation plan prepared in accordance with the Stormwater Management Rule N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6 must satisfy. See Chapter 3 of the NJ Stormwater BMP Manual at https://www.njstormwater.org for guidance; and"

"ii. The permittee submits, within 30 days after approving an alternate location or design ~~the grant of a variance or exemption~~, a written report to the Department describing the alternate location or design ~~variance or exemption~~ and the required mitigation. Submit the written report to the Department at:…"

These changes affect Part IV B.4.e.i-ii of the final permit.

7. COMMENT: Part IV.B.6.b.v - Delete this provision. One problem with it is that there will be much room for argument about how much the Highway Agency must reduce stormwater rate or volume, and about how to determine whether and how much such reduction is "feasible."

In my comments on a similar provision in the February 2017 draft renewal of the Tier A MS4 NJPDES Permit, I indicated that the more fundamental problem is that if, for existing and projected stormwater flows **absent** such reduction, the MS4 permittee (such as a municipality or Highway Agency) modifies the outfall pipe area (the pipe and its environs) to remediate identified localized stream scouring in accordance with MS4 permit requirements (mainly Conduit Outlet Protection standards established under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act), then requiring the MS4 permittee to reduce stormwater rate or volume will require the MS4 permittee to incur costs and achieve little or no additional control of localized stream scouring. In its Response 169 to my comment, NJDEP stated in part:

"Because stream scouring is caused by excessive stormwater flow rate, addressing the sources of stormwater is often a more effective long-term solution than only remediating the scouring. Remediation measures often require long-term maintenance similar to other stormwater facilities. Addressing the sources of stormwater can often reduce the required maintenance as well as reduce future stream scouring and is an improvement over the 2009 Tier A MS4 NJPDES permit requirements... Therefore, the Department maintains that the terms and conditions in the Tier A MS4 NJPDES permit constitute reasonable further progress toward the standard of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

This response is inadequate for the following reasons:

- Local stream scouring "is caused by excessive stormwater flow rate" only in the sense that the flow rate is excessive relative to the capacity of the outfall pipe area to prevent localized stream scouring. If remediation measures increase that capacity to accommodate the stormwater flow rate, then the stormwater flow rate is no longer "excessive."

- Corrective measures taken by the MS4 permittee to reduce stormwater rate or volume themselves "often require long-term maintenance similar to other stormwater facilities." Thus, the total required maintenance may in many instances remain the same or even increase.

- To lower construction costs, the MS4 permittee may lawfully scale back its remediation measures in the outfall pipe area in light of the expected reduced stormwater rate or volume. This scaling back may eliminate much or all of any reduction of the required maintenance of those measures, and of any reduction of local stream scouring.

- There is no environmental justification for requiring reduction of stormwater rate or volume for outfall pipes where local stream scouring remediation is initiated under this renewed permit, but **not** requiring such reduction for outfall pipes where such remediation was initiated under the 2004 or 2009 MS4 permits (or before 2004, for that matter). More broadly, however, because such reduction may have important benefits separate from control of such scouring, the limited resources available for such reduction should be allocated to projects deemed likely to have the best relation of benefits to costs, including benefits separate from such control, even if such scouring has been absent.

- The engineering methods used in the outfall pipe area for control of local stream scouring are squarely within the ambit of the Conduit Outlet Protection standards established under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act. In locations where these standards are met, requiring reduction of stormwater rate or volume "when feasible" implies that these standards are generally inadequate, which is an odd position for NJDEP to take because these standards require NJDEP approval or participation (see N.J.S.A. 4:24-42 and -43). If NJDEP believes these standards are generally inadequate, NJDEP should discuss them with the State Soil Conservation Committee and NJDOT and then, if appropriate, seek to strengthen these standards using NJDEP's authority under that Act. As compared against unpredictable case-by-case determinations of reduction (if any) of stormwater rate or volume, such strengthening (if appropriate) would be a more reliable and predictable way of improving control of local stream scouring.

Adding to the current Conduit Outlet Protection standards a requirement for reduction of stormwater rate or volume "when feasible" contravenes a decades long NJDEP policy of using the standards established under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act as the primary standards for erosion and sediment control in NJPDES stormwater permits and programs. See, for example, Part I.E.1 of the current NJDEP Construction Activity Stormwater General Permit (NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323), and current N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.4(a)1 and 7:14A-24.10(a)1. Although the NJDEP may appropriately impose stricter standards for erosion and sediment control in unusual circumstances (for example, highly contaminated soil or exceptionally sensitive receiving surface waters), requiring (for control of local stream scouring) reduction of stormwater rate or volume "when feasible" does not correspond to such circumstances, and may conflict with the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act.

RESPONSE A.7: The Department disagrees that the condition at Part IV.B.6.b.v of the permit should be deleted because there will be room for argument about how much the Highway Agency must reduce stormwater rate or volume, and about how to determine whether and how much such reduction is "feasible." The Department recognizes that localized stream scouring is not only inadequate erosion control BMPs at the outfall but the volume of stormwater being directed to the outfall, which ultimately results in localized stream scouring. When stream scouring is detected and identified sources are located on permittee owned property, the Department is requiring a permittee to evaluate their MS4 system and reduce the flow of stormwater entering its MS4 where feasible. As specified in this permit condition, corrective action will not be feasible in all situations and factors which make the reduction of rate or volume of stormwater feasible will not be the same in all

situations. It is possible that due to constraining factors, which may be unique to individual permittees, it will not be possible to reduce the rate or volume of stormwater discharged from sources located on permittee owned property. The Department does not have the ability to identify all possible scenarios in which corrective action will be feasible and as such, has left the **initial** determination of feasibility to the permittee. The Department will be able to review the documentation and reasoning for the feasibility determination if necessary. This requirement shows reasonable progress towards reducing localized stream scouring to the maximum extent practicable.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

8. COMMENT: Part IV.C.1.b - This provision requires the Stormwater Facilities Map to be, among other things, "populated and maintained in an electronic format provided by the Department." To give interested parties adequate notice of the substance of this provision, the Draft Permit or its fact sheet should have identified the specific kind(s) of "electronic format" being considered by NJDEP, which should now include this information in the Final Permit or in NJDEP's response to this comment. The resources and time needed to prepare this map may vary greatly depending on the required format.

Of particular concern in this regard is the requirement to include "an annotated map of roadways and thoroughfares owned or operated by the permittee." Would maps available from NJDOT's Geographic Information System suffice? (See https://www.nj.gov/transportation/gis/map.shtm/#statemaps.) The applicability (or nonapplicability) of the NJDEP Mapping and Digital Data Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:1D, Appendix A) must be specifically addressed.

RESPONSE A.8: EPA has released 40 CFR part 127 Appendix A, or the Electronic Reporting Rule, which requires the electronic reporting and sharing of NPDES program data. However, at the time of finalization of this permit, EPA has not specified what electronic format will be required for maps related to MS4 permitting. The Department anticipates the requirement will be a Geographic Information System (GIS) format, and that the permittees may use the mapping application developed by the Department to assist with this requirement, which is also referenced in the section of the permit at Part C.1.c. When NJDEP is notified of the required format, authorized permittees will be notified if any additional requirements will apply, and submission dates may be extended where applicable.

Maps available from NJDOT's Geographic Information System would satisfy the requirement to include an annotated map of roadways and thoroughfares provided the map specifically identified the roadways and thoroughfares owned or operated by the permittee.

No changes have been made in response to this comment.

9. COMMENT: Attachment C – In the second line of the "Application of Design Standard" box, delete "in an adopted regulatory mechanism". Referencing this mechanism is inappropriate because Attachment C should apply to permittee owned or operated storm drain inlets **only**. The permittee does not need a "regulatory mechanism" to design its own storm drain inlets.

Make it clear that **all** of Attachment C (not just the third bullet in the "Application of Design Standard" box) applies to permittee owned or operated storm drain inlets **only**.

Delete the "; and" at the end of the third bullet in the "Application of Design Standard" box.

RESPONSE A.9: While the Department agrees that the permittee does not need a "regulatory mechanism" to design its own storm drain inlets, the permittee could adopt a more stringent regulatory mechanism (i.e., internal procedure) regarding the application of the design standard for storm drain inlets. No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

The Department agrees there is a typographical error at the end of the third bullet in the "Application of Design Standard" box of Attachment C. As such the third bullet is revised to replace the "; and" with a period. This change affects Attachment C of the final permit.

B. Virginia Wong, Chief, NPDES Section, Water Division - USEPA Region II, in an email dated 09/18/2019.

1. COMMENT: Part II.B.2.a - Is this section of the permit used as a shield? (GS)

RESPONSE B.1: The commenter's question regarding the Department using a permit condition as a shield is vague and unclear. Part II.B.2.a indicates that stormwater discharges authorized by the permit are exempt from N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)2. This referenced paragraph of the NJPDES regulations states: "*The discharge of any pollutant not specifically regulated in the NJPDES permit or listed and quantified in the NJPDES application or request for authorization shall constitute a violation of the permit, unless the permittee can prove by clear and convincing evidence that the discharge of the unauthorized pollutant did not result from any of the permittee's activities which contribute to the generation of its wastewater.*" The Department contends that this paragraph is applicable to wastewater not stormwater, and the intent of the permit condition is to clarify its applicability, not to use it as a shield.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

2. COMMENT: Part II B.3.a - For clarity EPA believes adding the weblink in this section would be beneficial to permittees. (RU)

RESPONSE B.2: Since the submission date in Part II B.3.a is required by EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule, the Department agrees that an EPA weblink would be beneficial to permittees. As such, Part II B.3.a is revised as follows:

"Unless already required by this permit to be submitted electronically by an earlier date, effective December 21, 2020 (for information on the NPDES eRule, see www.epa.gov/compliance/npdes-ereporting), the below identified documents…"

This change affects Part II B.3.a of the final permit.

3. COMMENT: Part II.C.2.b - NJDEP's categories are not consistent with EPA 40 CFR 122.34(b)(3)(iii). Specifically, Part II.C.2.b.ix – xi. For example, this section authorizes flows from "firefighting activities including the washing of fire fighting vehicles." Washing of fire fighting

vehicles is not considered "firefighting activities." The NPDES regulations also only authorize water from residential car washings. See § 122.34(b)(3)(ii). Please remove the language that permits the "washing of fire fighting vehicles". Please explain the addition of C.2.b.ix-xi not found in the above referenced EPA regulation. (KM)(RU)

RESPONSE B.3: The commenter indicated that NJDEP's categories at Part II.C.2.b of the permit are not consistent with EPA 40 CFR 122.34(b)(3)(iii). However, this federal citation references guidance for detecting and addressing illicit discharges and does not include non-stormwater discharge categories. It appears the commenter meant to reference EPA 40 CFR 122.34(b)(3)(ii).

The Department does not consider the washing of firefighting vehicles to be a significant source of pollutants to MS4 discharges and has previously determined that washing of firefighting vehicles is a necessary measure undertaken to ensure their proper operation, thus fitting into the category of "firefighting activities." However, since this type of non-stormwater discharge is not applicable to Highway Agencies the Department agrees to remove the language that authorizes the "washing of fire fighting vehicles" from the final permit. As such, Part II.C.2.b.viii is revised as follows:

"Flows from firefighting activities ~~including the washing of fire fighting vehicles;~~"

This change affects Part II.C.2.b.viii of the final permit.

The categories of non-stormwater discharges at Part II.C.2.b.ix – xi are not additions and were included in the previous permit at Part I.A.2.d.ix. The Department considers clean water rinsing of beach maintenance equipment and equipment and vehicles used in the application of salt and de-icing materials a necessary measure undertaken to ensure their proper operation and not to be significant source of pollutants to MS4 discharges when done in accordance with Part II.C.2.b.ix–xi of the permit.

No changes have been made to Part II.C.2.b.ix–xi of the final permit as a result of this comment.

4. COMMENT: Part II D.1 - Are the permittees notified that of the reissued permit? How else would the permittee be aware that changes to the RFA are warranted? This section should state that the permittee will be notified of this permit's reissuance. (SV)(GS)

RESPONSE B.4: As described in Section 5.C of the Fact Sheet, once a final determination is made on the permit the Department will then issue individual authorizations to each eligible permittee consistent with the terms and conditions of the permit. Part II.D.2.a of the permit requires a permittee to provide a corrected RFA within 90 days of the effective date of a renewed authorization if any information in its most recently submitted RFA is no longer true, accurate, and/or complete. Existing permittees are notified of the status of the permit renewal process throughout the entire process from the predraft through the final permit issuance and are invited to permit outreach sessions conducted by the Department.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

5. COMMENT: Part II D.1 - It is understood that N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)9 and 24.4(a)3 allow for automatic administrative renewal based on the original RFA. Is this still valid in light of the Remand

Rule and the time that has elapsed since the submittal of the last RFA on file (~15 years)? Is the information in the RFA still accurate? N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)2 states that RFAs "shall require the submission of information necessary for adequate program implementation, including, at a minimum, the legal name and address of the owner and operating entity, the facility name and address, the type of facility or discharges, the receiving surface or ground water(s) or DTW, and the certification required under (d)3 below." In EPA's review of RFAs obtained through audits of numerous MS4s over the years, EPA has not seen a complete RFA that includes the information in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d).

In addition, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)9 does not state that, as part of the automatic renewal, the NJDEP will automatically renew existing authorizations using the information provided in the permittee's most recently submitted RFA and "the information collected by the Department in each permittee's Annual Report and Certification received electronically through the Department's Regulatory Services Portal." (*see last paragraph on page 5 of the Fact Sheet).* (KM)

RESPONSE B.5: N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)9 does not indicate that automatic renewal of an authorization is based on the original RFA. This paragraph of the NJPDES regulations indicates that the most recently submitted RFA shall be considered a timely and complete request for authorization under the reissued permit. N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)9 also does not state how the information required in the RFA is to be submitted to the Department. RFA information required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)2 is updated through the MSRP Annual Report or by modification requests such as a transfer of ownership.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

6. COMMENT: Part II D.3.c - What possible scenarios does NJDEP envision a stormwater discharge without the submittal of the proper RFA? (SV)

RESPONSE B.6: While the Department does not envision issuing an authorization without an RFA, a new Highway Agency that is eligible for the permit and fails to submit an RFA could be issued an authorization so that the Department could begin enforcing the conditions of the permit on this entity. This condition is found in rule at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)8, which states,

> "The Department may notify a person that the discharge is authorized by a general permit, even if the person has not submitted a request for authorization. A person so notified may nonetheless request an individual permit under (i) below. and is applicable to all general permit authorizations."

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

7. COMMENT: Part III - EPA suggests that NJDEP include a detailed list of records to be kept, a designation of where the record should be kept and that NJDEP should also establish a period of time for record retention. The period of retention should be no less than the three years as required by 40 CFR § 122.34(g)(2). (KM)

RESPONSE B.7: Attachment A of the permit details which records need to be kept, and that the permittee is required to identify the location of said records in its SPPP. The Department agrees that

Part III should reference the recordkeeping requirements at Part IV.F of the permit which requires records to be kept by this permit for a period of at least 5 years and be made available to the Department upon request. As such, Part III is revised as follows:

"The permittee shall keep records necessary to document, in the Annual Report and Certification, the status of compliance with the conditions of this permit. The requirement to keep records is found at Part IV.F of this permit, and the requirement to submit an Annual Report and Certification is found at Part IV.G of this permit.

This change affects Part III of the final permit.

8. COMMENT: Part IV A.1.a - NJDEP uses the acronym RFA prior to the spelling the acronym out in Part II C.3.a.v. EPA suggests including RFA in this section. Also suggested is the inclusion of EPA and EDPA. (SV)

RESPONSE B.8: Although the acronym RFA is spelled out in Section 12 of the Fact Sheet, which precedes the permit document set, the first time the acronym RFA appears in the permit document set is at Part II.B.2.a. As such, Part II.B.2.a is revised to spell out the acronym RFA. This change affects Part II.B.2.a of the final permit.

In addition, Part IV Notes and Definitions A.1.a is revised to include RFA in the list of acronyms. This change affects Part IV Notes and Definitions A.1.a of the final permit.

The suggestion to include the acronym EDPA is not needed since it is already included in the permit at Part IV Notes and Definitions A.1.a.iii., and this is the first time it appears in the permit. No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this suggestion.

Although the acronym EPA is spelled out in Section 12 of the Fact Sheet, Part IV Notes and Definitions A.1.a. is revised to include EPA in the list of acronyms. This change affects Part IV Notes and Definitions A.1.a of the final permit.

9. COMMENT: Part IV B.1 - EPA recommends including definitions for "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" (SPPP), "pollutant", "outfall", "measurable goal", "surface water body" and "waters of the State". The NJDEP should also clarify that a connection from one MS4 to another is considered an outfall for the upstream community. (KM)

RESPONSE B.9: Regarding "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" (SPPP), there are extensive descriptions for this document within Part IV.A.2 under "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) Requirements" This serves the same purpose as a definition. No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this recommendation.

Regarding "measurable goal", the Department chose not to define "measurable goal" in this permit (as well as the recently issued Tier A and Public Complex MS4 NJPDES permits). The Department notes that this term is not defined in state or federal regulations. However, Page 12 of the Fact Sheet states that "the Department considers a "measurable goal" to be a specific action taken to implement a BMP, rather than a specific condition of stormwater or receiving water quality that is supposed to

result from implementing a BMP." No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this recommendation.

