

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

**McCarthy Improvement Company, Inc.
McCarthy McGhee Tyson Airport Batch Plant**

2055 Alcoa Highway
Knoxville, Tennessee



Prepared by
Terra Consulting, LLC
Carrollton, Georgia 30112

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part 1 - Introduction	1
1.1 Regulatory Requirements.....	1
1.2 SWPPP Review and Update	1
1.3 Permit Expiration	1
1.4 SWPPP Distribution.....	1
1.5 Requirements for SARA Title II, Section 313 Facilities	2
1.6 Responsible Party.....	2
1.7 Process Wastewater Sign	2
1.8 Certification of Plan.....	3
Part 2 - Site Location and General Description	4
2.1 General Nature of Facility's Activities	4
2.2 Location	4
2.3 Receiving Waters	5
2.4 Discharges to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).....	5
2.5 Summary of Existing Sampling Data.....	5
2.6 Previous Spills or Leaks.....	5
3.1 Material Handling	6
3.2 Industrial Activities.....	8
Part 4 – Measures and Controls	9
4.1 Preventive Maintenance	9
4.2 Good Housekeeping.....	9
4.3 Personnel Training	9
4.4 Erosion and Sediment Control	10
4.5 Spill Prevention Measures	10
4.6 Spill Response Procedures	12
4.7 Record Keeping.....	13
4.8 Material Storage BMPs.....	14
4.9 Loading/Unloading BMPs	15
4.10 Truck Bed Washout BMPs	16
4.11 Dust Generation	17

Part 5 – Runoff Management.....	18
5.1 Storm Water Control Measures.....	18
5.2 Process Water Control Measures	18
Part 6 – Non-Storm Water	19
6.1 Non-Storm Water Evaluation Procedure	19
Part 7 – Discharge Monitoring and Effluent Limits.....	20
7.1 Process Wastewater Discharge Monitoring	20
7.2 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring.....	21
Part 8 - Inspections	23
8.1 Monthly Inspection	23
8.2 Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation	23
Part 9 - Standard Permit Conditions	25
9.1 Duty to Comply.....	25
9.2 Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions	25
9.3 Signatory Requirements.....	25
9.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activities Not a Defense.....	27
9.5 Duty to Provide Information	27
9.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance.....	27
9.7 Inspection and Entry	27
9.8 Transfer of Ownership or Termination of Coverage.....	27

APPENDICES:

Appendix A	Figure 1 - Site Location Map Figure 2 - Site Plan
Appendix B	Notice of Intent (NOI) General Permit No. TNG110000 Certificate of Coverage No. TNG110426
Appendix C	SWPPP Review and Revision Log
Appendix D	SWPPP Personnel Training Records
Appendix E	List of Significant Spills and Leaks
Appendix F	Monthly Inspection Reports Retained monthly Inspection Reports
Appendix G	Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation and Retained Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation and Retained Summary Report
Appendix H	Process Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Report Retained Process Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Reports
Appendix I	Annual Storm Water Monitoring Report and Storm Water Monitoring Record Retained Annual Storm Water Monitoring Report and Retained Storm Water Monitoring Record
Appendix J	Non- Storm Water Evaluation and Certification

Part 1 - Introduction

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) covers the operations at the McCarthy Improvement Company, Inc. (McCarthy) mobile central mix concrete batch plant located at the McGhee Tyson Airport at 2055 Alcoa Highway, Knoxville. It has been developed as required under the State of Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation – Division of Water Resources *RMCP General Permit No. TNG110000 for Discharges of Stormwater Runoff and Process Wastewater Associated with Ready Mixed Concrete Facilities* (General Permit) (Appendix B). The Permit was obtained by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC).

1.1 Regulatory Requirements

Owners and operators of point source discharges of storm water runoff and process wastewater associated with concrete facilities are required by provisions of the *Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 (T.C.A. 69-3-101 et seq.)* and delegation of authority from the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended by the *Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.)* and the *Water Quality Act of 1987* to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water discharge permit and implement appropriate pollution prevention techniques to reduce contamination of storm water runoff. These pollution prevention techniques must be summarized in the required Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

1.2 SWPPP Review and Update

All aspects of the SWPPP shall be reviewed annually and updated as necessary as part of the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.

In addition, if benchmark water quality values of storm water discharged from the site are exceeded, the SWPPP must be reviewed and modifications made within 60 days. The modifications made must be designed to assist in reducing specific effluent concentrations of the benchmark value exceeded. A brief summary of the proposed SWPPP changes must be submitted to the Knoxville Regional Office of the TDEC within 60 days. See Section 7.2.2 of this SWPPP for reporting details.

All reviews and revisions must be documented on the SWPPP Review and Revision Log, located in Appendix C of this SWPPP.

1.3 Permit Expiration

This facility is covered under the State of Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation – Division of Water Resources *RMCP General Permit No. TNG110000 for Discharges of Stormwater Runoff and Process Wastewater Associated with Ready Mixed Concrete Facilities*. Coverage under this permit became effective November 15, 2012. This permit will expire October 31, 2017.