There is a cross reference within Notes and Definitions Part IV B.1.a of the permit to definitions within the NJPDES Regulations at N.J.A.C. 7:14A where "pollutant," "outfall," "surface water," and "waters of the State" are defined. Because these terms are already defined within regulations, a cross reference is appropriate to ensure that the permits are current in the event of any regulatory changes. No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this recommendation.

The Department disagrees with the commenter's recommendation that the NJDEP should clarify that a connection from one MS4 to another is considered an outfall for the upstream community since this is inconsistent with the definition of "outfall" at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2. This definition means any point source which discharges directly to waters of the United States not another MS4. No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this recommendation.

10. COMMENT: Part IV B.1 – Green Infrastructure: In 2018, Congress amended Section 502 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362) to define green infrastructure as "the range of measures that use plan or soil systems, permeable pavement or other permeable surfaces or substrates, stormwater harvest and reuse, or landscaping to store, infiltrate, or evapotranspirate stormwater and reduce flows to sewer systems or to surface waters. Please use the above language in the state definition. (RU)

RESPONSE B.10: While the definition of "Green infrastructure" in the permit does not match "word for word" the definition in Section 502 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362), the Department contends it has essentially the same meaning. In addition, modifying the definition in this permit would make the definition different from the recently issued Tier A, Tier B, and Public Complex MS4 permits.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

11. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP A.1.a - It's problematic to tie the implementation of the stormwater program to the MS4 permit standard (i.e., MEP, etc.), as NJDEP does here. In the preamble to the Remand Rule EPA specifically indicates that use of language as in this NJDEP section does not constitute a clear, specific, and measurable permit condition. See page 89335 of the Remand Rule Federal Register Notice (1st column, 2nd bullet): https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2016-12-09/pdf/2016-28426.pdf. EPA recommends instead that the program be required to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. (GS)

RESPONSE B.11: The Department disagrees that the preamble to the Remand Rule specifically indicates that use of language to tie the implementation of the stormwater program to the MS4 permit standard (i.e., MEP, etc.) does not constitute a clear, specific, and measurable permit condition. The first page (89320), first column of the Remand Rule regarding option 1 (New Jersey's selected option) states "The first option is to establish all necessary permit terms and conditions **to require the MS4 operator to reduce the discharge of pollutants from its MS4 to the MEP**, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act (''MS4 permit standard'') upfront in one comprehensive permit. This reiterates the federal permit requirements for regulated small MS4 permits (which the Remand Rule did not change) at EPA 40

CFR 122.34(a), which states “For any permit issued to a regulated small MS4, the NPDES permitting authority must include permit terms and conditions to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. The intent of Part IV A.1.a is to describe the overall objective of the permit, which is to create an MS4 stormwater program that reduces the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable through the implementation of best management practices and other measures required by the permit.

In addition, Part IV.A.1.c of the permit requires the permittee to develop, update, implement, and maintain a written SPPP, and Part IV.A.2.a.iv requires the SPPP to describe the processes the permittee will establish and the actions they will undertake to achieve compliance with all components of the permit.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

12. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP A.2.a.iii - NJDEP should include the noting of water bodies that the maintenance yard might discharge to in the geographic region. (SV)

RESPONSE B.12: Part IV.A.2.a.iii requires a permittee to identify, in its SPPP, each individual maintenance yard to be covered, including the geographic region and site specific details of each yard. This would include any segment of surface water wholly or partially within or bordering the maintenance yard, and any approved or adopted TMDL’s. This information will be specifically required on Form 10.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

13. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP A.2.a.vi - References to "measurable goals" are problematic in this and other parts of the permit. The Remand Rule removed references to measurable goals in the regulations, except in connection with proposed measurable goals for Two-Step type general permits, which this isn't. Measurable goals give the impression that the permittee is developing its own set of requirements that it can assess compliance by. Recommend that the state remove references to "measurable goals" in the permit, and in Attachment A. Instead the permit should refer to the specific required permit criteria or standard. (GS)

RESPONSE B.13: The Department disagrees with the recommendation to replace “measurable goals” with permit criteria or standard in the permit. While “measurable goals” is the same terminology used in Option 2 of the Remand Rule, it is clear in this permit that it means a clear, specific, and measurable permit criterion, not a proposed BMP to be submitted by the permittee and reviewed by the Department.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

14. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.1.a.ii - DOTs do not enact "ordinances." NJDEP could refence other regulatory mechanisms and procedures. (RU)

RESPONSE B.14: Counties do in fact enact "ordinances" and are 21 of the 33 existing permittees under this General permit. Part IV.B.1.a.ii states "…for the enactment of ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms", so the requested reference to "other regulatory mechanisms" is already contained in the permit for permittees that do not enact ordinances.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

15. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.3.a - EPA believes DOT permittees need to comply with 122.34(b)(4)(D), (E), and (F). Are these requirements in the NJDEP permit? (GS)

RESPONSE B.15: EPA 40 CFR 122.34(b)(4) is one of the six federal Minimum Control Measures and requires construction site storm water runoff control. As indicated in Part IV.B.3.a, construction site stormwater runoff activities are authorized under a separate NJPDES permit, generally the Construction Activity Stormwater General Permit No. NJ0088323 (commonly referred to as the 5G3 permit) pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6(b)2 (or an individual permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.7(a)2). DOT permittees are not exempt from the requirement to apply for and obtain the 5G3 permit. The 5G3 permit controls stormwater discharge to surface water from certain construction activities, including clearing, grading, and excavation. Generally, this includes construction activities that disturb at least one acre, or disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that ultimately disturbs more than one acre. The 5G3 permit is administered by the Department's BNPC in coordination with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the State Soil Conservation Committee through its 15 Soil Conservation Districts located throughout the State (see https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/anr/nrc/njdep.html).

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

16. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.4.e - The NJDEP should be the only authority in New Jersey granting variances or exemptions. Is "grant" in this section supposed to read "be granted"? (SV)

RESPONSE B.16: See response to comment A.6 above. Since not all major development projects are under Departmental review, this permit allows the design and performance standards for stormwater management measures to be met at an alternative location or by alternative means provided the permittee has a mitigation plan which meets the conditions at Part IV.B.4.e.i. Since this requires mitigation, the permittee will still be providing equivalent stormwater management in the watershed, it will just be provided at an alternative location or through alternative means due to an inability for it to be provided at the site or through standard means. Additionally, the requirement to submit the information to the Department within 30 days after approving an alternate location or design will provide the Department an opportunity to ensure the selected mitigation is adequate.

In addition, the use of "grant" in Part IV.B.4.e.ii has already been revised in response to comment A.6 above.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

17. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.4.g - Is "adequate" defined somewhere in this permit: perhaps in Part IV.C.2? Otherwise EPA believes “adequate” this is left open to interpretation of the permittee. (GS)

RESPONSE B.17: The word "adequate" is not defined in the permit nor does the Department believe that it needs to be defined. “Adequate” is an adjective that describes something that is acceptable or satisfactory.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

18. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.5.a.iv - EPA believes the use of "improper" in this section is vague and open to interpretation. NJDEP should define or tighten this section with more specifics. (GS)

RESPONSE B.18: The word "improper" is not defined in the permit nor does the Department believe that it needs to be defined. “Improper” is an adjective that describes that something is unsuitable or illicit. EPA’s own regulations at 40 CFR 122.34(b)(3)(D) uses this adjective in the same way and states “Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and *improper* disposal of waste.”

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

19. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.5 - The NJDEP should consider incorporating requirements in this section regarding the use of pesticides, similar to those included for herbicides, as applicable to those permittees that apply pesticides. (KM)

RESPONSE B.19: The suggestion to incorporate a new requirement regarding the use of pesticides is too substantive a change to make from the draft permit to the final permit for a recommendation not required by regulation. The Department will evaluate this suggestion during the outreach for the next iteration of the permit.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

20. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.5.b - Recommend including the following statement “The permittee shall maintain records of street sweeping, including the date and areas swept, number of miles of streets swept, and the total amount of materials collected in wet tons” as a requirement for each of the following control measures:

a. Quarterly Street Sweeping (Part IV.5.b.ii)
b. Triannual Street Sweeping (Part IV.5.b.iii)
c. Annual Street Sweeping (Part IV.5.b.iv)

EPA notes that this requirement is reinforced as a measurable goal in Attachment A, but strongly recommends that NJDEP include recordkeeping as a requirement in the Permit itself and to be consistent with other control measures whereupon NJDEP specifically requires records to be kept and maintained. (KM)

RESPONSE B.20: As the commenter points out the recommended condition is already required in Attachment A, and Attachment A is part of the final permit, which requires the applicable records be kept and their location referenced in the SPPP. In addition, this information is required to be submitted in the permittee's MSRP Annual Report.

The commenter also recommends that NJDEP include recordkeeping as a requirement in the permit itself to be consistent with other control measures. Part IV.B.5.f of the permit is a recordkeeping requirement for the entire Statewide Basic Requirement (SBR) labeled Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping, which includes the street sweeping control measures.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

21. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.5.viii-xv: Documentation requirements should be incorporated into each item in this section of the permit to enable enforcement and ensure compliance with these requirements over time. (KM)

RESPONSE B.21: The Department assumes the commenter is referring to Part IV.B.5.b.viii-xv. As indicated in Response B.20 above, Part IV.B.5.f of the permit is a recordkeeping requirement for the entire Part IV.B.5 Section of the permit, which includes Part IV.B.5.b.viii-xv. In addition, Attachment A of the permit details the recordkeeping requirements for each permit condition in Part IV.B.5.b.viii-xv.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

22. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.5.ix - EPA recommends using the following language "The permittee shall ***permanently*** label all storm drains for those that do not have permanent wording cast into the structure of the inlet..." This will prevent the loss of labeling due to temporary labeling such as paint, chalk, or signage susceptible to weathering. This requirement should also be included in Attachment C – Design Standards for Storm Drain Inlets. (KM)

RESPONSE B.22: The Department disagrees with the commenter's recommendation that "The permittee shall ***permanently*** label all storm drains for those that do not have permanent wording cast into the structure of the inlet..." This recommendation would require permittees to replace every storm drain inlet that does not have permanent wording cast into the structure of the inlet, which the Department believes is costly and unnecessary. Part IV.B.5.b.x of the permit already requires a permittee to maintain the legibility of storm drain inlet labels and replace any labels that are missing or not legible. Additionally, the option to stencil storm drain inlets provides permittees an opportunity to engage members of the pubic in the application of the message so that the public becomes informed of the importance of allowing only stormwater into storm drain inlets.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

23. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.5.b.iv - This specific provision could be improved by specifying further what is meant by "proper." Alternatively, you could recommend deleting the word here, adopting a minimum deadline by which this material must be picked up, and providing for some reasonable "as soon as practicable" flexibility if there's an individual need. (GS)

RESPONSE B.23: Part IV.B.5.b.iv of the permit does not contain the word "proper". While the word "proper" appears in numerous conditions in this section, the Department assumes the commenter is referring to the use of this word in the Roadside Vegetative Waste Management control measure at Part IV.B.5.b.xiv, which states "The permittee shall ensure the *proper* pickup, handling, storage and disposal of wood waste and yard trimmings generated by the Highway Agency." The use of the adjective "proper" in the context of this condition means conforming to established standards for the management of wood waste and yard trimmings in the State.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

24. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.5.xi - EPA suggests implementing a retro-fit schedule so that retro-fits do not only occur in areas of new or redevelopment construction. (SV)

RESPONSE B.24: The suggestion to implement a schedule to retrofit all existing storm drain inlets regardless of any repaving, repairing, resurfacing, reconstruction or alteration is too substantive a change to make from the draft permit to the final permit for a recommendation not required by regulation. The Department will evaluate the need to incorporate this suggestion during the outreach for the next iteration of the permit.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

25. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.6.a - The NJDEP should consider clarifying that an outfall to be monitored also includes discharge points from one MS4 to another and not just direct discharges to surface waterbodies. (KM)

RESPONSE B.25: Part IV B.6.a is the outfall pipe mapping requirement. No provision of this requirement includes "monitoring." Rather, this requires that the permittee create a map showing the location of their outfalls and the surface water bodies that receive those discharges. Including discharges from one MS4 to another is too substantive of a change to make between draft and final. The definition of outfall (in the permit?) is any point source which discharges directly to waters of the United States not another MS4. EPA's own regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(9) define "*Outfall"* as "a *point source* as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States." Additionally, requiring the mapping of any discharge from one MS4 to another would be a new additional requirement. The Department will evaluate this suggestion during the outreach for the next iteration of the permit.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this recommendation.

26. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.6.a.v - For NJDEP's information, EPA is proposing to extend the Phase 2 of the NPDES electronic reporting rule implementation deadline from 12/21/2020 to 12/21/2023 (per Susan Bodine's 8/22/2019 letter to ACWA). (KM)

RESPONSE B.26: The Department is aware that EPA is proposing to extend the Phase 2 NPDES electronic reporting rule implementation deadline from 12/21/2020 to 12/21/2023. However, since this is only a proposal, and to remain consistent with New Jersey's other recently issued MS4 permits, the Department will not currently be revising this deadline at this time.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

27. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP B.6.c.vii - EPA was unable to find a deadline for removal of illicit discharges. The permit should specify some timetable for illicit discharge removal. EPA notes the deadlines for inspection and investigations are excellent. (GS)

RESPONSE B.27: Part IV.B.6.c.vii references documenting illicit inspection investigations. The Department assumes the commenter meant to refer to Part IV.B.6.c.vi which references eliminating illicit connections. The Department agrees that Part IV.B.6.c.vi should have a prescriptive timeline and has determined that one year is a reasonable timeframe. This change ensures consistency with 40 CFR Part 122.34(a) which requires permit requirements that are "expressed in clear, specific, and measurable terms," Part IV.B.6.c.vi is revised as follows:

"Eliminate, within one year of discovery, non-stormwater discharges that are traced to their source and found to be an illicit connection; and"

This change affects Part IV.B.6.c.vi of the final permit.

28. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP C.2.f - EPA recommends a timeline for taking corrective action. (GS)

RESPONSE B.28: The Department maintains that the language contained Part IV.C.2.f is appropriate and allows permittees the ability to prioritize preventative and corrective maintenance as needed and provides four variables to be considered that may impact repair prioritization. As each maintenance action differs depending on the variables affecting it, the Department maintains that it would be impracticable to create a definitive deadline for permittees to carry out repair activities. The Department understands that there are variables beyond the order in which facilities are inspected that will have an impact on which repair activities are to be considered a higher priority than others. Part IV.C.2.f. is written in this manner to allow permittees flexibility and the ability to implement the condition in a practical manner.

In order to provide regulatory oversight of this requirement, permittees are required to continue to log stormwater facility inspection information and keep prioritization schedules throughout the duration of the permit. These logs and schedules must be made available to the Department if requested. In sum, the Department maintains that Part IV.C.2.f is practical for the purposes of implementation yet is also consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 122.34(a) as it is written in a way that is clear, specific, measurable, and enforceable.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

29. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP C.3.a - This section does not establish specific requirements for the permittee, but rather directs them to come up with appropriate steps to address pollutants of concern. Other states have written MS4 permits that require specific actions and deadlines for particular types of pollutants easing enforcement actions. See the water quality compendium on our website. As written, EPA believes that NJDEP will have issues enforcing this section. (GS)

RESPONSE B.29: The referenced permit condition states the following:

"a. The permittee shall annually review approved or adopted TMDL reports to identify stormwater related pollutants listed therein and associated with any segment of surface water wholly or partially within or bordering all: maintenance yards; rest areas; service area properties; and new "major development" projects as defined by the permittee's stormwater program. This information may be accessed at https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/msrp-tmdl-rh.htm. The permittee shall use this TMDL information to, at a minimum:

i. Assist in the selection and design of stormwater BMPs for "major development" projects, and the prioritization of stormwater facility maintenance, including schedules for repairs required at Part IV.B.6.b.vi. (Stream Scouring) and IV.C.3. (Stormwater Facilities Maintenance), above; and

ii. Identify and develop strategies to address specific sources of stormwater related pollutants contributing to discharges authorized under this permit. Strategies may include but are not limited to those found in the implementation section of approved or adopted TMDL reports (for examples see "Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Guidance" found at https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/msrp-tmdl-rh.htm)."

This requirement is included in and consistent with the most recent renewals of the MS4 Master General Permits issued to the Tier A Municipalities and Public Complexes. As discussed in a number of the Response to Comments in the Tier A MS4 Permit, these TMDL related requirements were developed in consideration of information garnered from numerous outreach sessions. Specifically, during the development of the Tier A renewal, the Department was made aware of a general lack of awareness among municipal representatives regarding TMDLs. Consequently, the requirements in this section were developed to remedy the gap in awareness and encompasses an iterative step forward. As an iterative step forward, the relative TMDL information is required to be included in each permittee's updated Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP), which is then required to be posted online on each permittee's website. The posting of the SPPP on the websites will allow for Departmental review of deficiencies at any time.

The Department believes that this requirement is sufficient at this time and no changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

30. COMMENT: Part IV Highway GP D - NJDEP should require that "additional measures" be identified in the SPPP as required of "optional measures" in Part IV Highway GP E (Optional Measures). (SV)

RESPONSE B.30: The Department agrees that any Additional Measure(s) that are required to be included in a permittees stormwater program shall be identified in their SPPP. Part IV.D.1.b is revised as follows:

"…For any required Additional Measure(s) other than numeric effluent limitations, the required Additional Measure(s) will specify the BMPs that shall be implemented and the measurable goals. Such BMPs shall be identified in the SPPP as Additional Measure(s). The required Additional Measure(s) will also specify the implementation schedule."

This change affects Part IV.D.1.b of the final permit.

31. COMMENT: Attachment A - Measurable Goals: As noted previously, the use of the term "measurable goals" EPA believes is problematic. Otherwise, this table is an excellent example of clear, specific, and measurable permit conditions. EPA recommends that NJDEP replace "measurable goals" here with "Permit Requirement" or "Permit Criteria" or something similar. (GS)

RESPONSE B.31: The Department disagrees with the recommendation to replace "measurable goals" with "Permit Requirement" or "Permit Criteria" or something similar. EPA's permit requirements for regulated small MS4 permits at EPA 40 CFR 122.34(a) states "*General requirements.* For any permit issued to a regulated small MS4, the NPDES permitting authority must include permit terms and conditions to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. Terms and conditions that satisfy the requirements of this section must be expressed in clear, specific, and ***measurable*** terms." The Department has used EPA's terminology in the naming of this column header and contends its meaning to be an objective condition rather than subjective. All conditions contained in the permit are "Permit Requirements". Attachment A includes the specific measurable goals that the Department will use to determine compliance with the permit and also includes enforceable deadlines for implementing the requirements.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

C. Robert J. Fisher, P.E., Chief Engineer, NJ Turnpike, in an email from Christopher Rossi dated 09/25/2019.

1. COMMENT: The draft permit includes a grandfathering provision for the proposed amendments to the Stormwater Management Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:8. The permit language should be clarified to clearly indicate that this provision is applicable to all State agencies, including but not limited to the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and New Jersey Department of Transportation. Also, the grandfathering provision does not include projects that require any New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) permits listed under N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.6(c), i.e., Land Use permits. This provision was presumably added to alleviate the need to re-design publicly funded projects which have already begun final design as of the operative date of the proposed amendments. However, we do not believe that that the provision should be limited to projects that do not require NJDEP permits. Extending the grandfathering provision to all projects that have been authorized for final design would be a more appropriate use of public funds and allow for sound planning of complex infrastructure projects. At a minimum, the provision should be revised to be consistent with that which is applied to projects subject to the Municipal Land Use Law (i.e., non-public projects), which includes projects that have submitted a technically complete application to the NJDEP prior to the operative date of the proposed amendments.

RESPONSE C.1: The grandfathering provision at Part IV.B.4.i does not need to be clarified to indicate that the provision applies to all State agencies, including but not limited to the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and New Jersey Department of Transportation since this condition is applicable to all authorized permittees under this general permit. In addition, the commenter does not believe that that the provision should be limited to projects that do not require NJDEP permits. The Department disagrees since there is no need to apply this "grandfathering" provision to projects that require Department permits under N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.6(c) because these projects are "grandfathered" by proposed N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.6(b)2, which states "Major development for which a technically complete application was submitted to the Department for one of the approvals listed at (c) below prior to (the operative date of this proposed amendment), provided that the application included a stormwater management review component."

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

2. COMMENT: We recommend that the definitions of storm drain inlets and catch basins be clarified. In discussing this issue with Stephen Boyer, the intent was to define "inlets" as essentially the grates and any structure beneath the grates as the "catch basins." We recommend that the definitions be modified to clarify this intent.

RESPONSE C.2: The Department feels the definition of "storm drain inlet" in this permit has a clear meaning as the point of entry into a storm drain system and does not need clarification. The commenter previously questioned the Department on the definition of "catch basin" and asked if the Department considered the area beneath the storm drain inlet to be a catch basin if it was only comprised of a box with an outlet pipe at the base of box and did not contain a sump to collect sediment. Based on the definition of catch basin in this permit, which means "a cistern, vault, chamber or well that is usually built along a street as part of the storm sewer system to capture sediment, debris, and pollutants", this box would not meet the definition of a "catch basin" since it was not built to capture sediment. This box would be considered a stormwater facility (part of the permittee's stormwater conveyance system) and be required to be inspected and maintained in accordance with part IV.C.2 of the permit.

No changes have been made to the final permit as a result of this comment.

NEW JERSEY POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection hereby grants you a NJPDES permit for the facility/activity named in this document. This permit is the regulatory mechanism used by the Department to help ensure your discharge will not harm the environment. By complying with the terms and conditions specified, you are assuming an important role in protecting New Jersey's valuable water resources. Your acceptance of this permit is an agreement to conform with all of its provisions when constructing, installing, modifying, or operating any facility for the collection, treatment, or discharge of pollutants to waters of the state. If you have any questions about this document, please feel free to contact the Department representative listed in the permit cover letter. Your cooperation in helping us protect and safeguard our state's environment is appreciated.

Permit Number: NJ0141887

Final: Stormwater Discharge Master General Permit Renewal

Permittee:
Master General Permit
Per Individual Notice of Authorization

Co-Permittee:

Property Owner:
NJDEP Division of Water Quality
401 E State St
Trenton, NJ 08625

Location Of Activity:
Master General Permit
Per Individual Notice of Authorization

Authorization(s) Covered Under This Approval	Issuance Date	Effective Date	Expiration Date
R12 -Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit	11/29/2019	01/01/2020	12/31/2024

By Authority of:
Commissioner's Office

DEP AUTHORIZATION
Gabriel Mahon, Chief
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
Water Pollution Management Element

(Terms, conditions and provisions attached hereto)

PART I
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: NJPDES

A. General Requirements of all NJPDES Permits

1. Requirements Incorporated by Reference

a. The permittee shall comply with all conditions set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements incorporated into this permit by reference. The permittee is required to comply with the regulations, including those cited in paragraphs b. through e. following, which are in effect as of the effective date of the final permit.

b. General Conditions

Penalties for Violations	N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.1 et seq.
Incorporation by Reference	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3
Toxic Pollutants	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)4i
Duty to Comply	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)1 & 4
Duty to Mitigate	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)5 & 11
Inspection and Entry	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11(e)
Enforcement Action	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9
Duty to Reapply	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.2(e)3
Signatory Requirements for Applications and Reports	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.9
Effect of Permit/Other Laws	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)6 & 7 & 2.9(c)
Severability	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.2
Administrative Continuation of Permits	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.8
Permit Actions	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.7(c)
Reopener Clause	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)10
Permit Duration and Renewal	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.7(a) & (b)
Consolidation of Permit Process	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15.5
Confidentiality	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.2 & 2.11(g)
Fee Schedule	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.1
Treatment Works Approval	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22 & 23

c. Operation And Maintenance

Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9(b)
Proper Operation and Maintenance	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.12

d. Monitoring And Records

Monitoring	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5
Recordkeeping	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.6
Signatory Requirements for Monitoring Reports	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9

e. Reporting Requirements

Planned Changes	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7
Reporting of Monitoring Results	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.8
Noncompliance Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 & 6.8(h)
Hotline/Two Hour & Twenty-four Hour Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(c) & (d)
Written Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(e) &(f) & 6.8(h)
Duty to Provide Information	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11, 6.2(a)14 & 18.1
Schedules of Compliance	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4
Transfer	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)8 & 16.2

PART II

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: DISCHARGE CATEGORIES

A. Additional Requirements Incorporated By Reference

1. Additional Requirements Incorporated by Reference

a. The Stormwater Management rules at N.J.A.C. 7:8.

b. Conditions for General Permits at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13, including the Department's authority to require, for due cause, a permittee to apply for and obtain a different stormwater permit for specific activities otherwise authorized under this permit.

c. Additional Conditions applicable to UIC permits at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.9, UIC Corrective Action (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.11) and UIC Operating Criteria (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.16).

d. Conditions for reopening and modification of small MS4 permits at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-16.4(b) and N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.7(b).

e. Requirements for Discharges to Ground Water at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.

f. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting rule at 40 CFR Part 127.

B. General Conditions

1. Notification of Non-Compliance

a. The permittee shall notify the Department of any non-compliance when required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 by contacting the DEP Hotline at 1-877-WARN-DEP.

2. Discharge of Pollutants

a. For discharges authorized by this permit, the permittee is exempt from N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)2. This exemption means that the discharge of any pollutant not specifically regulated in this NJPDES permit or listed and quantified in the Request for Authorization (RFA) shall not constitute a violation of the permit.

3. Standard Reporting Requirements – Electronic Reporting of NJPDES Information

a. Unless already required by this permit to be submitted electronically by an earlier date, effective December 21, 2020 (for information on the NPDES eRule, see www.epa.gov/compliance/npdes-ereporting), the below identified documents and reports shall be electronically submitted via the Department's designated electronic submission service:

i. General permit authorization requests (i.e. RFAs);

ii. General permit termination/revocation requests; and

iii. Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) program reports (see Part IV.G).

4. Other Regulatory Requirements

a. Permit conditions remain in effect and enforceable until and unless the permit is modified, renewed or revoked by the Department.

b. The issuance of this permit shall not be considered as a waiver of any applicable federal, State or local rules, regulations and ordinances.

c. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)7, this permit does not authorize any infringement of State or local law or regulations, including, but not limited to, N.J.A.C. 7:50 (the Pinelands rules), N.J.A.C. 7:1-E (Discharges of Petroleum and other Hazardous Substances), regulations concerning threatened and endangered species and their designated critical habitat, and other Department rules. No discharge of hazardous substances (as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6) resulting from an onsite spill shall be deemed to be "pursuant to and in compliance with this permit" within the meaning of the Spill Compensation and Control Act at N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11c.

d. While the permittee is required to comply with applicable operation and maintenance requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.12(a), the permittee is exempt from the operations and maintenance manual requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.12(c). This exemption applies only to discharges authorized under this permit and does not alter the operation and maintenance requirements for stormwater facilities specified in this permit or N.J.A.C. 7:8.

C. Eligibility

1. Permit Scope

a. This general permit applies to all stormwater discharges from small MS4s at highways or other thoroughfares that are owned or operated by a "Highway Agency" under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.2(a)3.

b. For purposes of this permit and as described under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.2(a)3, a "Highway Agency" is a county, state, interstate or federal agency that operates a small MS4 at a "highway or other thoroughfare" (including a maintenance or service facility or rest area for such a thoroughfare). A "highway or other thoroughfare" does not include:

i. Any thoroughfare confined to the grounds of a single building, or of two or more buildings that are not a "public complex" as described in N.J.A.C. 7:14-A-25.2(a)2 (unless that building(s) is a maintenance or service facility for a highway or other thoroughfare not confined to such grounds);

ii. Any thoroughfare confined to the grounds of a "public complex" (each such thoroughfare is instead considered part of the "public complex"); or

iii. Any thoroughfare (other than the Palisades Interstate Parkway) confined to an officially designated park, forest, recreational area, natural area, wildlife management area, or area set aside for water supply protection.

c. The short title of this permit is the "Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit."

2. Authorized Discharges Under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit

a. Eligible Stormwater Discharges – Except as provided in Part II.C.3 below, this permit authorizes all new and existing stormwater discharges to surface water and groundwater from:

i. Small MS4s (as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2) that are owned or operated by a "Highway Agency".

ii. Maintenance yards and other ancillary operations (see Part IV.B.5.c) that are owned or operated by a "Highway Agency".

b. Eligible Non-Stormwater Discharges – Except as identified in Part II.C.3.e below, the following new and existing non-stormwater discharges from small MS4s owned or operated by Highway Agencies and from maintenance yards and other ancillary operations (see Part IV.B.5.c) owned or operated by Highway Agencies are eligible for authorization under this permit:

i. Potable water line flushing and discharges from potable water sources, excluding the discharge of filter backwash and first flush water from potable well development/redevelopment activities utilizing chemicals in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9D. The volume of first flush water, which is a minimum of three times the volume of the well water column, shall be handled and disposed of properly;

ii. Uncontaminated ground water (e.g. infiltration, crawl space or basement sump pumps, foundation or footing drains, rising ground waters);

iii. Air conditioning condensate (excluding contact and non-contact cooling water; and industrial refrigerant condensate);

iv. Irrigation water (including landscape and lawn watering runoff);

v. Flows from springs, riparian habitats, wetlands, water reservoir discharges and diverted stream flows;

vi. Residential car washing water; and dechlorinated swimming pool discharges from single family residential homes;

vii. Sidewalk, driveway and street wash water;

viii. Flows from firefighting activities;

ix. Flows from clean water rinsing of beach maintenance equipment immediately following use and only if the equipment is used for its intended purpose;

x. Flows from clean water rinsing of equipment and vehicles used in the application of salt and de-icing materials. Prior to rinsing, all equipment shall be cleaned using dry methods such as shoveling and sweeping. Recovered materials are to be returned to storage or properly discarded; and

xi. Rinsing of equipment in Part II.C.2.b.ix and x, above is limited to exterior, undercarriage, and exposed parts and does not apply to engines or other enclosed machinery.

3. Discharges Not Authorized Under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit

a. Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.

i. The Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit does not authorize "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2 except as otherwise specifically provided in this permit.

ii. Types of facilities that a permittee might operate and that are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" include but are not limited to certain: 1) landfills; 2) transportation facilities (including certain local passenger transit and air transportation facilities); 3) facilities handling domestic sewage or sewage sludge; and 4) steam electric power generating facilities.

iii. Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management Sites that are not owned and operated by the permittee.

iv. The Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit does not authorize the discharge of stormwater that comes in contact with source material from Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management Sites that are owned or operated by the Highway Agency to storm sewer inlets or to surface waters of the State.

v. Any permittee that operates an industrial facility with such a discharge must submit a separate Request for Authorization (RFA) or individual permit application for that discharge. An RFA submitted for the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit does not qualify as an RFA for such a discharge.

b. Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

i. The Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit does not authorize "stormwater discharges associated with construction activity" as described in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.10(a). In general, this is the discharge to surface water of stormwater from construction activity that disturbs at least one acre.

ii. Any permittee that operates a construction site with such a discharge shall submit a separate RFA under NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323 (General Stormwater Permit Construction Activity, see www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/5g3.htm), or an application for an individual permit for that discharge. An RFA submitted for the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit does not qualify as an RFA for such a discharge. See Part IV.B.3 of the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit.

c. Stormwater Discharges Authorized under Another NJPDES Permit

i. The Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit does not authorize any stormwater discharge that is authorized under another NJPDES permit.

ii. A permittee does not have to implement measures contained in this NJPDES permit for stormwater discharges at facilities owned or operated by that Highway Agency that are regulated under a separate NJPDES stormwater permit authorizing those discharges.

d. Stormwater Discharges that Conflict with a Water Quality Management Plan

i. The Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit does not authorize stormwater discharges from projects or activities that conflict with an adopted Areawide or Statewide Water Quality Management Plan.

e. Non-Stormwater Discharges that are Contributors of Pollutants

i. If any of the discharges listed in Part II.C.2.b above are identified by the permittee as a significant contributor of pollutants to or from the MS4, the permittee must address the discharge as an illicit connection or as an improper disposal of waste as specified in Part IV.B.6 of this permit.

4. Exclusions

a. Any owner, operator, and/or discharger authorized by this general permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of the general NJPDES permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner, operator, and/or discharger shall submit an application in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4, with reasons supporting the request, to the NJDEP. The request shall be processed under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15, 16 and 17. The request shall be granted by the issuance of an individual permit if the reasons cited by the owner, operator and/or discharger are adequate to support the request.

b. An owner, operator, and/or discharger excluded from this general NJPDES permit solely because of an existing individual permit, may request that the individual permit be revoked or modified, as appropriate, and that the discharge be authorized by the general NJPDES permit. Upon revocation or modification of the individual permit, the permittee shall be authorized under the general permit.

D. Administrative Process

1. Automatic Renewal of Authorizations

a. Upon reissuance of this general permit, existing authorizations shall be automatically renewed as provided by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)9 and 25.4(a)3 using the information provided in the permittees' most recently submitted RFA.

2. Notification of Changes

a. A permittee shall provide a corrected RFA to the Department within 90 days of the effective date of a renewed authorization under this general permit if any information in its most recently submitted RFA is no longer true, accurate, and/or complete.

b. The permittee shall notify the Department of any changes of its Stormwater Program Coordinator information within 30 days of such change through the online MSRP Annual Report or using the Information Update Sheet posted at www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/pdf/msrp_update_form.pdf as specified in Part IV F.3.d. of this permit.

c. A permittee that already has authorization to discharge from a small MS4 under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit does not need to submit an RFA for the expansion (e.g. new building, new parking lot) of an existing small MS4.

3. Requests for Authorization

a. New RFAs under the Highway Agency MS4 permit

i. A single RFA is required for the entire eligible discharge from an entire small MS4 owned or operated by a Highway Agency, or the Highway Agency may divide the small MS4 into smaller regions and submit a separate RFA for each of these smaller regions.

ii. The Department may choose to issue single or multiple authorizations under this permit to a Highway Agency regardless of whether the Highway Agency submitted a single or multiple RFAs.

iii. An RFA under this general permit shall include the following: A completed NJPDES 1 Form, a completed R12 Supplemental Application Form, and any other information as required by the Department.

b. Upon receipt of an RFA the Department may, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13, do one of the following:

i. Issue notification of authorization under this permit;

ii. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual permit; or

iii. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an RFA for another general permit.

c. The Department may notify a person that the discharge is authorized by a general permit, even if the person has not submitted an RFA. A person so notified may nonetheless request an individual permit under C.4 above.

PART III
Recordkeeping and Reporting

The permittee shall keep records necessary to document, in the Annual Report and Certification, the status of compliance with the conditions of this permit. The requirement to keep records is found at Part IV.F of this permit, and the requirement to submit an Annual Report and Certification is found at Part IV.G of this permit.