1.4 SWPPP Distribution

A copy of this SWPPP is maintained on site in the site office at all times.

1.5 Requirements for SARA Title II, Section 313 Facilities

Section 313 Water Priority Pollutants are not stored or used in reportable quantities at this facility.

1.6 Responsible Party

The Project Manager is responsible for the overall coordination, development, implementation, and revision of the SWPPP. Specifically, the Project Manager is responsible for:

- Serving as the plant's primary contact for storm water related issues;
- Directing corrective action where required;
- Coordinating employee training;
- Coordinating all process wastewater and storm water monitoring;
- Conducting inspections;
- Coordinating spill response and cleanup in the event of a leak or spill; and
- Directing the preparation and submittal of all reports.

1.7 Process Wastewater Sign

Within sixty (60) days of obtaining a Notice of Coverage under the General Permit, the permittee shall place and maintain a sign at the wastewater discharge outfall. The sign should be clearly visible to the public from the bank and the receiving stream or from the nearest public property/right-of-way, if applicable. **The minimum sign size should be two feet by two feet (2' x 2') with one inch (1") letters. The sign should be made of durable material and have a white background with black letters.**

The following information is required to be posted on the sign:

**Process Wastewater Discharge
McCarthy Improvement Company
(404) 684-9064
NPDES Permit Tracking #TNG110426
Tennessee Division of Water Resources
1-888-891-8332 Environmental Field Office – (Knoxville EFO)**

1.8 Certification of Plan

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. As specified in Tennessee Code Annotated Section 39-16-702(a)(4), this declaration is made under penalty of perjury.

Sean Lind, Project Manager

Date

Part 2 - Site Location and General Description

Company Name:	McCarthy Improvement Company, Inc.
Facility Name:	McCarthy McGhee Tyson Airport Batch Plant
General Permit No.:	TNG 110000
Facility Address:	2055 Alcoa Highway, Knoxville, TN 37701
Facility Phone Number:	(404) 606-6498
Contact Name:	Sean Lind
Contact Phone:	(404) 606-6498

2.1 General Nature of Facility's Activities

This McCarthy facility manufactures concrete, which is transported by dump truck to the McGhee Tyson Airport paving project in Blount County. The primary components of the facility include the production plant, aboveground storage tanks and trailers containing fuel, concrete admixtures, and cement and fly ash, as well as sand and aggregate stored in open stockpiles. The manufacturing process requires moving aggregate and sand from stockpiles to the processing plant using front-end loaders and conveyors. Cement and fly ash are added to the sand and aggregate and processed with water in the mixing drum. The concrete is then loaded into dump trucks for delivery to the paving project.

SIC Code 3273 – Ready Mixed Concrete

2.2 Location

The McCarthy facility is located at the north end of the McGhee Tyson Airport on Airbase Road west of Wrights Ferry Road. The site is located on parcels owned by the McGhee Tyson Airport and the City of Knoxville.

The Site Location Map (Figure 1) and facility Site Plan (Figure 2) are included in Appendix A of this SWPPP and show the location and layout of the facility. The Site Plan shows the location of potential sources of pollutants and pollution control structures located on the site.

The geographic coordinates of the center of the site are:

Table 2.1 – Site Coordinates

	Latitude	Longitude
Center of Site	35.826952° N	-83.981767° W

2.3 Receiving Waters

The receiving waters for storm water discharged from this facility are a segment of Polecat Branch designated as TN06010201 983-1000. Polecat Branch is located in the Upper Tennessee River watershed. A 1.85 mile segment of Polecat Branch in Blount County is listed on the 2012 303(d) List due to “*Alteration in stream-side or littoral vegetative cover and Loss of biological integrity due to siltation*”. The TMDL priority for both causes is listed as “NA”. This stream is a “*Category 4a: Impaired but EPA has approved siltation and habitat alteration TMDLs that address the known pollutants.*”

Polecat Branch is located approximately 0.6 miles to the northeast of the site. Polecat Branch flows into the Little River, which in turn flows into the Tennessee River.

2.4 Discharges to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

Storm water from this facility discharges to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) managed by the Blount County Stormwater Program.

2.5 Summary of Existing Sampling Data

The site is being developed in 2016, therefore no historical storm water analytical data is available for this site.

2.6 Previous Spills or Leaks

This site is being developed and operated during 2016 and the site has not been used for industrial activities for the previous three (3) years. There have been no reportable spills at this site during the previous three (3) years.

Part 3 – Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The industrial activities and associated materials listed in the following sections are currently potentially exposed to storm water at this site. This plant is being installed in 2016 and the site has not been used for industrial activities in the previous three years.

3.1 Material Handling

Tables 3.1 – 3.4 list material handling activities that potentially expose pollutants to storm water. These activities include storage, loading/unloading, transportation or conveyance, and disposal of industrial materials. These materials include raw materials, intermediate products, final products, by-products, and waste products that are potentially exposed to storm water.