PART IV

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS: NARRATIVE

Notes and Definitions

A. Footnotes

1. Acronyms

a. Stormwater acronyms included in this permit are as follows:

i. "BMP" - Best Management Practice

ii. "CFR" - Code of Federal Regulations

iii. "EDPA" - Effective Date of Permit Authorization

iv. "EPA" - United States Environmental Protection Agency

v. "GIS" – Geographic Information System

vi. "MS4" - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

vii. "MSRP" - Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program

viii. "MTD" - Manufactured Treatment Device

ix. "N.J.A.C." - New Jersey Administrative Code

x. "NJPDES" - New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

xi. "N.J.S.A." - New Jersey Statutes Annotated

xii. "RFA" - Request for Authorization

xiii. "SPPP" - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

xiv. "TMDL" - Total Maximum Daily Load

2. Internal Cross References

a. For the purposes of this permit:

i. References to Part IV Notes and Definitions are preceded with the words "Notes and Definitions" (e.g. Notes and Definitions Part IV.A.1 refers to Acronyms).

ii. References to Part IV Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit are not preceded by descriptive text (e.g. Part IV.A.1 refers to Stormwater Program).

3. Department Resources for Guidance Relating to MS4 Issues

a. MS4 main website and related links: https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/msrp_home.htm

b. MS4 Highway Agency Guidance document: https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway_guidance.htm

c. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff: https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/5g3.htm

d. Snow Removal and Disposal Policy: https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/bnpc_home.htm

e. Green Infrastructure and related links: https://www.nj.gov/dep/gi/

f. Stormwater management information and training tools: https://www.nj.gov/dep/stormwater/

g. Public education for stormwater pollution: https://www.cleanwaternj.org

h. Clean Communities, a statewide litter abatement program: https://www.njclean.org

i. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) information: https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/msrp-tmdl-rh.htm

4. EPA Resources for Guidance Relating to MS4 Issues

a. EPA's MS4 website and related links:
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-municipal-sources

b. EPA’s National Menu of Stormwater Best Management Practices:
www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater

c. EPA's guidance for Green Infrastructure:
http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/index.cfm

d. EPA's Trash Free Waters resource page: www.epa.gov/trash-free-waters

e. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Guidance
www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde_manualwithappendices.pdf

B. Definitions

1. Definitions

a. All words and terms used in this permit shall have meanings as defined in the "Regulations Concerning the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" (N.J.A.C. 7:14A), unless otherwise stated or unless the context clearly requires a different meaning.

b. "Catch Basin" means a cistern, vault, chamber or well that is usually built along a street as part of the storm sewer system to capture sediment, debris, and pollutants.

c. "Effective Date of Permit Authorization" means the date the permittee's authorization to discharge under this Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit becomes effective. This date may be found on the permittee’s Authorization to Discharge page.

d. “Existing permittee” means a permittee that held an authorization to discharge under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit the day before the effective date of this permit.

e. "Green infrastructure" means methods of stormwater management that reduce wet weather/stormwater volume, flow, or changes the characteristics of the flow into combined or separate sanitary or storm sewers, or surface waters, by allowing the stormwater to infiltrate, to be treated by vegetation or by soils, or to be stored for reuse. Green infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, pervious paving, bioretention basins, vegetated swales, and cisterns.

f. “Illicit connection” means any physical or non-physical (i.e. leak, flow, or overflow into the municipal separate storm sewer system) connection that discharges the following to a municipal separate storm sewer system (unless that discharge is authorized under a NJPDES permit other than this Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit):

   i. Domestic sewage;

   ii. Non-contact cooling water, process wastewater, or other industrial waste (other than stormwater); or

   iii. Any category of non-stormwater discharges that a permittee for the MS4 identifies as a source or significant contributor of pollutants pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 122.34(b)(3)(iii).

g. "Limited-access highway" means every highway, street, or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such highway, street, or roadway; and includes any highway designated as a "freeway" or "parkway" by authority of law.

h. "Maintenance plan" means a maintenance plan pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(b) and 5.8 prepared by the design engineer for the stormwater management measures incorporated into the design of a major development.

i. “Major development” means any development that provides for ultimately disturbing one or more acres of land and any additional development defined as "major development" by a permittee’s stormwater program. Disturbance is the placement of impervious surface or exposure and/or movement of soil or bedrock or clearing, cutting, or removing of vegetation. Projects undertaken by any government agency which otherwise meet the definition of "major development" but which do not require approval under the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1et seq., are also considered "major development."

j. "Manufactured treatment device" means a pre-fabricated stormwater treatment structure utilizing settling, filtration, absorptive/adsorptive materials, vortex separation, vegetative components, and/or other appropriate technology to remove pollutants from stormwater runoff.

k. “New permittee” means a permittee that obtains its first authorization to discharge under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit on or after the effective date of this permit.

l. "Permanent structure" means a permanent building or permanent structure that is anchored to a permanent foundation with an impermeable floor, and that is completely roofed and walled (a door is recommended, but not required). A fabric frame structure is a permanent structure if it meets the following specifications:

   i. Concrete blocks, jersey barriers or other similar material shall be placed around the interior of the structure to protect the side walls during loading and unloading of de-icing materials;

   ii. The design shall prevent stormwater run-on and run through and the fabric cannot leak;

   iii. The structure shall be erected on an impermeable slab;

   iv. The structure cannot be open sided; and

   v. The structure shall have a roll up door or other means of sealing the access way from wind driven rainfall.

m. “Regulatory mechanism” means an ordinance, permit, standard, contract language, or any other procedure, that will be enforced by the permittee.

n. "Small MS4" means all municipal separate storm sewers systems (other than "large" or "medium" municipal separate storm sewer systems as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2) that are:

   i. Owned or operated by municipalities described under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.1(b);

   ii. Owned or operated by county, State, interstate, or Federal agencies, and located at public complexes as described under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.2(a)2;

   iii. Owned or operated by county, State, interstate, or Federal agencies, and located at highways and other thoroughfares as described under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.2(a)3; or

   iv. Owned or operated by county, State, interstate, Federal, or other agencies, and receive special designation under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.2(a)4.

   v. Note that all MS4s covered under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit are "small MS4s".

o. "Solids and floatable materials" means sediment, debris, trash, and other floating, suspended, or settleable solids as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6(b)3iii.

p. "Storm drain inlet" means the point of entry into the storm drain system.

q. "Stormwater" means water resulting from precipitation (including rain and snow) that runs off the land's surface; is transmitted to the subsurface; is captured by separate storm sewers or other sewerage or drainage facilities; or is conveyed by snow removal equipment.

r. "Stormwater facility" includes, but is not limited to: catch basins, detention basins, retention basins, filter strips, riparian buffers, infiltration trenches, sand filters, constructed wetlands, wet basins, bioretention systems, low flow bypasses, and stormwater conveyances. Stormwater facilities include structural stormwater management measures.

s. "Stormwater management basin" means an excavation or embankment and related areas designed to retain stormwater runoff. A stormwater management basin may either be normally dry (that is, a detention basin or infiltration basin), retain water in a permanent pool (a retention basin or wet pond), or be planted mainly with wetland vegetation (most constructed stormwater wetlands).

t. "Stormwater management measure" means any structural or nonstructural strategy, practice, technology, process, program, or other method intended to control or reduce stormwater runoff and associated pollutants, or to induce or control the infiltration or groundwater recharge of stormwater or to eliminate illicit or illegal non-stormwater discharges into stormwater conveyances. Stormwater management measures include stormwater facilities.

u. “Stormwater runoff” means water flow on the surface of the ground or in storm sewers, resulting from precipitation.

v. "Stream scouring" means the erosion or removal of streambed or bank material by the physical action of flowing water and the sediment that it carries.

w. "Subsurface infiltration/detention system" means a vault, perforated pipe, and/or stone bed that is located entirely below the ground surface and that temporarily stores and attenuates stormwater runoff."

x. "Wood waste" means source separated whole trees, tree trunks, tree parts, tree stumps, brush and leaves provided that they are not composted, and lumber (non-chemically treated and unpainted).

y. "Yard trimmings" means grass clippings, leaves, wood chips from tree parts, and brush.

z. "Yard waste" means loose leaves and grass clippings.

Highway Agency Stormwater General Permit

A. Stormwater Management Program

1. Stormwater Program Requirements

a. The permittee shall develop, update, implement and enforce an MS4 stormwater program. A primary objective of the MS4 stormwater program shall be to implement best management practices and other measures that are designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the permittee's MS4, maintenance yards and other ancillary operations, to the maximum extent practicable pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6(a)1 and 40 CFR 122.34(a), to protect water quality and to satisfy the applicable water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act.

b. The permittee shall modify its stormwater program (including necessary modification to applicable plans and appropriate regulatory mechanisms) to conform with applicable new legislation, or new or amended regulations. Such modification shall be completed and effective within 12 months of notification by the Department of the need for modification.

c. The permittee shall develop, update, implement, and maintain a written Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) for each authorization issued under the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit that meets the requirements in Part IV.A.2 below (see the Highway Agency Guidance document https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway_guidance.htm).

d. The permittee shall designate a Stormwater Program Coordinator (Stormwater Coordinator) who has overall responsibility for the operation of the permittee's stormwater facilities or environmental matters as follows:

   i. The Stormwater Coordinator shall be either a principal executive officer or a duly authorized representative, as allowed by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.9(b); and

   ii. If an assignment under i. above changes, then a new assignment of responsibility shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of such change taking place. This is accomplished through completion of the online MSRP Annual Report (see Part IV.G Annual Report and Certification below) or the Stormwater Program Coordinator Information Update Sheet posted at https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/pdf/msrp_update_form.pdf .

e. The Stormwater Coordinator shall be responsible for the following:

   i. Coordinating the permittee's implementation of the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES permit conditions and the SPPP;

   ii. Signing and dating the SPPP; and

   iii. Coordinating the completion and submittal of the MSRP Annual Report, consistent with Part IV.G.

2. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) Requirements

a. The permittee's SPPP shall include, at a minimum, information that:

   i. Identifies the person designated as the Stormwater Coordinator per Part IV.A.1.d above;

   ii. Identifies the members of the SPPP Team, which is comprised of the person or persons responsible for implementing or coordinating the SPPP activities;

iii. Identifies each individual maintenance yard to be covered under each permit authorization, including the geographic region and site specific details of each yard. At a minimum, the SPPP for permittees with multiple yards must include an individual Form 10 (Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations) for each yard, as well as any other site specific SPPP Forms for each yard, where applicable;

iv. Describes the measures necessary for compliance with all components of this permit including all measures described in Parts IV.B, C, D, E and F below;

v. Documents the permittee's MS4 Stormwater Program including a description of shared or contracted services as allowed under Part IV.A.3 (Implementation of SPPP Conditions through Shared or Contracted Services), below; and

vi. Reflects the measurable goals, implementation schedules, recordkeeping and other requirements in Attachment A (Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule).

b. The permittee's Stormwater Coordinator shall sign and date the SPPP per Part IV.A.1.e., above.

c. The permittee shall review the SPPP at least annually and update it as often as necessary to reflect changes related to the permittee's MS4 Stormwater Program. Any amendments to the SPPP:

i. Shall continue to meet the requirements of this permit;

ii. Shall be incorporated into the SPPP and recorded on the SPPP revisions page; and

iii. Shall be signed and dated by the Stormwater Coordinator.

d. The SPPP shall note the location of all records / documentation required by this permit (See Attachment A- Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule for additional detail).

e. The Department may notify the permittee at any time that the SPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements. Within thirty (30) days after receiving such notification unless otherwise specified by the Department, the permittee shall amend the SPPP to adequately address all deficiencies.

f. The current SPPP shall be posted on the permittee's website no later than EDPA + 90 days with updates posted annually thereafter. The version posted on the website can exclude:

i. Inspection logs and other required record keeping; and

ii. The names of SPPP Team members, but must include the name of the Stormwater Coordinator.

g. The SPPP shall be made available to the Department and public upon request pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6(j)2.

h. New Permittee: A new permittee shall develop, implement, maintain, and post on the permittee's website a written SPPP as required by this section on or before EDPA + 12 months.

3. Implementation of Permit Conditions through Shared or Contracted Services

a. The permittee may rely on another governmental, private, or nonprofit entity to satisfy one or more of the permit conditions, or component thereof, through the implementation of best management practices or control measures, provided that:

i. The other entity implements the best management practice(s) or control measure(s);

ii. The particular best management practice(s) or control measure(s), or component(s) thereof, is at least as stringent or as frequent as the corresponding permit requirement;

iii. The other entity agrees in writing or is required by law to implement the measure(s), or component(s) thereof, in such a manner that is in compliance with the permit on the permittee's behalf; and

iv. The permittee specifies in its SPPP (1) which permit conditions will be implemented by another entity and (2) the name of the responsible entity.

b. For any projects or activities which the permittee assigns to another entity which is a private contractor, the awarded contract shall require the contractor to conduct such projects or activities in such a manner that is in compliance with this permit.

c. The permittee is responsible for compliance with this permit if the other entity fails to implement the measure(s) or component(s), thereof.

B. Statewide Basic Requirements and Associated Conditions

1. Minimum Standards for Public Involvement and Participation Including Public Notice

a. The permittee shall comply with applicable State and local public notice requirements when providing for public participation in the development and implementation of an MS4 stormwater program. Requirements include but are not limited to:

i. The Open Public Meetings Act ("Sunshine Law," N.J.S.A. 10:4-6 et seq.); and

ii. Statutory procedures for the enactment of ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms (e.g., N.J.S.A. 40:49-2, 40:41A-101, or 52:14B-1 et seq., where applicable), adopted to comply with Part IV of this permit.

b. The permittee shall make the following elements of its MS4 stormwater program available to the public:

i. Provide the current SPPP upon request as required by Part IV.A.2.g (SPPP); and

ii. Post the current SPPP on its website to the extent required by Part IV.A.2.f (SPPP); and

iii. Post all regulatory mechanisms required by this permit (see Part IV.B.5.a) on its website.

c. The permittee shall meet the minimum standards of this permit, and the measurable goals (including any recordkeeping) and implementation schedules for Public Involvement and Participation Including Public Notice specified in Attachment A (Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule).

2. Minimum Standards for Local Public Education and Outreach

a. Highway Agencies that own or operate rest areas and/or service areas shall implement a Local Public Education and Outreach Program that focuses on educational and pollution prevention activities to involve the public in reducing pollutants in stormwater and mitigating flow. The permittee shall:

i. Annually conduct activities that total at least 5 (five) points as set forth in Attachment B (Points System for Public Education Activities) of this permit; and

ii. Keep records to demonstrate compliance with this requirement, including date of activities and any other relevant documentation.

b. All other permittees not identified in 2.a above may satisfy the educational component of the permit through the implementation of an employee training program pursuant to Part IV.B.5.d (Employee Training) of this permit.

c. The permittee shall meet the minimum standards of this permit, and the measurable goals (including any recordkeeping) and implementation schedules for Local Public Education and Outreach specified in Attachment A (Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule).

3. Minimum Standards for Construction Site Stormwater Runoff

a. Construction site stormwater runoff activities are authorized under a separate NJPDES permit, generally the Construction Activity Stormwater General Permit No. NJ0088323 pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6(b)2 (or an individual permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.7(a)2). See Part II.C.3.b and https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/5g3.htm. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.7(b), the permittee is not required to reference construction site stormwater runoff control in its SPPP.

4. Minimum Standards for Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

a. The permittee shall develop, update, implement and enforce its stormwater management program to address post construction stormwater runoff in new development and redevelopment projects owned or operated by the permittee, and to ensure compliance with the Stormwater Management rules at N.J.A.C. 7:8 et seq.

b. The permittee shall address stormwater runoff from the following types of major development through a post construction stormwater management program, unless any additional development is defined as “major development” by the permittee’s stormwater program:

i. New development and redevelopment projects that disturb one acre or more and are owned or operated by the permittee; and

ii. All new development and redevelopment projects that are less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development that ultimately disturbs one acre or more.

c. The permittee shall ensure, through a post construction stormwater management program, compliance with the applicable design, performance and maintenance standards established under N.J.A.C. 7:8 et seq. for major development as defined in this permit.

d. The permittee shall review and analyze development plans for compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:8 et seq. The permittee’s review engineer shall be independent from the design engineer and shall not have been involved in the design of the development plans. The permittee shall review and analyze development plans for compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:8 et seq. even if a permit is required by the Department for the same or similar activity (e.g. a Land Use permit).

e. The design and performance standards for stormwater management measures can be met at an alternative location or by alternative means provided the permittee has a mitigation plan which meets the following requirements:

i. The mitigation plan shall identify measures that are necessary to offset the deficit created by the alternate location or design. The mitigation plan must satisfy the same criteria that a mitigation plan prepared in accordance with the Stormwater Management Rule N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.6 must satisfy. See Chapter 3 of the NJ Stormwater BMP Manual at https://www.njstormwater.org for guidance; and

ii. The permittee submits, within 30 days after approving an alternate location or design, a written report to the Department describing the alternate location or design and the required mitigation. Submit the written report to the Department at:
NJDEP-DWQ-BNPC
Mail Code 401-02B
PO Box 420
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

f. The permittee shall comply with the standards set forth in Attachment C (Design Standards for Storm Drain Inlets) of this permit to control passage of solid and floatable materials through storm drain inlets.

g. The permittee shall ensure adequate long-term cleaning, operation and maintenance of stormwater management measures, pursuant to Part IV.C.2. (Stormwater Facilities Maintenance), owned or operated by the permittee.

h. For each structural and non-structural stormwater measure (e.g. stormwater management basin, subsurface infiltration/detention system, manufactured treatment device, green infrastructure), the permittee shall:

i. Update and maintain a Major Development Project List (included as Attachment D of this permit and posted on the Department's website at https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway.htm); and

ii. Submit the Major Development Project List to the Department annually with the MSRP Annual Report.

i. Major development that does not require any Department permits listed under N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.6(c) and has received Federal or State authorization to initiate final design as of the operative date of amendments to the Stormwater Management Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:8, shall be subject to the Stormwater Management Rules in effect one day before the operative date of the rule amendments.

j. The Stormwater Management rules N.J.A.C. 7:8 apply to all areas owned or operated by the permittee.

k. The permittee shall meet the minimum standards of this permit, and the measurable goals (including any recordkeeping) and implementation schedules for Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment specified in Attachment A (Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule).

5. Minimum Standards for Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping

a. Regulatory Mechanisms: The permittee shall adopt and enforce the following regulatory mechanisms to address improper disposal of waste:

i. Pet Waste Control: Adopt and enforce an appropriate regulatory mechanism that requires pet owners or their keepers to immediately and properly dispose of their pet's solid waste deposited on any part of the Highway Agency property;

ii. Wildlife Feeding Control: Adopt and enforce an appropriate regulatory mechanism that prohibits the feeding of any wildlife (e.g. Canada Geese) on any property owned or operated by the permittee. Exclusions include wildlife confined in zoos, parks, or rehabilitation centers as well the following unconfined animals: (1) wildlife at environmental education centers; (2) feral cats as part of an approved Trap-Neuter-Release program; and (3) other kinds of unconfined animals, if any, that the regulatory mechanism specifically lists and excludes for reasons set forth in the regulatory mechanism;

iii. Litter Control: Enforce the existing State litter statute at N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.3, or adopt and enforce an appropriate regulatory mechanism that is at least as stringent as the State litter statute;

iv. Improper Disposal of Waste: Adopt and enforce an appropriate regulatory mechanism prohibiting the improper spilling, dumping, or disposal of materials other than stormwater into the MS4 system excluding those discharges as allowable under Part II.C.2.b;

v. Model regulatory mechanism language for the above requirements can be found in the Highway Agency Guidance document at https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway.htm; and

vi. An additional requirement for the adoption and enforcement of an appropriate regulatory mechanism is found at Part IV.B.6.d (Illicit Connection Prohibition) of this permit.

b. Control Measures: The permittee shall develop and continue to implement the following measures to control solids and floatables:

i. Litter Pick-Up Program: The permittee shall develop and implement a litter pick up program that includes roadside clean-up of trash and debris and regular collection of refuse from litter and recycling receptacles owned and operated by the permittee, including those located at rest areas and service areas. The permittee shall maintain records of roadside clean-ups and estimates of the total amount of trash and debris collected;

ii. Quarterly Street Sweeping: The permittee shall sweep, at a minimum of once every three months, or more frequently as necessary to eliminate recurring problems, all segments of limited-access highways (including ramps and parking areas) that are owned or operated by the permittee and have storm drain inlets or discharge directly to surface water;

iii. Triannual Street Sweeping: The permittee shall sweep, at a minimum of once every four months, or more frequently as necessary to eliminate recurring problems, all segments of streets, ramps, and parking areas that are owned or operated by the permittee and have storm drain inlets or discharge directly to surface water but are not limited-access highways;

iv. Annual Street Sweeping: The permittee shall sweep, at a minimum of once per year, or more frequently as necessary to eliminate recurring problems, all segments of streets, ramps and parking areas that are owned or operated by the permittee but do not have storm drain inlets or discharge directly to surface water;

v. Storm Drain Inlet Inspection: The permittee shall inspect, at a minimum of once per year, all storm drain inlets that it owns or operates. Documentation of inspections shall include: inlet location, date visited, observations of the inlet's structural integrity, and if maintenance or repairs are required;

vi. Storm Drain Inlet Cleaning: The permittee shall develop, update, and implement a storm drain inlet cleaning program. The program shall establish when a storm drain inlet must be cleaned and shall be implemented as frequently as necessary to ensure, at a minimum, that sediment, trash, or other debris is removed as necessary to control it from entering the waters of the State, to eliminate recurring problems and maintain proper function. This program shall be described in the written SPPP, as required in Part IV.A.2. (SPPP);

vii. Catch Basin Inspection: The permittee shall inspect and document inspections of all catch basins that it owns or operates. At a minimum, permittees who own or operate less than 2,500 catch basins shall inspect those basins once per year. Permittees who own or operate 2,500 catch basins or more shall inspect a minimum of 20% of the total or 2,500 per year, whichever is greater, rotating the schedule in such a way that all catch basins are inspected at least once every five years on approximately the same frequency. Documentation of inspections shall include: catch basin location, date visited, observations of the catch basin's structural integrity, and if maintenance or repairs are required;

viii. Catch Basin Cleaning: The permittee shall develop, update, and implement a catch basin cleaning program. The program shall establish when a catch basin must be cleaned, include procedures for cleaning, and shall be implemented as frequently as necessary to ensure, at a minimum, that sediment, trash, or other debris is removed as necessary to control it from entering the waters of the State, to eliminate recurring problems and maintain proper function. For guidance related to catch basin cleaning, refer to the EPA Catch Basin Technology Overview and Assessment in the Highway Agency Guidance document (https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway_guidance.htm). This program shall be described in the written SPPP, as required in Part IV.A.2. (SPPP).

ix. Storm Drain Inlet Labeling: The permittee shall label all storm drain inlets for those drains that do not have permanent wording cast into the structure of the inlet, which are located at rest areas, service areas, maintenance facilities, and along streets with sidewalks. See the Highway Agency Guidance document (https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway_guidance.htm) for additional information;

x. Storm Drain Inlet Label Maintenance: The permittee shall maintain the legibility of storm drain inlet labels and replace any labels that are missing or not legible. See the Highway Agency Guidance document (https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway_guidance.htm) for additional information;

xi. Storm Drain Inlet Retrofit: The permittee shall retrofit existing storm drain inlets that are: (1) in direct contact with any repaving, repairing (excluding individual pothole repair), or resurfacing (including top coating or chip sealing with asphalt emulsion or a thin base of hot bitumen); or (2) in direct contact with any reconstruction or alteration of facilities. Storm drain inlet retrofits shall meet the standard in Attachment C (Design Standards for Storm Drain Inlets);

xii. Herbicide Application Management: The permittee shall restrict the application of herbicides to prevent herbicides from being washed into the waters of the State and to prevent erosion caused by de-vegetation, as follows: (1) The permittee shall not apply herbicides on or adjacent to storm drain inlets, or on steeply sloping ground; (2) The permittee shall only apply herbicides along curb lines, highway median barriers, and unobstructed shoulders that contain unwanted vegetation; and (3) The permittee shall only apply herbicides within a 2-foot radius around structures where overgrowth presents a safety hazard and where it is unsafe to mow;

xiii. Excess De-icing Material Management: The permittee shall remove, within 72 hours after the end of the storm event, conditions permitting, piles of excess salt and de-icing materials that have been deposited during spreading operations (e.g., piles resulting from accidental spillage or when spreading equipment is started or stopped) on all streets, ramps, and parking areas owned or operated by the permittee. Excess de-icing material removed from streets, ramps, and parking areas may be returned to storage or properly managed if unsuitable for reuse.

xiv. Roadside Vegetative Waste Management: The permittee shall ensure the proper pickup, handling, storage and disposal of wood waste and yard trimmings generated by the Highway Agency. Wood waste and yard trimmings shall be managed to minimize the impact of vegetative maintenance activities on stormwater discharge quality, and shall be prohibited from being blown or deposited into storm drain inlets and stormwater facilities; and

xv. Refuse Containers and Dumpsters: The permittee shall ensure that dumpsters (including tire) and other refuse containers that are outdoors or exposed to stormwater, are covered at all times. This serves to prevent the spilling, dumping, leaking, or otherwise discharge of liquids, semi-liquids or solids from the containers. This measure is not intended for permitted temporary demolition containers or containers that hold large bulky items (e.g., furniture, clean car parts, and other large items recovered from the roadway), provided they do not contain putrescible waste.

c. Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations: The permittee shall implement the best management practices described in Attachment E (Best Management Practices for Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations) for maintenance yards and other ancillary operations owned or operated by the permittee. Ancillary operations include but are not limited to impound yards, permanent and mobile fueling locations, and yard trimmings and wood waste management sites. Best Management Practices shall be implemented for the following activities, whenever such activities occur:

i. Inventory of Material and Machinery;

ii. Inspections and Good Housekeeping;

iii. Fueling Operations;

iv. Discharge of Stormwater from Secondary Containment;

v. Vehicle Maintenance;

vi. On-Site Equipment and Vehicle Washing and Wash Wastewater Containment;

vii. Salt and De-icing Material Storage and Handling;

viii. Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage;

ix. Street Sweepings, Catch Basin Clean Out, and Other Material Storage; and

x. Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management.

d. Employee Training: The permittee shall develop, update and implement an employee training program to address permit components and SPPP requirements. All Highway Agency employees shall receive training on those stormwater topics applicable to their title and duties within 3 months of commencement of duties. In addition, follow-up training shall occur as specified below:

i. Maintenance Yard Operations (including Ancillary Operations) - the permittee shall provide training annually on inventory of materials and machinery, inspections and good housekeeping; fueling operations; discharge of stormwater from secondary containment; vehicle maintenance; on-site equipment and vehicle washing and wash wastewater containment; salt and de-icing material storage and handling; aggregate material and construction debris storage; street sweeping and catch basin clean out material storage; yard trimmings and wood waste management sites. See Part IV.B.5.c (Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations).

ii. Stormwater Facility Maintenance – the permittee shall provide training annually on inventory and mapping of stormwater facilities, maintenance of inventoried stormwater facilities, catch basin and inlet cleaning methods, and herbicide application management. See Part IV.C.1 and 2 (Stormwater Facilities Map and Maintenance), Part IV.B.5.b.v-viii (Storm Drain Inlets and Catch Basins), and Part IV.B.5.b.xii (Herbicide Application Management).

iii. The permittee shall provide general training annually on the Highway Agency's SPPP, applicable recordkeeping requirements, and detailed training on any component applicable to an employee's title and duties. See Part IV.A.2 (SPPP).

iv. Street Sweeping - the permittee shall provide training once every two years on sweeping schedules and proper management of materials collected. See Part IV.B.5.b.ii-iv (Street Sweeping).

v. Illicit Connection Elimination and Outfall Pipe Mapping - the permittee shall provide training once every two years on the impacts associated with illicit connections and details of the program including investigation techniques, physical observations, field sampling, and mapping procedures. See Part IV.B.6.a and c (Outfall Pipe Mapping, and Illicit Discharge) and the National Menu of Stormwater Best Management Practices at www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater.

vi. Outfall Pipe Stream Scouring Detection and Control - the permittee shall provide training once every two years on how to identify outfall pipe stream scouring and contributing factors. See Part IV.B.6.b (Stream Scouring).

vii. Waste Disposal Education - the permittee shall provide training once every two years on the impacts associated with improper waste disposal, how to respond to inquiries regarding improper waste disposal, and appropriate enforcement authority.

viii. Regulatory Mechanisms - the permittee shall provide training once every two years on the regulatory mechanisms identified in Part IV.B.5.a, above. Training shall include an overview of the requirements, enforcement, and the repercussions of non-compliance.

ix. Construction Activity/Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment - the permittee shall provide general training once every two years on the permitting requirements for construction activity and Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment. See Part IV.B.3 Construction Site Runoff) and B.4 (Post Construction).

x. Training may also be conducted on stormwater-related topics that serve an educational purpose for employees.

xi. The location of records including sign in sheet(s), date(s) of training, and training agenda(s) shall be noted in the SPPP.

e. Stormwater Management Design Review Training: The permittee shall ensure that all engineers, and other individuals that review the stormwater management design for development and redevelopment projects for the Highway Agency, complete the Department approved Stormwater Management Design Review Course (see https://www.nj.gov/dep/stormwater/training.htm) once every five years. Individuals that will review stormwater management design and have not completed this course within the past five years must attend the next scheduled course offering. If unable to attend, the permittee must notify the Department in writing no later than thirty days after the missed course explaining why attendance was not possible and what alternate arrangements are being made. Training obtained within five calendar years prior to EDPA qualifies towards this requirement. The permittee is required to maintain a list of the dates and names of training program participants.

f. The permittee shall meet the minimum standards of this permit, and the measurable goals (including any recordkeeping) and implementation schedules Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping specified in Attachment A (Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule).

6. Minimum Standards for MS4 Outfall Pipe Mapping, and Illicit Discharge and Scouring Detection and Control

a. Outfall Pipe Mapping: The permittee shall develop, update and maintain an outfall pipe map showing the location of the end of all MS4 outfall pipes (in tidal and non-tidal receiving waters) owned or operated by the permittee which discharge to a surface water body. The outfall pipe map shall also:

i. Show the location and name of all surface water bodies receiving discharges from those outfall pipes;

ii. Be included in the SPPP (if providing access to map via a link, include URL address in SPPP);

iii. Be updated annually to include, at a minimum, the location of the end of any new or newly identified MS4 outfall pipes;

iv. Be provided to the Department on or before EDPA + 12 months; and

v. Be submitted electronically by December 21, 2020 via the Department's designated electronic submission service.

b. Stream Scouring: The permittee shall develop, update and implement a program to detect, investigate and control any localized stream scouring from stormwater outfall pipes owned or operated by the permittee. This program shall be described in the written SPPP, as required in Part IV.A.2., above. See the Highway Agency Guidance document (https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway_guidance.htm) for additional information. The permittee shall, at a minimum:

i. Inspect and document inspections of each outfall pipe which discharges to a stream for localized stream scouring in the vicinity of the outfall pipe, at least once every five years, with a minimum of 20% of the total number of outfalls or 100 per year, whichever is greater;

ii. Inspect, within 30 days of identification, any outfall pipes newly identified per Part IV.B.6.a for localized stream scouring in the vicinity of the outfall pipe;

iii. When localized stream scouring is detected, identify sources of stormwater that contribute to the scouring from the outfall pipe within 3 months;

iv. Each identified stormwater source shall be investigated;

v. Where identified sources are located on property owned or operated by the permittee, corrective action shall be taken by the permittee to reduce stormwater rate or volume when feasible;

vi. Prioritize, schedule and complete remediation of identified localized stream scouring and take action based upon the requirements of Part IV.B.6.b.iii, above. If not completed within 12 months, a schedule for completion shall be maintained as required in Part IV.C.3. (Stormwater Facilities Maintenance);

vii. All stream scouring restoration shall be made in accordance with the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey at N.J.A.C. 2:90-1 (e.g., Conduit Outlet Protection 12-1), or, for New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) projects, the NJDOT Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Standards at N.J.A.C. 16:25A (e.g., Conduit Outlet Protection 4.18), and the requirements for bank stabilization and channel restoration found at N.J.A.C. 7:13 et seq.

viii. All associated maintenance or repairs to stormwater facilities shall be made in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8; and

ix. Document investigations and actions taken for localized stream scouring as necessary to demonstrate compliance with this requirement. Outfall inspections shall include: outfall location, date visited, and observations of the outfall's structural integrity and if maintenance or repairs need to take place.

c. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: The permittee shall develop, update, implement and enforce an ongoing Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program in accordance with this permit. This program shall be described in the written SPPP, as required in Part IV.A.2. (SPPP). See the Highway Agency Guidance document (https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway_guidance.htm) and the USEPA Guidance document (www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde_manualwithappendices.pdf) for additional information. The permittee shall, at a minimum:

i. Conduct visual dry weather inspection of all outfall pipes owned or operated by the permittee at least once every five years, with a minimum of 20% of the total number of outfalls or 100 per year, whichever is greater to determine if dry weather flow (flow occurring 72 hours after a rain event) or other evidence of illicit discharge is present;

ii. Inspect, within 30 days of identification, any newly identified outfall pipes per Part IV.B.6.a to determine if dry weather flow or other evidence of illicit discharge is present;

iii. Investigate dry weather flows discovered during routine inspection and maintenance of other elements of the MS4;

iv. Investigate, within 30 days of receipt, complaints and reports of illicit connections, including those from operating entities of interconnected MS4s;

v. Investigate the source if evidence of illicit discharge is found;

vi. Eliminate, within one year of discovery, non-stormwater discharges that are traced to their source and found to be illicit connections; and

vii. Document investigations and actions taken using the Department's Illicit Connection Inspection Report Form. See https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway.htm;

d. The permittee shall adopt and enforce an appropriate regulatory mechanism that prohibits illicit connections to the small MS4 owned or operated by the permittee. See the Highway Agency Guidance document https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway_guidance.htm).

e. The permittee shall meet the minimum standards of this permit, and the measurable goals (including any recordkeeping) and implementation schedules for MS4 Outfall Pipe Mapping, and Illicit Discharge and Scouring Detection and Control specified in Attachment A (Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule).