3.1.1 Material Storage

Table 3.1 – Material Storage

Material	Location/Storage Method	Total Storage Capacity	Pollutant of Concern
Diesel fuel	Generator fuel storage tank	1,000 gal	Diesel fuel
Water Reducing Additive	3,000-gallon plastic storage tanks (2)	6,000 gal total	Chemical additive
Air Entrainment Additive	1,500-gallon plastic storage tank	1,500 gal	Chemical additive
Concrete Curing Agent	375-gallon plastic totes (10)	3,750 gal	Concrete curing agent
Cement	Closed storage trailers (3) and silo	500 tons	Sediment
Fly ash	Closed storage trailer (1) and silo	175 tons	Sediment
Aggregate	Open stock pile	15,000 tons	Sediment
Sand	Open stock pile	10,000 tons	Sediment

3.1.2 Loading/Unloading

Table 3.2 – Loading/Unloading

Material	Location	Activity	Pollutant of Concern
Diesel fuel	Generator fuel storage tank unloading area	Fuel delivery	Diesel fuel
Cement	Cement unloading areas	Delivery of cement	Cement
Fly Ash	Fly ash unloading area	Delivery of fly ash	Fly ash
Water Reducing Additive	Chemical unloading area	Delivery of chemical additive	Chemical additive
Air Entrainment Additive	Chemical unloading area	Delivery of chemical additive	Chemical additive
Concrete Curing Compound	Tote storage area	Delivery of curing agent & loading for delivery to the paving site	Curing agent
Aggregate	Stoke pile	Delivery of aggregate	Sediment
Sand	Stock pile	Delivery of sand	Sediment

3.1.3 Material Transportation or Conveyance

Table 3.3 – Material Transportation or Conveyance

Material	Location	Method of Transport	Pollutant of Concern
Sand & aggregate	Stockpiles to feed hoppers	Front end loaders	Sediment
Sand & aggregate	Feed hoppers to batch plant	Conveyors	Sediment
Cement	Cement storage trailers to silo and silo to batch plant	Pneumatic system pipes	Sediment
Fly ash	Fly ash storage trailers to silo and silo to batch plant	Pneumatic system pipes	Sediment
Water Reducing Additive	Storage tank to batch plant	Transfer hoses	Chemical additive
Air Entrainment Additive	Storage tank to batch plant	Transfer hoses	Chemical additive

3.1.4 Disposal

Table 3.4 – Disposal

Material	Location	Disposal Method	Pollutant of Concern
Trash	Dumpster	Removed by contracted vendor as needed	Floatable debris

3.2 Industrial Activities

Table 3.5 below lists the industrial activities performed at this facility that potentially expose pollutants to storm water. These activities include industrial production, processes, and equipment potentially exposed to storm water.

Table 3.5 – Industrial Activities

Activity	Location	Description	Pollutant of Concern
Concrete mixing	Batch plant	Blending concrete components	Fine particulate matter, cement, and fly ash
Fueling material handling equipment	Stockpile storage area	Fuel service truck dispensing fuel to material handling equipment	Diesel fuel
Concrete truck washout	Concrete truck washout area	Washing residual concrete out of truck beds	Fine particulate matter, cement, and oil residue from truck body
Truck traffic on unpaved haul roads	Plant site	Raw material delivery trucks and dump trucks hauling concrete to paving site	Fine particulate matter as dust
Unloading and transfer of sand and aggregate with material handling equipment	Sand and aggregate stockpiles and conveyor hoppers	Delivery trucks dumping sand and aggregate and material handling equipment transferring sand and aggregate to conveyor hoppers	Fine particulate matter as dust

Part 4 – Measures and Controls

4.1 Preventive Maintenance

McCarthy has established a program of planned maintenance actions aimed at the prevention of breakdowns and failures that could result in contamination of storm water runoff. The program consists of monthly inspections and continuous corrective actions taken to minimize the possibility of the failure of storm water control measures, industrial equipment, and structural BMPs. The results of the inspections and documentation of corrective actions taken are recorded on the *Monthly Inspection Reports*. A blank copy of the inspection report is located in Appendix F. Completed report checklists are also retained in Appendix F of this SWPPP. Control measures and operational equipment requiring inspection and maintenance are included in the following list.

Operational Equipment:

- Cement and fly ash storage trailers (4) and silo;
- Diesel fuel storage tank in the generator trailer;
- Additive storage tanks and totes;
- Aggregate and sand conveyors and hoppers;
- Pneumatic transfer system; and
- Concrete batch plant.

Control Measures:

- Process wastewater recycling system;
- Storm water diversionary berm;
- Silt fence.

4.2 Good Housekeeping

It is the responsibility of all McCarthy personnel to prevent or minimize leaks and spills of cement, flyash, concrete additives, or diesel fuel. Cement and flyash are stored in closed trailers or silos and transferred pneumatically in sealed pipes. In the event of a spill or leak from these systems, the spilled and leaked material is to be cleaned up in a timely manner. **Prior to predicted rainfall and at least once per week all areas where spilled or leaked materials may accumulate are checked and any accumulated material is cleaned up.** All materials cleaned up are to be disposed of in a manner that will prevent further exposure to storm water.