C. Other Control Measures

1. Minimum Standards for Stormwater Facilities Mapping

a. The permittee shall develop, update and maintain a Stormwater Facilities Map, which shall include, but is not limited to, the following stormwater facilities that are owned or operated by the permittee:

i. Storm drain inlets constructed after EDPA;

ii. Stormwater management basins;

iii. Subsurface infiltration/detention systems;

iv. Manufactured treatment devices (MTDs); and

v. Green infrastructure.

b. The Stormwater Facilities Map shall:

i. Show property boundaries of the Highway Agency maintenance yard(s), ancillary operations, rest areas, and service areas as well as an annotated map of roadways and thoroughfares owned or operated by the permittee;

ii. Include the type of each stormwater facility;

iii. Be updated annually to include, at a minimum, the location of any new or newly identified stormwater facilities;

iv. Be populated and maintained in an electronic format provided by the Department;

v. Be provided to the Department on or before EDPA + 36 months; and

vi. New data points subsequently added to the map shall be provided to the Department annually thereafter as an attachment to the MSRP Annual Report and Certification.

c. The permittee may combine this map with the MS4 Outfall Pipe Map specified at Part IV.B.6.a (Outfall Pipe Mapping).

d. The permittee may use the Department's Mapping Application to assist with this requirement. See https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/msrp_map_aid.htm.

e. The permittee shall meet the minimum standards of this permit, and the measurable goals (including any recordkeeping) and implementation schedules for Stormwater Facilities Mapping specified in Attachment A (Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule).

2. Minimum Standards for Stormwater Facilities Maintenance

a. The permittee shall develop, update and implement a program to ensure adequate long-term cleaning, operation and maintenance of all permittee owned or operated stormwater facilities.

b. Stormwater facility maintenance must be performed pursuant to any maintenance plans, or more frequently as needed, to ensure the proper function and operation of the stormwater facility. See https://www.nj.gov/dep/stormwater/maintenance_guidance.htm.

c. The permittee shall maintain a log sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this section; which shall include, but is not limited to the following information:

   i. stormwater facility inspected;

   ii. location information of the facility inspected (location information must be specific enough to locate and identify the stormwater facility in the field; e.g. geographic coordinates);

   iii. name of inspector;

   iv. date of inspection;

   v. findings; and

   vi. any preventative and corrective maintenance performed.

d. Example Maintenance Logs and Inspection Records forms which are sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this section are available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/stormwater/maintenance_guidance.htm.

e. The permittee shall certify annually in the MSRP Annual Report that permittee owned or operated stormwater facilities are functioning properly.

f. If stormwater facilities are found not to be functioning properly, necessary preventive and corrective maintenance shall be taken, which shall be documented and prioritized, and a schedule for such repairs shall be maintained. The permittee shall prioritize this schedule based upon the following:

   i. environmental, health and safety concerns;

   ii. the findings of catch basin and storm drain inlet inspections performed pursuant to Part IV.B.5.b.v and vii. (Storm Drain Inlet and Catch Basin Inspections), above;

   iii. the findings of stream scouring inspections performed pursuant Part IV.B.6.b (Stream Scouring), above; and

   iv. the findings pursuant to Part IV.C.4 (TMDL Information), below.

g. The permittee shall maintain copies of all maintenance plans, as defined in Notes and Definitions Part IV.B.1.g (Maintenance Plan) of this permit, for stormwater facilities.

h. The permittee shall make copies of these maintenance plans available to the Department upon request.

i. The permittee shall meet the minimum standards of this permit, and the measurable goals (including any recordkeeping) and implementation schedules for Stormwater Facilities Maintenance specified in Attachment A (Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule).

3. Minimum Standards for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Information

a. The permittee shall annually review approved or adopted TMDL reports to identify stormwater related pollutants listed therein and associated with any segment of surface water wholly or partially within or bordering all: maintenance yards; rest areas; service area properties; and new "major development" projects as defined by the permittee's stormwater program. This information may be accessed at https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/msrp-tmdl-rh.htm. The permittee shall use this TMDL information to, at a minimum:

   i. Assist in the selection and design of stormwater BMPs for "major development" projects, and the prioritization of stormwater facility maintenance, including schedules for repairs required at Part IV.B.6.b.vi. (Stream Scouring) and IV.C.3. (Stormwater Facilities Maintenance), above; and

   ii. Identify and develop strategies to address specific sources of stormwater related pollutants contributing to discharges authorized under this permit. Strategies may include but are not limited to those found in the implementation section of approved or adopted TMDL reports (for examples see “Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Guidance” found at https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/msrp-tmdl-rh.htm).

b. The permittee shall annually update its SPPP to list information identified in a. above.

c. The permittee shall incorporate any strategies identified in a. above as an Optional Measure. See Part IV.E (Optional Measures), below, and Part IV.A.2.c (SPPP), above.

d. The permittee shall meet the minimum standards of this permit, and the measurable goals (including any recordkeeping) and implementation schedules for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Information specified in Attachment A (Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule).

D. Additional Measures

1. Incorporation of Additional Measures

a. Additional Measures are non-numeric (e.g., BMPs) or numeric effluent limitations that are expressly required to be included in a permittees stormwater program by a TMDL; a regional stormwater management plan; other elements of an adopted areawide Water Quality Management Plan; or the adopted Statewide Water Quality Management Plan.

b. The Department will provide written notice of the adoption of any Additional Measure(s) to any affected permittee. The Department will incorporate each adopted Additional Measure in a modification to this permit. For any required Additional Measure(s) other than numeric effluent limitations, the required Additional Measure(s) will specify the BMPs that shall be implemented and the measurable goals. Such BMPs shall be identified in the SPPP as Additional Measure(s). The required Additional Measure(s) will also specify the implementation schedule.

E. Optional Measures

1. Incorporation of Optional Measures

a. Optional Measures are BMPs, developed by the permittee, that extend beyond the requirements of this permit and that prevent or reduce pollution to waters of the State.

b. The permittee may, at its own discretion, incorporate Optional Measures into its MS4 stormwater program. Such BMPs shall be identified in the SPPP as Optional Measures.

c. Failure to implement an Optional Measure identified in the SPPP shall not be considered a violation of the NJPDES permit.

F. Recordkeeping

1. Standard Recordkeeping Requirements

a. The permittee shall retain copies of the MSRP Annual Report and Certification as well as any records required to be kept by this permit for a period of at least 5 years and be made available to the Department upon request.

G. Annual Report and Certification

1. Reporting Requirements

a. The permittee shall complete an MSRP Annual Report, including the Major Development Project List (Attachment D) and any Supplemental Questions, using the electronic format provided by the Department via the MSRP Annual Report service accessed through the Regulatory Services Portal (https://www.njdeponline.com).

b. The MSRP Annual Report shall summarize the status of compliance with the conditions of this permit. Specifically, this includes compliance with the permittee's Stormwater Management Program (Part IV.A), Statewide Basic Requirements (Part IV.B), Other Control Measures (Part IV.C), Additional Measures (Part IV.D), Optional Measures (Part IV.E) Recordkeeping (Part IV.F), and any other permit conditions listed on the MSRP Annual Report form, including Supplemental Questions for the subject year between January 1 and December 31.

c. The Stormwater Program Coordinator, or duly authorized representative pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.9(a)4. shall certify, sign and date the Annual Report.

d. Submit an Annual Report and Certification: on or before May 1st annually. The permittee shall submit the Annual Report and Certification to the Department through the Regulatory Services Portal (instructions at https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway.htm).

e. A copy of each Annual Report and Certification shall be made available to the Department for inspection.

Attachment A – Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule

General

The following table specifies the Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule of this Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit. Each Measurable Goal and Implementation Schedule is associated with a permit citation and a summary of the associated Minimum Standard. The summary of Minimum Standard column represents a paraphrase of permit conditions. Actual Minimum Standards are found in Part IV of the permit.

An indication of whether the cited Minimum Standard is a new requirement is provided in the last column. Where a requirement is not new and not modified (and for some that are modified), the permittee is expected to be in compliance on the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA). For most new requirements (and for some modified requirements), additional time is provided for achieving compliance.

See below for specific Measurable Goals that shall be documented in the SPPP. **The permittee shall develop, update, implement, and maintain a written SPPP as required by Part IV.A.1.c., above.** The Implementation Schedule refers to the date that a Minimum Standard must be incorporated into the permittee's stormwater program, along with any ongoing requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part IV.A.2 above, the SPPP shall identify and discuss the Minimum Standard of each Statewide Basic Requirement (Part IV.B, above) and Other Control Measures (Part IV.C, above) where the following information is required for each item:

- Describe the method of implementation;
- Include an implementation schedule, consistent with permit requirements, including interim milestones;
- Include any special diagrams required by the permit (e.g., stormwater facilities map);
- Include inspection and maintenance schedules, as appropriate; and
- Maintain required records.

This table does not include Measurable Goals and an Implementation Schedule for the Notes and Definitions Part IV, Part IV.A (Stormwater Management Program), Part IV.D (Additional Measures), IV.E (Optional Measures), and IV.G (Annual Report and Certification) because these are not Statewide Basic Requirements or Other Control Measures (see N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25.6). While not included in this table, Notes and Definitions Part IV, Part IV.A, D, E, F, and G are permit requirements and compliance is required.

Measurable Goals for Statewide Basic Requirements and Other Conditions of this Permit					
Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Permit Cite**	**Measurable Goal** (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Implementation Schedule**		**New Requirement?**
			Existing Permittee	**New Permittee**	
Public Involvement and Participation Including Public Notice					
Provide for public notice, as applicable, under the Open Public Meetings Act and statutory procedures for enactment of ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms when providing for public participation in the development and implementation of a stormwater program. Maintain records necessary to demonstrate compliance.	IV.B.1.a & c	Certify in each annual report that all applicable public notice requirements have been met and relevant records kept. Reference in the SPPP the location of associated records.	EDPA	EDPA	Modified
Provide the current SPPP to the public upon request.	IV.B.1.b.i	Certify in each annual report that the SPPP was made available to the public.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
Post the current SPPP on the permittee's website.	IV.B.1.b.ii	Certify in each annual report that the SPPP has been posted on the permittee's website (to the extent required by Part IV.A.2.f) and that the posted SPPP is current.	EDPA + 90 days	EDPA + 12 months	Yes
Post all regulatory mechanisms on the permittee's website.	IV.B.1.b.iii	Certify in each annual report that regulatory mechanisms have been posted on the permittee's website and that the posted documents are current.	EDPA + 90 days	EDPA + 12 months	Yes
Local Public Education and Outreach					
Permittees that operate rest areas and/or service areas shall implement a program focusing on activities to involve the public in reducing stormwater pollutants.	IV.B.2.a	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has developed and is implementing a Local Public Education and Outreach Program.	EDPA	EDPA+12 months	Modified

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Permit Cite	Measurable Goal (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Implementation Schedule		New Requirement?
			Existing Permittee	New Permittee	
Permittees that operate rest areas and/or service areas shall conduct activities that total at least 5 points as set forth in Attachment B (Points System for Public Education and Outreach Activities) of this permit. Keep records to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.	IV.B.2.a.i and ii	Certify in each annual report that the minimum point value has been met and report point totals in the Annual Report. Keep records to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.	EDPA+12 months	EDPA+12 months	New
Permittees not identified in IV.B.2.a shall satisfy the educational requirements through the implementation of an employee training program pursuant to IV.B.5.d.	IV.B.2.b	Certify in each annual report that employee training has been conducted, and maintain records including sign in sheet(s), date(s) of training, and training agenda(s). These records shall be kept and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA+12 months	No
Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment					
Develop, update, implement and enforce its post construction stormwater management program in new development and redevelopment to ensure compliance with the Stormwater Management rules (N.J.A.C. 7:8).	IV.B.4.a-j	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has developed and is implementing and enforcing a program to address stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. Records demonstrating compliance with Part IV.B.4 shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA	No
Complete, update, maintain and submit the Major Development Project List (Attachment D), which shall include information for each new development or redevelopment project that is regulated by the permit.	IV.B.4.h	Submit in each annual report the Major Development Project List (Attachment D). Records demonstrating compliance with Part IV.B.4 shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA	Yes

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Permit Cite	Measurable Goal (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Implementation Schedule		New Requirement?
			Existing Permittee	New Permittee	
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Regulatory Mechanisms					
Pet Waste Control: Adopt and enforce an appropriate regulatory mechanism that requires pet owners or their keepers to immediately & properly dispose of their pet's solid waste deposited on any part of the permittee's property.	IV.B.5.a.i	Certify in each annual report the date the regulatory mechanism was adopted and that it is being enforced. A log of enforcement actions and information distribution dates shall be kept and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
Wildlife Feeding Control: Adopt and enforce an appropriate regulatory mechanism that prohibits wildlife feeding.	IV.B.5.a.ii	Certify in each annual report the date the regulatory mechanism was adopted and that it is being enforced. A log of enforcement actions shall be kept and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
Litter Control: Enforce the existing State litter statute at N.J.S.A 13:1 E-99.3 or adopt and enforce a regulatory mechanism that is at least as stringent as the State litter statute.	IV.B.5.a.iii	Certify in each annual report the date the regulatory mechanism was adopted and that it is being enforced. A log of enforcement actions shall be kept and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
Improper Disposal of Waste: Adopt and enforce an appropriate regulatory mechanism prohibiting improper disposal of waste.	IV.B.5.a.iv	Certify in each annual report the date the regulatory mechanism was adopted and that it is being enforced. A log of enforcement actions shall be kept and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Control Measures					
Litter Pick-Up Program: Develop and implement a program that includes roadside clean-up of trash/debris and regular collection of refuse from litter and recycling receptacles on permittee property. Maintain records of clean-ups and estimates of total trash/debris collected.	IV.B.5.b.i.	Certify in each annual report that a litter pick-up program is being maintained, the estimated number of days each year pick-ups were performed, and the estimated amount of materials collected. Records demonstrating compliance shall be kept and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Permit Cite**	**Measurable Goal** (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Implementation Schedule**		**New Requirement?**
			Existing Permittee	**New Permittee**	
Quarterly Street Sweeping: Develop and implement a program to sweep all segments of limited-access highways (including ramps and parking areas) with storm drain inlets or discharge directly to surface water.	IV.B.5.b.ii	Certify in each annual report that the quarterly sweeping schedule is being maintained as well as records including the date and areas swept, number of miles of streets swept, and the total amount of materials collected in wet tons. Include totals in the Annual Report. Records demonstrating compliance shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
Triannual Street Sweeping: Develop and implement a program to sweep all segments of streets and parking areas that are not limited-access highways but have storm drain inlets or discharge directly to surface water.	IV.B.5.b.iii	Certify in each annual report that the triannual sweeping schedule is being maintained as well as records including the date and areas swept, number of miles of streets swept, and the total amount of materials collected in wet tons. Include totals in the Annual Report. Records demonstrating compliance shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
Annual Street Sweeping: Develop and implement a program to sweep all streets, ramps, and parking areas that do not have storm drain inlets or discharge directly to surface water.	IV.B.5.b.iv	Certify in each annual report that the annual sweeping schedule is being maintained as well as records including the date and areas swept, number of miles of streets swept, and the total amount of materials collected in wet tons. Include totals in the Annual Report. Records demonstrating compliance shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Permit Cite**	**Measurable Goal** (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Implementation Schedule**		**New Requirement?**
			Existing Permittee	**New Permittee**	
Storm Drain Inlet Inspection: Develop and continue to implement storm drain inlet inspections as specified in Part IV.B.5.b.v.	IV.B.5.b.v	Certify in each annual report that the storm drain inlet inspection schedule is being maintained, that a log is being maintained indicating the number of permittee-owned or operated inlets within the permittee's property, and indicate the number of inlets inspected. Records demonstrating compliance shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
Storm Drain Inlet Cleaning: Develop, update, and implement a storm drain inlet cleaning program as specified in Part IV.B.5.b.vi.	IV.B.5.b.vi	Certify in each annual report that a storm drain inlet cleaning program is being implemented, and that a log indicating the number of permittee-owned or operated inlets cleaned is being maintained. Maintain records documenting the amount of materials collected in wet tons during cleaning activities for the calendar year and reference the location of those records in the SPPP. Include the totals in the Annual Report.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
Catch Basin Inspection: Develop and continue to implement catch basin inspections as specified in Part IV.B.5.b.vii.	IV.B.5.b.vii	Certify in each annual report that the catch basin inspection schedule is being maintained, that a log is being maintained indicating the number of permittee-owned or operated catch basins within the permittee's property, and indicate the number of catch basins inspected. Records demonstrating compliance shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Permit Cite**	**Measurable Goal** (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Implementation Schedule**		**New Requirement?**
			Existing Permittee	**New Permittee**	
Catch Basin Cleaning: Develop, update, and implement a catch basin cleaning program as specified in Part IV.B.5.b.viii.	IV.B.5.b.viii	Certify in each annual report that a catch basin cleaning program is being implemented, and that a log indicating the number of permittee-owned or operated catch basins cleaned is being maintained. Maintain records documenting the amount of materials collected in wet tons during cleaning activities for the calendar year and reference the location of those records in the SPPP. Include the totals in the Annual Report.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
Storm Drain Inlet Labeling: Label all drains that do not have permanent wording cast into the structure of the inlet, which are located at rest areas, service areas, maintenance facilities, and along streets with sidewalks.	IV.B.5.b.ix	Certify in each annual report that storm drains have been properly labeled. Records tracking storm drain inlet label status shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA	No
Storm Drain Inlet Label Maintenance: Maintain the legibility of storm drain inlet labels and replace labels that are missing or not legible.	IV.B.5.b.x	Certify in each annual report that storm drains have been properly maintained. Records tracking storm drain inlet label status shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA	No
Storm Drain Inlet Retrofit: Retrofit existing storm drain inlets as specified at Part IV.B.5.b.xi.	IV.B.5.b.xi	Certify in each annual report that a record of the number and location of storm drain inlets retrofitted as well as the number and location of storm drain inlets exempted is being maintained. Include totals in the Annual Report. Records demonstrating compliance shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Permit Cite	Measurable Goal (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Implementation Schedule		New Requirement?
			Existing Permittee	New Permittee	
Herbicide Application Management: Implement proper herbicide application management which prevents herbicides from being washed by stormwater into the waters of the State and prevents erosion caused by de-vegetation.	IV.B.5.b.xii	Certify in each annual report that proper herbicide application management is being conducted.	EDPA	EDPA	Yes
Excess De-icing Material Management: Remove piles of excess salt and de-icing materials that have been deposited during spreading operations within 72 hours after the end of each storm event.	IV.B.5.b.xiii	Certify in each annual report that proper excess de-icing material management is being conducted.	EDPA	EDPA	Yes
Roadside Vegetative Waste Management: Implement proper management of wood waste and yard trimmings generated by the Highway Agency.	IV.B.5.b.xiv	Certify in each annual report that proper pick-up, handling, storage and disposal of wood waste and yard trimmings generated by the Highway Agency has been conducted. Records demonstrating compliance shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA	No
Refuse Containers and Dumpsters: Implement the proper use of refuse containers and dumpsters.	IV.B.5.b.xv	Certify in each annual report that appropriate dumpsters and other refuse containers that are outdoors or exposed to stormwater, are covered at all times.	EDPA	EDPA	Modified
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping – Part IV.B.5.c Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations					
Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations: Implement the BMPs detailed in permit Attachment E for maintenance yards and other ancillary operations owned or operated by the Highway Agency.	IV.B.5.c	Certify in each annual report that the SPPP includes all applicable requirements of Attachment E and that the requirements have been met. Keep separate, yard-specific SPPP forms for each site where applicable. Maintain required yard-specific records and note their location in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Permit Cite	Measurable Goal (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Implementation Schedule		New Requirement?
			Existing Permittee	New Permittee	
BMPs shall be implemented for the inventory of materials and machinery.	IV.B.5.c.i	Certify in each annual report that BMPs in Attachment E have been implemented for the inventory of materials and machinery.	EDPA	EDPA+ 12 months	No
BMPs shall be implemented for inspections and good housekeeping.	IV.B.5.c.ii	Certify in each annual report that BMPs in Attachment E have been implemented for inspections and good housekeeping.	EDPA	EDPA+ 12 months	No
BMPs shall be implemented for fueling operations.	IV.B.5.c.iii	Certify in each annual report that BMPs in Attachment E have been implemented for fueling operations.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
BMPs shall be implemented for discharge of stormwater from secondary containment.	IV.B.5.c.iv	Certify in each annual report that BMPs in Attachment E have been implemented for discharge of stormwater from secondary containment.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
BMPs shall be implemented for vehicle maintenance.	IV.B.5.c.v	Certify in each annual report that BMPs in Attachment E have been implemented for vehicle maintenance.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
BMPs shall be implemented for on-site equipment and vehicle washing and wash wastewater containment.	IV.B.5.c.vi	Certify in each annual report that BMPs in Attachment E have been implemented for on-site equipment and vehicle washing and wash wastewater containment.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
BMPs shall be implemented for salt and de-icing material storage and handling.	IV.B.5.c.vii	Certify in each annual report that BMPs in Attachment E have been implemented for salt and de-icing material storage and handling.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
BMPs shall be implemented for aggregate material and construction debris storage.	IV.B.5.c.viii	Certify in each annual report that BMPs in Attachment E have been implemented for aggregate material and construction debris storage.	EDPA + 12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Yes