All trash and debris is promptly cleaned up and disposed of in appropriate containers. When disposing of waste into a trash container, spilled materials are promptly cleaned up. Hazardous materials and liquids are not placed in any trash container.

4.3 Personnel Training

At least **once per year**, the Project Manager or designee will conduct storm water pollution prevention training for McCarthy personnel responsible for the implementation of this SWPPP. McCarthy personnel participating in industrial activities with the potential to pollute storm water will also receive this training. This training is also included as part of the **orientation training at the beginning of a new project and**

for new employees. The purpose of this training is to familiarize personnel and management with the goals and procedures outlined in the SWPPP. Training topics include:

- General goals of this SWPPP;
- Good housekeeping practices;
- Preventive Maintenance Program;
- Spill prevention and response procedures;
- Truck washout procedures;
- Equipment washdown;
- Material management practices; and
- Other pertinent topics pertaining to storm water management.

Documentation of all training sessions is recorded on the *Personnel Training Records* form in Appendix D and retained in Appendix D of this SWPPP.

4.4 Erosion and Sediment Control

Erosion and the resulting sedimentation are natural processes in which soil and rock material are loosened, removed, and suspended in surface runoff. The sediment is deposited in streams and in bodies of water where the velocity of flow decreases. Human activities such as clearing vegetation and increasing impervious surface area can accelerate the erosion process, thereby creating potential sources of pollution.

All ground surfaces within this site will be stabilized with aggregate and vegetation. The site is located within the perimeter of the 140-acre airport renovation project covered under NPDES Construction Permit No. TNR134734. The perimeter control measures put in place under that permit provide additional erosion and sediment control for the concrete batch plant site.

4.5 Spill Prevention Measures

Spills and leaks of oils and other materials are significant sources of industrial storm water pollution; therefore the prevention of spills and leaks as well as the cleanup of any spilled or leaked materials are given the highest priority by McCarthy's management.

4.5.1 Potential Spills or Leaks

Table 4.1 below lists locations where potential spills or leaks could occur. This facility will be developed and operated during 2016, therefore there have been no spills or leaks at this site over the previous three (3) years. However, in the event of a spill or leak in the future, a detailed description of the release will be recorded on the List of Significant Spills and Leaks, located in Appendix E.

Table 4.1 – POTENTIAL Sources of Spills or Leaks

Location	Potential Pollutant	Parameter	Outfall
Generator fuel storage tank	Diesel fuel	Oil & grease	No. 1
Cement storage trailers and silo	Cement	TSS & pH	No. 1
Fly ash storage trailers and silo	Fly ash	TSS & pH	No.1
Chemical additive tanks and totes	Chemical additives	Possible aquatic toxicity	No.1

4.5.2 Spill Prevention Measures

Diesel fuel

The following is a summary of the spill or leak prevention measures that have been implemented at the generator diesel fuel storage tank and loading/unloading area:

- Fuel storage tank is located inside of the generator trailer away from traffic areas;
- Employees are trained in fuel transfer procedures;
- All fuel transfers are supervised by a McCarthy employee as well as the delivery driver; and
- The tank and loading/unloading area are **visually observed daily** and **documented inspections are performed monthly** by personnel trained to observe and report evidence of leaks or spills and/or problems that could cause a leak or spill. If the inspections identify needed repairs, it is reported immediately and the necessary repairs are made before the next storm event, if possible or in any case as expeditiously as practicable.

Maintenance Activities

Maintenance is performed on equipment and vehicles in areas that are exposed to storm water. Drip pans and absorbent materials are used to contain any fluids lost during maintenance activities. Drip pans are emptied into appropriate containers immediately after completion of maintenance. When the maintenance is complete, the ground surface in the immediate area where the maintenance was performed is inspected, and any residue or staining is removed immediately. Dry cleanup methods are used to recover spilled maintenance oils or fluids.

Raw Materials

The following is a summary of the spill and leak prevention measures that have been put in place to prevent the exposure of spilled or leaked raw material that is loaded, unloaded, or stored at this facility:

- All containers are clearly labeled, identifying the contents;
- All storage containers are located in areas away from traffic areas; and
- These material loading/unloading areas, storage areas and containers are **observed daily and documented inspections are conducted monthly** to assess the condition of the containers and evidence of spills or leaks. If damaged or deteriorating containers are observed they are removed

or repaired as soon as is practicable. If spills or leaks are observed they are cleaned up immediately and the source of the leak or spill is repaired as expeditiously as possible.

4.6 Spill Response Procedures

4.6.1 In the Event of a Spill of Fuel or Chemical Additive

- **In case of fire or extreme hazard** the person discovering the release must call 911 immediately;
- If conditions are hazardous, employees must be directed away from the release,
- If it is safe to do so, stop the flow at the source;
- Call the Project Manager as soon as possible;
- **Contain** the discharge as close to the release point as possible using **spill response materials**; and
- **Call an emergency response contractor** if the release cannot be contained or recovered by the company employees (contact information in Table 4.2 below).

Table 4.2 – Emergency Contact Information

Emergency Contractor	Contact Phone Numbers
SWS Environmental Services Knoxville, TN	Office: (865) 392-1050 24-hour: (877) 742-4215

4.6.2 After a Spill of Fuel or Chemical Additive

- Place recovered material and used absorbent materials in drums with sealable lids;
- When drums are full, seal each drum and label it, identifying the contents;
- Dispose of the drums containing the recovered materials according to all Federal, State, and local regulation;
- Thoroughly clean all equipment used in the cleanup operation before returning it to the spill response equipment storage locations; and
- Order and restock all disposable supplies used during the clean-up as soon as possible.

4.6.3 Reporting a Spill of Fuel or Chemical Additive

A discharge of material at or above the reportable quantity for the material released **that leaves the site must be reported** to the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency and the National Response Center. The contact information for these agencies is listed in Table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3 – Emergency Contact Information

Agency or Contractor	Contact Phone Numbers
Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	(800) 322-8363
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802

4.7 Record Keeping

All reports and documentation required by this SWPPP or the General Permit shall be included in this SWPPP in the appropriate appendix. Table 4.4 includes a retention schedule for all documentation and reporting.

Table 4.4 - Retention Schedule

Record	Period to be Retained	Location of Retained Record
SWPPP	At least three (3) years from date of document	Site Office
Notice of Intent (NOI) & Certificate of Coverage	At least three (3) years from date of document	Appendix B
SWPPP Review and Revision Log	At least three (3) years from date of document	Appendix C
Personnel Training Records	At least three (3) years from date of document	Appendix D
List of Significant Spills and Leaks	At least three (3) years from date of document	Appendix E
Monthly Inspection Reports	At least three (3) years from date of document	Appendix F
Annual Comprehensive Site Evaluation & Summary Report	At least three (3) years from date of document	Appendix G
Process Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	At least three (3) years from date of document	Appendix H
Annual Stormwater Monitoring Report & Storm Water Monitoring Record	At least three (3) years from date of document	Appendix I
Non-Storm Water Evaluation and Certification	At least three (3) years from date of document	Appendix J

4.8 Material Storage BMPs

4.8.1 Diesel Fuel

One 1,000 gallon fuel storage tank is located in the diesel-powered generator trailer that provides power to the plant. The tank is observed daily and documented inspections are conducted monthly by personnel trained to observe and report evidence of leaks or spills and/or problems that could cause a leak or spill. If a leak or spill is observed, it will immediately be contained using a drip pan, absorbent materials, or by constructing a berm around the released material. The problem will be reported to the Project Manager and the cause of the leak or spill will be determined. Corrective action will be taken immediately. The released fuel will be cleaned up and disposed of according to all Federal, State, and local regulations. Documented inspections of this tank are conducted monthly.

In the event of a spill or leak from the fuel storage tank, heavy equipment, equipment operators, and materials are available to construct containment and/or diversionary berms immediately to minimize the potential for contamination of storm water.

Additional measures to control pollutants in the event of a spill are aggregate-stabilized surfaces, a preventive maintenance program, and employee training.

4.8.2 Cement and Fly Ash Storage Trailers and Silo

Cement is stored in three 150-ton storage trailers and in one 50-ton storage silo compartment mounted on the plant. Fly Ash is stored in one 150-ton storage trailer and one 25-ton silo compartment. Cement and fly ash are transferred from delivery tank trucks to the storage trailers and from the storage trailers to the storage silo through a closed pneumatic system that vents through a bag house. In the event of a spill or leak of cement or fly ash, only dry cleanup methods will be used to recover spilled material. All employees are trained in appropriate spill prevention and cleanup procedures.

All storage trailers and the storage silo are inspected monthly by personnel trained to observe and report evidence of leaks or spills and/or problems that could cause a leak or spill. If a leak or spill is observed, it will immediately be contained using drums or other appropriate containers. The problem will be reported to the Project Manager, the cause of the leak or spill will be corrected immediately, and the spilled material will be cleaned up.

Additional measures to control pollutants in the event of a spill are aggregate-stabilized surfaces, a preventive maintenance program, and employee training.

4.8.3 Admixtures and Concrete Curing Compound

Admixtures are stored in two 3,000-gallon storage tanks and one 1,500-gallon storage tank located on a concrete foundation adjacent to the plant. The tanks are located away from traffic areas. Spill response materials and equipment are available on site and personnel are properly trained in emergency response procedures. The tanks are observed daily and documented inspections are conducted monthly by personnel trained to observe and report evidence of leaks or spills and/or problems that could cause a leak or spill. If a leak or spill is observed, it will immediately be contained using a drip pan or absorbent materials, or by constructing a berm around the released material. The problem will be reported to the Project Manager and the cause of the leak or spill will be determined. Corrective action will be taken

immediately. The released admixtures will be cleaned up and disposed of according to all Federal, State, and local regulations.