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Permit Cite	Measurable Goal (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Implementation Schedule		New Requirement?
			Existing Permittee	New Permittee	
BMPs shall be implemented for street sweepings and catch basin clean-out material storage.	IV.B.5.c.ix	Certify in each annual report that BMPs in Attachment E have been implemented for street sweepings and catch basin clean-out material storage.	EDPA + 12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Yes
BMPs shall be implemented for yard trimmings and wood waste management sites.	IV.B.5.c.x	Certify in each annual report that BMPs in Attachment E have been implemented for yard trimmings and wood waste management sites.	EDPA + 12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Yes
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping – Part IV.B.5.d Employee Training					
Provide training to Highway Agency employees on stormwater topics applicable to their title within 3 months of commencement of duties. Follow-up training shall occur as specified in IV.B.5.d.	IV.B.5.d	Certify in each annual report that employee training has been conducted, and maintain records including sign in sheet(s), date(s) of training, and training agenda(s). The location of these records shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA + 12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
Ensure that individuals who review development and redevelopment projects for compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:8 on behalf of the Highway Agency complete Department approved training once every five years.	IV.B.5.e	Certify in each annual report that individuals reviewing projects have completed the required training and maintain a list of the names and dates that individuals received training. The location of this list shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA + 12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Yes
MS4 Outfall Pipe Mapping, and Illicit Discharge and Scouring Detection and Control					
Develop, update and maintain an MS4 Outfall Pipe Map showing the location of the end of all MS4 outfall pipes which discharge to a surface water body.	IV.B.6.a	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has developed and maintained an MS4 Outfall Pipe Map which includes at a minimum, the requirements identified in Part IV.B.6.a.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Permit Cite**	**Measurable Goal** (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Implementation Schedule**		**New Requirement?**
			Existing Permittee	**New Permittee**	
Show the location and name of all surface water bodies receiving discharges from those outfall pipes.	IV.B.6.a.i	Certify in each annual report that the surface water bodies associated with the end of each outfall pipe is located on the map.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
Include Outfall Pipe map or link to access an electronic version of the map in the SPPP	IV.B.6.a.ii	Certify in each annual report following the implementation deadline that an up-to-date Outfall Pipe Map is referenced or included in the SPPP.	EDPA +12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Yes
Update Outfall Pipe Map annually with any new or newly identified MS4 outfall pipes.	IV.B.6.a.iii	Certify in each annual report that the Outfall Pipe Map is current at the end of the calendar year and include at a minimum, the location of the end of any new or newly identified MS4 outfall pipes.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
Submit the Outfall Pipe Map to the Department on or before the set implementation schedule.	IV.B.6.a.iv	Certify in each annual report following the implementation deadline that the Outfall Pipe Map and any new data points subsequently added to the map have been provided to the Department.	EDPA +12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Yes
Submit the Outfall Pipe Map information to the Department electronically by December 21, 2020	IV.B.6.a.v	Submit the Outfall Pipe Map information to the Department using Department's designated electronic submission service by December 21, 2020.	12/21/2020	12/21/2020 or EDPA + 12 months, whichever is later.	Yes

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Permit Cite**	**Measurable Goal** (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Implementation Schedule**		**New Requirement?**
			Existing Permittee	**New Permittee**	
Develop, update and implement a program to detect, investigate and control localized stream scouring from stormwater outfall pipes as specified in Part IV.B.6.	IV.B.6.b	Certify in each annual report that outfall pipes owned or operated by the permittee have received the required visual inspection at least once every five years (with a minimum of 20% of the total number of outfalls or 100 per year, whichever is greater), and maintain a log indicating the number and location of outfall pipes inspected, repairs prioritized, and repairs scheduled or performed. Certify in the annual report that a repair schedule has been prepared for those that have not been completed. Records demonstrating compliance with Part IV.B.6.b.i-ix shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
Develop, update, implement and enforce an ongoing Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program as specified in Part IV.B.6.c.	IV.B.6.c	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has developed a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges and has conducted inspections required at Part IV.B.6.c at least once every five years (with a minimum of 20% of the total number of outfalls or 100 per year, whichever is greater). Document all investigations and actions taken on the Department's Illicit Connection Inspection Report Form. Records demonstrating compliance with Part IV.B.6.c.i-vii shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Permit Cite	Measurable Goal (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Implementation Schedule		New Requirement?
			Existing Permittee	New Permittee	
Adopt and enforce an appropriate regulatory mechanism that prohibits illicit connections to the small MS4 owned or operated by the permittee at the Highway Agency.	IV.B.6.d	Certify in each annual report the date the regulatory mechanism was adopted and that it is being enforced. A log of enforcement actions shall be kept and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
Stormwater Facilities Mapping					
Develop, update and maintain a map of all stormwater facilities owned or operated by the permittee at the Highway Agency.	IV.C.1.a	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has developed, updated, and maintained an inventory of stormwater facilities owned or operated by the permittee at the Highway Agency. Records required by Part IV.C.1.a.i-v shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA+36 months	EDPA+ 36 months	New
Map must include property boundaries of all maintenance yards, ancillary operations, rest areas, and service areas as well as an annotated map of roadways and thoroughfares owned or operated by the permittee.	IV.C.1.b.i	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has developed, updated, and maintained a map of all maintenance yards, ancillary operations, rest areas, and service areas as well as an annotated map of roadways and thoroughfares owned or operated by the permittee.	EDPA+36 months	EDPA+36 months	New
Map must include the type of stormwater facility.	IV.C.1.b.ii	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has included the type of stormwater facility.	EDPA +36 months	EDPA+36 months	New

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Permit Cite	Measurable Goal (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Implementation Schedule		New Requirement?
			Existing Permittee	New Permittee	
Map must be updated annually to include, at a minimum, the location of any new or newly identified stormwater facilities.	IV.C.1.b.iii	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has included the location of any new or newly identified stormwater facilities.	EDPA + 36 Months	EDPA + 36 months	New
Map must be populated and maintained in an electronic format provided by the Department.	IV.C.1.b.iv	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has populated and maintained a map in an electronic format provided by the Department.	EDPA+36 months	EDPA+36 months	New
New data points subsequently added to the map shall be provided to the Department annually thereafter as an attachment to the MSRP Annual Report and Certification.	IV.C.1.b.vi	Certify in each subsequent annual report that new stormwater facilities have been added to inventory.	Annually after EDPA+36 months	Annually after EDPA+36 months	New
Stormwater Facilities Maintenance					
Develop, update and implement a program to ensure adequate long-term cleaning, operation and maintenance of all stormwater facilities owned or operated by the permittee.	IV.C.2.a	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has developed, updated and implemented a program to ensure adequate long-term cleaning, operation and maintenance of all stormwater facilities owned or operated by the permittee. Records required by Part IV.C.2.a-c, shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
Stormwater facility maintenance must be performed pursuant to any maintenance plans, or more frequently as needed, to ensure proper function and maintenance of the stormwater facility.	IV.C.2.b	Certify in each annual report that inspections and maintenance were performed pursuant to any maintenance plans, or more frequently as needed, to ensure proper function and operation of stormwater facilities.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Permit Cite**	**Measurable Goal** (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	**Implementation Schedule**		**New Requirement?**
			Existing Permittee	**New Permittee**	
Maintain a log sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this permit requirement.	IV.C.2.c	Certify in each annual report that, at a minimum, a maintenance log is kept that records the name & type of the stormwater facility inspected, the location information of the facility inspected (location information must be specific enough to locate and identify the stormwater facility in the field; e.g., geographic coordinates), the name of inspector, date of inspection, findings, and any preventative and corrective maintenance performed.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	Modified
Certify annually if the stormwater facilities owned or operated by the permittee are functioning properly.	IV.C.2.e	Certify in each annual report if all stormwater facilities owned or operated by the permittee are functioning properly.	EDPA	EDPA + 12 months	No
Preventative and corrective maintenance shall be taken to repair stormwater facilities that are not functioning properly. Prioritization schedule shall be documented and developed based on measures specified in Part IV.C.2.f.	IV.C.2.f	Certify in each annual report that a prioritized schedule of necessary preventive and corrective maintenance exists based on Part IV.C.2.f. i-iv for stormwater facilities that are not functioning properly.	EDPA	EDPA+12 months	Modified
Copies of all maintenance plans shall be kept for stormwater facilities approved by the permittee and shall be available to the Department upon request.	IV.C.2.g & h	Certify in each annual report that copies of all maintenance plans (as defined in Notes and Definitions Part IV.B.1.g), for stormwater facilities are kept on file, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA	EDPA	Modified

Summary of Minimum Standard (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Permit Cite	Measurable Goal (See Part IV for specific permit requirements)	Implementation Schedule		New Requirement?
			Existing Permittee	New Permittee	
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Info.					
Annually review approved or adopted TMDL reports to identify if the TMDL addresses any segment of surface water wholly or partially within or bordering all: maintenance yards; rest areas; service area properties; and new "major development" projects as defined by the permittee's stormwater program.	IV.C.3.a	Certify in each annual report that approved or adopted TMDLs have been identified and reviewed. Records required by Part IV.C.3.a.i, a.ii, and b shall be kept, and their location shall be referenced in the SPPP.	EDPA + 12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Yes
Use TMDL information identified in compliance with Part IV.C.3.a to identify and develop strategies to address specific stormwater sources of those pollutants addressed in the TMDL.	IV.C.3.a.i	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has used information identified in compliance with Part IV.C.3.a to assist in identifying and developing strategies to address specific stormwater sources of those pollutants addressed in the TMDL.	EDPA + 12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Yes
Use TMDL information identified in compliance with Part IV.C.3.a to Assist in the selection and design of stormwater BMPs for "major development" projects, and the prioritization of stormwater facility maintenance, including schedules for repairs related to Stormwater Facilities' Maintenance, and the Stream Scouring and Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination programs.	IV.C.3.a.ii	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has used information identified in compliance with Part IV.C.3.a to assist in the prioritization of activities as required at Part IV.B.6. (Stream Scouring & Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination) and IV.C.3.f (Stormwater Facilities Maintenance)	EDPA+12 months	EDPA+12 months	Yes
Update SPPP to list information identified in Part IV.C.3.a.	IV.C.3.a.b	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has updated its SPPP to list information identified in Part IV.C.3.a.	EDPA + 12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Yes
Incorporate any strategies identified in Part VI.C.3.a.ii(2) as an Optional Measure	IV.C.3.a.c	Certify in each annual report that the permittee has incorporated any strategies identified in Part VI.C.3.a.ii(2) as an Optional Measure.	EDPA + 12 months	EDPA + 12 months	Yes

Attachment B – Points System for Public Education and Outreach Activities

Permittees who own and operate rest areas and/or service areas shall describe how they will educate users and employees of the Highway Agency to satisfy this minimum standard. The Public Education and Outreach Program is intended to focus on educational and pollution prevention activities that educate about the impacts of stormwater discharges on surface water and groundwater and to involve the public in reducing pollutants in stormwater runoff and mitigating flow.

The permittee shall select activities from the list below, totaling a minimum of 5 (five) points each year:

Activity	Description	Points
Website and Social Media	Maintain a stormwater related page on the permittee's website or on permittee's social media site. The web page may include links to other stormwater related resources, including the NJDEP stormwater website (www.njstormwater.org) as well as the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.	1
Newspaper Ad	Use Department created and approved stormwater education materials available on www.cleanwaternj.org to publish an ad in a newspaper or newsletter that serves the permittee.	1
Radio/Television	Broadcast a radio or television public service announcement from www.cleanwaternj.org on a local radio or public service channel.	1
Green Infrastructure and Stormwater Facility Signage	Post signs at green infrastructure sites, stormwater management basins or other structural stormwater-related facilities at the rest/service area that describe the function and importance of the infrastructure, contact phone number, permittee identification number, and/or website for more information. *New signs receive 0.5 credits per sign. Existing signs that are maintained or upgraded receive 0.25 credits per sign. A maximum of 5 credits are allowed.	5*
Billboard/Sign	Produce and maintain (for credit in subsequent years) a billboard or sign which can be displayed at the rest/service areas.	2
Mural	Produce and maintain (for credit in subsequent years) the planning and painting of a stormwater pollution themed mural, storm drain art or other artwork at rest/service areas.	2
Stormwater Display	Present a stormwater related display or materials at rest/service areas.	1
Pet Waste Bags	Provide pet waste bags at rest/service areas.	2

Permittees may request approval from the NJDEP Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control to earn points for alternate activities.

Attachment C - Design Standards for Storm Drain Inlets

Application of Design Standard

The below design standard applies to the following types of storm drain inlet installation or retrofit projects unless a more stringent standard is specified by the permittee in an adopted regulatory mechanism:

- Storm drain inlets installed as part of new development and redevelopment that disturb one acre or more;
- Storm drain inlets installed as part of new development and redevelopment that disturb less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale (e.g. phased development project) that ultimately disturbs one acre or more;
- Permittee owned or operated storm drain inlets must be retrofitted where the storm drains are (1) in direct contact with any repaving, repairing (excluding individual pothole repair), or resurfacing (including top coating or chip sealing with asphalt emulsion or a thin base of hot bitumen); or (2) in direct contact with any reconstruction or alteration of facilities.

Design Standard

Grates in pavement or other ground surfaces shall meet either of the following standards:

- The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) bicycle safe grate standards described in Chapter 2.4 of the NJDOT Bicycle Compatible Roadways and Bikeways Planning and Design Guidelines (see www.nj.gov/transportation/publicat/pdf/BikeComp/introtofac.pdf); or
- A grate where each individual clear space in that grate has an area of no more than seven (7.0) square inches, or is not greater than 0.5 inches across the smallest dimension. Note that the Residential Site Improvement Standards at N.J.A.C. 5:21include requirements for bicycle safe grates.

Examples of grates subject to this standard include grates in grate inlets; the grate portion (non-curb opening portion) of combination inlets; grates on storm sewer manholes; ditch grates; trench grates; and grates of spacer bars in slotted drains. Examples of ground surfaces include surfaces of roads, (including bridges), driveways, parking areas, bikeways, plazas, sidewalks, lawns, fields, open channels, and stormwater basin floors used to collect stormwater from the surface into a storm drain or surface water body.