Concrete curing compound is stored on site in 275-gallon plastic totes. The plastic tote containers are protected by heavy wire cages and are stored in a designated storage area located away from traffic areas. Spill response materials and equipment are available on site and personnel are properly trained in emergency response procedures. If a leak or spill is observed, it will immediately be contained using a drip pan or absorbent materials, or by constructing a berm around the released material. The problem will be reported to the Project Manager and the cause of the leak or spill will be determined. Corrective action will be taken immediately. The released curing compound will be cleaned up and disposed of according to all Federal, State, and local regulations.

In the event of a spill or leak from any of the admixture storage tanks or concrete curing compound totes, heavy equipment, equipment operators, and materials are available to construct containment berms and diversionary structures immediately to minimize the potential of contamination of storm water.

Additional measures to control pollutants in the event of a spill are aggregate-stabilized surfaces, scheduled inspections, and employee training.

4.9 Loading/Unloading BMPs

4.9.1 Loading/Unloading Diesel Fuel and Oil

Diesel fuel is unloaded at the unloading area adjacent to the generator trailer. Personnel are trained in the proper operation of transfer equipment. Drip pans are used to contain any drips or spills during the transfer process. Spill response materials and equipment are available on site and personnel are properly trained in emergency response procedures.

A fuel service truck dispenses fuel to the material handling equipment at various locations at the facility. When the transfer is complete, the ground surface in the immediate area is inspected, and any leaks or spills are cleaned up immediately. Only dry cleanup methods are used to recover spilled fuel. Personnel are trained in the proper operation of transfer equipment. Drip pans are used to contain any drips or spills during the transfer process. Spill response materials and equipment are available on site and personnel are properly trained in emergency response procedures.

All fuel unloading and transfer areas are observed daily and documented inspections are conducted monthly by personnel trained to observe and report evidence of leaks or spills and problems that could cause a leak or spill. If a leak or spill occurs during the transfer of fuel or oil, it will immediately be contained using a drip pan, absorbent materials, or by constructing a berm around the released material. The problem will be reported to the Project Manager or Superintendent. The cause of the leak or spill is corrected immediately and the spilled material is cleaned up.

In the event of a spill or leak during the transfer of fuel or oil, heavy equipment, equipment operators, and materials are available to immediately construct containment and/or diversionary berms to minimize the potential of contamination of storm water.

Additional measures to control pollutants in the event of a spill are aggregate-stabilized surfaces, a preventive maintenance program, scheduled inspections, and employee training.

4.9.2 Unloading and Transfer of Cement and Flyash

Cement and flyash are unloaded in the unloading areas adjacent to each storage trailer and the silo. Cement and fly ash are transferred from delivery tank trucks to the storage trailers and the silo, and from the storage trailers to the silo through a closed pneumatic system that vents through a bag house. In the event of a leak or spill during the material transfer process, only **dry cleanup methods** are used. Shovels, equipment, and drums or other appropriate containers are available at all times. All employees working in the area are trained in spill prevention and proper cleanup procedures.

These unloading and transfer areas are observed daily and documented inspections are conducted monthly by personnel trained to observe and report evidence of leaks or spills and problems that could cause a leak or spill. If a leak or spill is observed, it will immediately be contained using drums or other appropriate containers. The problem will be reported to the Project Manager. The cause of the leak or spill is corrected immediately and the spilled material is cleaned up.

Additional measures to control pollutants in the event of a spill are aggregate-stabilized surfaces, a preventive maintenance program, scheduled inspections, and employee training.

4.9.3 Loading/Unloading Admixtures

Admixtures are transferred from delivery tank trucks to plastic storage tanks at the unloading area adjacent to the storage tanks and from the tanks to the concrete mixing drum. Personnel are trained in the proper operation of transfer equipment. Drip pans are used to contain any drips or spills during the transfer process. Spill response materials and equipment are available on site and personnel are properly trained in emergency response procedures.

The concrete curing compound is delivered in 275-gallon plastic totes. The plastic totes are protected by wire cages surrounding the plastic container and are stored in a designated area away from traffic areas. When the totes are being loaded or unloaded, care is taken to protect the tote and prevent any spills or leaks. Personnel are trained in the proper operation of transfer and dispersing equipment used to transfer and apply the compound. Drip pans are used to contain any drips or spills during the transfer process. Spill response materials and equipment are available on site and personnel are properly trained in emergency response procedures.

These unloading areas are observed daily and documented inspections are conducted monthly by personnel trained to observe and report evidence of leaks or spills and problems that could cause a leak or spill. If a leak or spill is observed, it will immediately be contained using a drip pan, absorbent materials, or by constructing a berm around the released material. The problem will be reported to the Project Manager. The cause of the leak or spill is corrected immediately, and the spilled material is cleaned up. Additional measures to control pollutants in the event of a spill are aggregate-stabilized surfaces, a preventive maintenance program, scheduled inspections, and employee training.