For curb-openings inlets, including curb-opening inlets in combination inlets, the clear space in the curb opening, or each individual clear space if the curb opening has two or more clear spaces, shall have an area of no more than seven (7.0) square inches or be no greater than two (2.0) inches across the smallest dimension.

Exemptions from the Design Standard

- Where each individual clear space in the curb opening in existing curb-opening inlets does not have an area of more than nine (9.0) square inches;

- Where the review agency determines that the standards would cause inadequate hydraulic performance that could not practicably be overcome by using additional or larger storm drain inlets;

- Where flows from the water quality design storm as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:8 are conveyed through any device (e.g., end of pipe netting facility, manufactured treatment device, or a catch basin hood) that is designed, at a minimum, to prevent delivery of all solid and floatable materials that could not pass through one of the following:

  A rectangular space four and five-eighths inches long and one and one-half inches wide (this option does not apply for outfall netting facilities); or

  A bar screen having a bar spacing of 0.5 inches;

  Note that these exemptions do not authorize any infringement of requirements in the Residential Site Improvement Standards for bicycle safe grates in new residential development (N.J.A.C. 5:21-4.18(b)2 and 7.4(b)1).

- Where flows are conveyed through a trash rack that has parallel bars with one inch (1") spacing between the bars, to the elevation of the water quality design storm as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:8; or

- Where the Department determines, pursuant to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(c), that action to meet the standard is an undertaking that constitutes an encroachment or will damage or destroy the New Jersey Register listed historic property.

Attachment D – Major Development Project List

Provide the following information for each approved development or redevelopment project that is regulated by the Highway Agency MS4 NJPDES Permit, and not exempted under N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.6(b).

Highway Agency: _____		NJPDES#: NJG: _____			PI ID#: _____		Calendar Year: _____	
Project Name	Municipality / County	5G3 Construction Stormwater Permit Auth.#	DLUR Stormwater Review? (Y/N)	Total Area of Disturbance (acres)	Water Quality Treatment Required? (Y/N)	Waiver Claimed Under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(e)? (Y/N)	Project Design Engineer	Project Reviewer(s)

Attachment E – Best Management Practices for Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations

The permittee shall implement the following practices at maintenance yards and other ancillary operations owned or operated by the permittee. Inventory of Materials and Machinery, and Inspections and Good Housekeeping shall be conducted at all maintenance yards and other ancillary operations. All other Best Management Practices shall be conducted whenever activities described below occur. Ancillary operations include but are not limited to impound yards, permanent and mobile fueling locations, and yard trimmings and wood waste management sites.

Inventory of Materials and Machinery

The SPPP shall include separate forms listing the physical address, materials, machinery, and activities of each maintenance yard and ancillary operation where they could be a source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge. The materials in question include but are not limited to: raw materials; intermediate products; final products; waste materials; by-products; machinery and fuels; and lubricants, solvents, and detergents that are related to the maintenance yard operations and ancillary operations. Materials or machinery that are not exposed to stormwater at the maintenance yard or related to its operations do not need to be included.

Inspections and Good Housekeeping

1. Inspect the entire site, including the site periphery, monthly (under both dry and wet conditions, when possible). Identify conditions that would contribute to stormwater contamination, illicit discharges or negative impacts to the permittee's MS4. Maintain an inspection log detailing conditions requiring attention and remedial actions taken for all activities occurring at Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations. This log must contain, at a minimum, a record of inspections of all operations listed in Part IV.B.5.c. of this permit including dates and times of the inspections, and the name of the person conducting the inspection and relevant findings. This log must be kept on-site, and its location referenced in the SPPP and made available to the Department upon request. See the Highway Agency Guidance document at https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway_guidance.htm for additional information.

2. Conduct cleanups of spills of liquids or dry materials immediately after discovery. All spills shall be cleaned using dry cleaning methods only. Clean up spills with a dry, absorbent material (i.e., kitty litter, sawdust, etc.) and sweep the rest of the area. Dispose of collected waste properly. Store clean-up materials, spill kits and drip pans near all liquid transfer areas, protected from rainfall.

3. Properly label all containers. Labels shall be legible, clean and visible. Keep containers in good condition, protected from damage and spillage, and tightly closed when not in use. When practical, store containers indoors. If indoor storage is not practical, containers may be stored outside if covered and placed on spill platforms or clean pallets. An area that is graded and/or contained by berms to prevent run-through of stormwater may be used in place of spill platforms or clean pallets. Outdoor storage locations shall be regularly maintained.

Fueling Operations

1. Establish, maintain and implement standard operating procedures to address vehicle fueling; receipt of bulk fuel deliveries; and inspection and maintenance of storage tanks, including the associated piping and fuel pumps.

   a. Place drip pans under all hose and pipe connections and other leak-prone areas during bulk transfer of fuels.

   b. Block storm sewer inlets, or contain tank trucks used for bulk transfer, with temporary berms or temporary absorbent booms during the transfer process. If temporary berms or booms are being used instead of blocking the storm sewer inlets, all hose connection points associated with the transfer of fuel shall be within the temporarily contained by berms or boomed area during the loading/unloading of bulk fuels. A trained employee shall be present to supervise the bulk transfer of fuel.

   c. Clearly post, in a prominent area of the facility, instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment. Include the following:
      - "Topping off vehicles, mobile fuel tanks, and storage tanks is strictly prohibited"
      - "Stay in view of fueling nozzle during dispensing"
      - Contact information for the person(s) responsible for spill response.

   d. Immediately repair or replace any equipment, tanks, pumps, piping and fuel dispensing equipment found to be leaking or in disrepair.

Discharge of Stormwater from Secondary Containment

The discharge pipe/outfall from a secondary containment area (e.g., fuel storage, de-icing solution storage, brine solution) shall have a valve and the valve shall remain closed except as described below. The permittee may discharge stormwater accumulated in a secondary containment area if a visual inspection is performed to ensure that the contents of aboveground storage tank have not been in contact with the stormwater to be discharged. Visual inspections are only effective when dealing with materials that can be observed, like petroleum. If the contents of the tank are not visible in stormwater, the permittee shall rely on previous tank inspections to determine with some degree of certainty that the tank has not leaked. If the permittee cannot determine with reasonable certainty that the stormwater in the secondary containment area is uncontaminated by the contents of the tank, then the stormwater shall be hauled for proper disposal.

Vehicle Maintenance

1. Operate and maintain equipment to prevent the exposure of pollutants to stormwater.

2. Whenever possible, conduct vehicle and equipment maintenance activities indoors. Floor drain discharge locations shall be identified in the SPPP.

3. For projects that must be conducted outdoors, and that last more than one day, portable tents or covers shall be placed over the equipment being serviced when not being worked on, and drip pans shall be used. Use designated areas away from storm drains or block storm drain inlets when vehicle and equipment maintenance is being conducted outdoors.

On-Site Equipment and Vehicle Washing and Wash Wastewater Containment

1. Manage any equipment and vehicle washing activities so that there are no unpermitted discharges of wash wastewater to storm sewer inlets or to surface or ground waters of the State.

2. Permittee's which cannot discharge wash wastewater to a sanitary sewer or which cannot otherwise comply with 1, above, may temporarily contain wash wastewater prior to proper disposal under the following conditions:

   a. Containment structures shall not leak. Any underground tanks and associated piping shall be tested for integrity every 3 years using appropriate methods determined by "*The List of Leak Detection Evaluations for Storage Tank Systems"* created by the National Work Group on Leak Detection Evaluations (NWGLDE) or as determined appropriate and certified by a professional engineer for the site-specific containment structure(s)**.**

   b. For any containment system protected by cathode, provide a passing cathodic protection survey every three years.

   c. Operate containment structures to prevent overfilling resulting from normal or abnormal operations, overfilling, malfunctions of equipment, and human error. Overfill prevention shall include manual sticking/gauging of the tank before each use unless system design prevents such measurement. Tank shall no longer accept wash wastewater when determined to be at 95% capacity. Record each measurement to the nearest ½ inch.

   d. Before each use, perform inspections of all visible portions of containment structures to ensure that they are structurally sound, and to detect deterioration of the wash pad, catch basin, sump, tank, piping, risers, walls, floors, joints, seams, pumps and pipe connections or other containment devices. The wash pad, catch basin, sump and associated drains shall be kept free of debris before each use. Log dates of inspection; inspector's name, and conditions. This inspection is not required if system design prevents such inspection.

   e. Containment structures shall be emptied and taken out of service immediately upon detection of a leak. Complete all necessary repairs to ensure structural integrity prior to placing the containment structure back into service. Any spills or suspected release of hazardous substances shall be immediately reported to the NJDEP Hotline (1-877-927-6337) followed by a site investigation in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26C and N.J.A.C 7:26E if the discharge is confirmed.

   f. All equipment and vehicle wash wastewater placed into storage must be disposed of in a legally permitted manner (e.g., pumped out and delivered to a duly permitted and/or approved wastewater treatment facility).

   g. Maintain a log of equipment and vehicle wash wastewater containment structure clean-outs including date and method of removal, mode of transportation (including name of hauler if applicable) and the location of disposal. See Underground Vehicle Wash Water Storage Tank Use Log at end of this attachment.

   h. Containment structures shall be inspected annually by a NJ licensed professional engineer. The engineer shall certify the condition of all structures including: wash pad, catch basin, sump, tank, piping, risers to detect deterioration in the, walls, floors, joints, seams, pumps and

pipe connections or other containment devices using the attached Engineer's Certification of Annual Inspection of Equipment and Vehicle Wash Wastewater Containment Structure. This certification may be waived for self-contained systems on a case-by-case basis. Any such waiver would be issued in writing by the Department.

3. Maintain all logs, inspection records, and certifications on-site. Such records shall be made available to the Department upon request.

Salt and De-icing Material Storage and Handling

1. Store material in a permanent structure.
2. Perform regular inspections and maintenance of storage structure and surrounding area.
3. Minimize tracking of material from loading and unloading operations.
4. During loading and unloading:
   a. Conduct during dry weather, if possible;
   b. Prevent and/or minimize spillage; and
   c. Minimize loader travel distance between storage area and spreading vehicle.
5. Sweep (or clean using other dry-cleaning methods):
   a. Storage areas on a regular basis;
   b. Material tracked away from storage areas;
   c. Immediately after loading and unloading is complete.
6. Reuse or properly discard materials collected during cleanup.
7. Temporary outdoor storage is permitted only under the following conditions:
   a. A permanent structure is under construction, repair or replacement;
   b. Stormwater run-on and de-icing material run-off is minimized;
   c. Materials in temporary storage are tarped when not in use;
   d. The requirements of 2 through 6, above are met; and
   e. Temporary outdoor storage shall not exceed 30 days unless otherwise approved in writing by the Department;
8. Sand must be stored in accordance with Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage below.

Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage

1. Store materials such as sand, gravel, stone, top soil, road millings, waste concrete, asphalt, brick, block and asphalt-based roofing scrap and processed aggregate in such a manner as to minimize stormwater run-on and aggregate run-off via surface grading, dikes and/or berms (which may include sand bags, hay bales and curbing, among others) or three-sided storage bays. The area in front of storage bays and adjacent to storage areas shall be swept clean after loading/unloading.

2. Sand, top soil, road millings and processed aggregate may only be stored outside and uncovered if in compliance with item 1 above and a 50-foot setback is maintained from surface water bodies, storm sewer inlets, and/or ditches or other stormwater conveyance channels.

3. Road millings must be managed in conformance with the "Recycled Asphalt Pavement and Asphalt Millings (RAP) Reuse Guidance" (see www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/rrtp/asphaltguidance.pdf) or properly disposed of as solid waste pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-1 et seq.

4. Cold patch shall be stored in a permanent structure or on an impervious surface and covered with a waterproof material (i.e., tarpaulin or 10-mil plastic sheeting) that is contained (e.g., contained by berms) to control leachate and stormwater run-on or run through.

5. The stockpiling of materials and construction of storage bays on certain land (including but not limited to coastal areas, wetlands and floodplains) may be subject to regulation by the Division of Land Use Regulation (see www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/ for more information).

Street Sweepings, Catch Basin Clean Out, and Other Material Storage

1. For the purposes of this permit, this BMP is intended for road cleanup materials as well as other similar materials. Road cleanup materials may include but are not limited to street sweepings, storm sewer clean out materials, stormwater basin clean out materials and other similar materials that may be collected during road cleanup operations. These BMPs do not include materials such as liquids, wastes which are removed from sanitary sewer systems or material which constitutes hazardous waste in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26G-1.1 et seq.

2. Road cleanup materials must be ultimately disposed of in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.1 et seq. See the "Guidance Document for the Management of Street Sweepings and Other Road Cleanup Materials" (www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/rrtp/sweeping.htm).

3. Road cleanup materials placed into temporary storage must be, at a minimum:

    a. Stored in leak-proof containers or on an impervious surface and covered with a waterproof material (i.e., tarpaulin or 10-mil plastic sheeting) that is contained (e.g., contained by berms) to control leachate and stormwater run-on or run through; and

    b. Removed for disposal (in accordance with 2, above) within six (6) months of placement into storage.

Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management Sites

1. These practices are applicable to any yard trimmings or wood waste management site:
   a. Owned and operated by the permittee;
      i. For staging, storing, composting or otherwise managing yard trimmings, or
      ii. For staging, storing or otherwise managing wood waste, and
   b. Operated in compliance with the Recycling Rules found at N.J.A.C. 7:26A.
2. Yard trimmings or wood waste management sites must be operated in a manner that:
   a. Diverts stormwater away from yard trimmings and wood waste management operations;
   b. Minimizes or eliminates the exposure of yard trimmings, wood waste and related materials to stormwater;
   c. Eliminates the discharge of stormwater that contacts source material from yard trimmings or wood waste management sites to storm sewer inlets or surface waters of the State.
3. Yard trimmings and wood waste management site specific practices:
   a. Construct windrows, staging and storage piles:
      i. In such a manner that materials contained in the windrows, staging and storage piles (processed and unprocessed) do not enter waterways of the State;
      ii. On ground which is not susceptible to seasonal flooding;
      iii. In such a manner that prevents stormwater run-on and leachate run-off (e.g., use of covered areas, diversion swales, ditches or other designs to divert stormwater from contacting yard trimmings and wood waste).
   b. Maintain perimeter controls such as curbs, berms, hay bales, silt fences, jersey barriers or setbacks, to eliminate the discharge of stormwater runoff carrying leachate or litter from the site to storm sewer inlets or to surface waters of the State.
   c. Prevent on-site storm drain inlets from siltation using controls such as hay bales, silt fences, or filter fabric inlet protection.
   d. Dry weather run-off that reaches a stormwater sewer system is an illicit discharge. Possible sources of dry weather run-off include wetting of piles by the site operator; uncontrolled pile leachate or uncontrolled leachate from other materials stored at the site.
   e. Remove trash from yard trimmings and wood waste upon receipt.
   f. Monitor site for trash on a routine basis.
   g. Store trash in leak-proof containers or on an impervious surface that is contained (e.g., contained by berms) to control leachate and litter;
   h. Dispose of collected trash at a permitted solid waste facility.
   i. Employ preventative tracking measures, such as gravel, quarry blend, or rumble strips at exits.

ENGINEERS CERTIFICATION OF ANNUAL INSPECTION OF EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE WASH WASTEWATER CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE

(Complete a separate form for each vehicle wash wastewater containment structure)

Permittee: _____ NJPDES Permit No: _____

Containment Structure Location: _____

The annual inspection of the above referenced vehicle wash wastewater containment structure was conducted on _____ (date). The containment structure and appurtenances have been inspected for:

1. The integrity of the structure including walls, floors, joints, seams, pumps and pipe connections
2. Leakage from the structure's piping, vacuum hose connections, etc.
2 Bursting potential of tank.
3. Transfer equipment
4. Venting
5. Overflow, spill control and maintenance.
6. Corrosion, splits, and perforations to tank, piping and vacuum hoses

The tank and appurtenances have been inspected for all of the above and have been determined to be:

Acceptable _____

Unacceptable _____

Conditionally Acceptable _____

List necessary repairs and other conditions: _____

_____

_____

_____

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe the submitted information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.4(d)).

Name (print): _____ Seal:

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Underground Vehicle Wash Water Storage Tank Use Log

Name and Address of Facility _____

Facility Permit Number _____

Tank ID Number _____ Tank Location _____

Tank Volume _____ gallons Tank Height _____ inches

95% Volume _____ gallons 95% Volume _____ inches

Date and Time	Inspector	Height of Product Before Introducing Liquid (inches)	Is Tank Less Than 95% Full? (Y/N)	Visual Inspection Pass? (Y/N)	Comments

Notes: The volume of liquid in the tank shall be measured **before** each use.

Liquid **shall not be introduced** if the tank contains liquid at 95% of the capacity or greater.

A visual inspection of all exposed portions of the collection system shall be performed before each use. Use the comments column to document the inspection and any repairs.

Underground Vehicle Wash Water Storage Tank Pump Out Log

Name and Address of Facility _____

Facility Permit Number _____

Tank ID Number _____ Tank Location _____

Tank Volume _____ gallons

Date and Time of Pump Out	Volume of Liquid Removed	Waste Hauler *	Destination of the Liquid Disposal *

*** The Permittee must maintain copies of all hauling and disposal records and make them available for inspection**