4.10 Truck Bed Washout BMPs

Dump trucks are used to transport the concrete to the paving site. The beds of the dump trucks are periodically washed out during the day at the designated truck bed washout area. No cleaning compounds or chemicals are added to the water. Water used in the washout process is contained within a series of three settling pits. Water from the last settling pit is recycled to the washout system or used for dust suppression. This system as a whole is referred to as the Process Wastewater Recycling System. Refer

to Section 5.2 below and Figure 2, Site Plan, located in Appendix A for additional details about this system.

Accumulated sediment is removed from the pits regularly to maintain the volume available to retain the process water. Under normal conditions, process wastewater does not discharge from the settling pits. However, in the event there is a discharge, a sample of the discharge water will be collected for analysis, as detailed in Part 7.1 of this SWPPP.

4.11 Dust Generation

Dust generation by vehicles is minimized by wetting travel routes and stockpile areas as necessary.

Part 5 – Runoff Management

McCarthy Improvement has established reasonable and appropriate measures at the McGhee Tyson Airport Batch Plant facility to control storm water and process water runoff from the site.

5.1 Storm Water Control Measures

The entirety of this facility, including all associated industrial activities, is located in Drainage Area No. 1 (see Figure 2, Site Plan, located in Appendix A of this SWPPP). Surface flow within this drainage area accumulates centrally and flows to the north where it exits the batch plant site at Storm Water Outfall No. 1. Two control measures have been employed to ensure that storm water runoff passes through and is controlled at this single outfall:

1. An earthen diversionary berm along the site's northwest perimeter that directs surface flow in a southwesterly direction toward Outfall No. 1;
2. A row of silt fence approximately 250 feet long, immediately adjacent and parallel to the earthen berm and downgradient of the site. Storm Water Outfall No. 1 is located immediately downgradient of the silt fence at this lowest topographic point on the site.

5.2 Process Water Control Measures

A Process Wastewater Recycling System has been installed at this site to capture truck bed washout water generated during the cleaning of concrete transport/dump trucks. This system is designed to capture and clarify wash water by allowing the water to pass sequentially through a series of three pits, each approximately 20 feet long by 8 feet wide by 8 feet deep. Pits 1 and 2 are connected by a riprap-lined channel approximately 5 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 1.5 feet deep. Pits 2 and 3 are connected in a similar manner. As wash-water passes from Pit 1 to Pit 2 and then into Pit 3, particulates and solids are removed from the waste stream and settle either in the bottom of each pit or are trapped in the riprap-lined channels between pits. Accumulated wash water in Pit 3 at the end of the process stream is pumped from the pit and is reused either back in the wash cycle or for on-site dust suppression.

Under normal operating conditions there is no discharge from the Process Wastewater Recycling System. Should the system accidentally be run to overcapacity, a wastewater outfall adjacent to Pit 3 will allow a discharge from the system. Prior to reaching this outfall, the overcapacity wastewater must pass through an additional riprap-lined channel. Prior to leaving the plant site, the wastewater would travel approximately 160 feet overland and pass through the northwest-perimeter silt fence before reaching Outfall No. 1.

Part 6 – Non-Storm Water

Storm water discharge points or outfalls from the site must be evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. Non-storm water discharges are any discharge that is not composed entirely of rainfall runoff: discharges such as process waste water, sewage, potable water, and other wastewaters. After an evaluation is conducted to determine that the facilities' storm water outfall is free of non-storm water discharges, this fact must be certified. The Non-Storm Water Evaluation and Certification form located in Appendix J must be completed, signed, and retained in Appendix J.

6.1 Non-Storm Water Evaluation Procedure

An evaluation of non-storm water discharges at this facility will be performed as a part of the implementation of this SWPPP. The preferred test method for the identification of non-storm water discharge is a visual inspection. This method requires the inspection of all outfalls while the facility is operating during a period of dry weather (when there has been no rain for at least the previous three days). The presence of a dry-weather discharge indicates a potential non-storm water discharge and the source of the discharge must be determined. One challenge in identifying non-storm water discharges is that a discharge may not take place on the date of the inspection. To avoid missing a potentially out-of-compliance discharge, it is suggested that inspections be performed while potential sources are active, even if this requires inspections on more than one date.

Part 7 – Discharge Monitoring and Effluent Limits

Discharge monitoring for both process wastewater and storm water are required for this site. Monitoring procedures, reporting requirements, and effluent and benchmark limitations are described in the following sections.

7.1 Process Wastewater Discharge Monitoring

Effluent limitations for the process wastewater discharged from the site are listed in Table 7.1. There shall be no distinctly visible floating scum, oil, or other matter contained on or in the wastewater discharge. Wastewater discharges shall not contain pollutants in concentrations sufficient to be hazardous or otherwise detrimental to humans, livestock, wildlife, plant life, or fish and aquatic life in the receiving stream. Wastewater discharges must not cause an objectionable color contrast in the receiving stream. **Exceeding effluent limits is a violation of this Permit.**

Sludge removed from the truck bed wash water settling pits must be disposed of in a manner which prevents its entrance into or pollution of any surface or subsurface waters. Additionally, the disposal of this sludge must comply with the Tennessee Solid Waste disposal Act and the Tennessee Hazardous Waste Management Act.

Table 7.1 – Process Wastewater Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Limitation	Units	Sample Type	Frequency
Flow Rate	Reporting only	MGD	Instantaneous	Monthly
Iron, total (as Fe)	5.0	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50.0	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
pH	6.5 to 9.0	SU	Grab	Quarterly

7.1.1 Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring the waste water discharge from the site must be conducted quarterly; once in each of the following periods: January to March, April to June, July to September, and October to December. Process waste water samples shall be collected at the designated outfall as shown on Figure 2, found in Appendix A of this SWPPP. Samples for monitoring process waste water should be collected during dry weather. **Monitoring is required only during monitoring periods in which a discharge occurs.**

7.1.2 Reporting Process Waste Water Monitoring Results

Quarterly monitoring results must be reported using the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) located in Appendix H of this SWPPP. An interactive pdf form is located on the CD provided with this SWPPP. **The DMR shall be submitted no later than the 15th day of month following the end of the reporting quarter.** The DMR submitted must be signed by the Project Manager.

If no discharge of process wastewater occurred during the reporting quarter, the DMR must be submitted with the “No Discharge” box at the top of the form checked.

If additional monitoring beyond that required by the Permit is conducted, the results shall be included in the quarterly DMR submitted.

All DMRs shall be submitted to the following address:

Tennessee Division of Water Resources
Enforcement and Compliance Section
Attention: RMCP Compliance Review
6th floor L & C Annex
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243

7.2 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring

Benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; they are intended to be used by the permittee to determine the effectiveness of the site control measures in minimizing the pollutants in the storm water discharged from the site. Therefore, exceeding a benchmark concentration is not a permit violation. However, storm water discharge monitoring results must be reported as detailed in 7.2.2 of this SWPPP. Benchmark values for this facility are listed in Table 7.2:

Table 7.2 Benchmark Concentrations for Storm Water Discharge

Parameter	Benchmark Concentration	Sample Type	Frequency to be Monitored	Outfall(s) to be Monitored
Total Suspended Solids	150 mg/l	Grab	Annually	1
pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Grab	Annually	1
Iron, total (as Fe)	5 mg/L	Grab	Annually	1

7.2.1 Storm Water Monitoring Procedures

A storm water monitoring sample shall be collected from the outfall identified on Figure 2 in Appendix A of this SWPPP. **Samples shall be collected and analyzed once per calendar year.**

All storm water monitoring samples must be collected from a representative storm event producing greater than 0.1 inches of rainfall that results in a discharge from the facility outfall(s), and which occurs at least 72 hours *after* the previous measurable storm event.

Details of the rainfall event and the sample collection must be recorded on the Storm Water Monitoring Record form located in Appendix I. The completed form is retained in Appendix I along with the analytical results.

Grab samples of the discharge must be collected during the first **30 to 60 minutes of discharge** from a measurable storm event. If it is not practical to collect a sample during the first 30 to 60 minutes of discharge due to severity of the weather or the availability of monitoring personnel, the actual time the sample was collected shall be reported on the Annual Storm Water Monitoring Report.

7.2.2 Analysis of Storm Water Monitoring Results

The storm water monitoring results must be analyzed to determine if benchmark values have been exceeded. **If the analytical results for any parameter exceed a benchmark value or are not within the benchmark range, the TDEC Field Office located in Knoxville must be notified in writing within 30 days of the date the results were received.** This notification should include the likely cause of the exceedance. The TDEC Knoxville Field Office contact information is:

TDEC
Division of Water Resources
3711 Middlebrook Pike
Bartlett, TN 37921

Phone: (423) 594-6035

For non-compliant storm water monitoring results, in addition to the written notification to TDEC, within 60 days of receiving the monitoring results the permittee must:

- Review the SWPPP to determine if the addition of or modification to control measures will assist in reducing the specific parameter that exceeded the benchmark value;
- Submit a brief summary of the proposed SWPPP modifications, including an implementation timetable.

7.2.3 Reporting Storm Water Monitoring Results

Storm water monitoring results shall be submitted to TDEC annually by January 15th for the previous calendar year. Two (2) copies of the Annual Storm Water Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the TDEC address below:

Tennessee Division of Water Resources
Enforcement and Compliance Section
Attention: RMCP Compliance Review
6th floor L & C Annex
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243

If additional monitoring beyond that required by the Permit is conducted, the results shall be included in the Annual Storm Water Monitoring Report submitted.

Part 8 - Inspections

Regularly-scheduled inspections of potential sources of pollutants and pollution control measures are required by the Permit. These inspections help to uncover conditions that may cause a breakdown or failure that could result in a discharge of pollutants into the storm water runoff from this facility.

Table 8.1 lists the inspections required by the Permit and this SWPPP. The inspections are detailed in the following sections of this SWPPP.

All inspections and evaluations are to take place while the batch plant is in operation.

Table 8.1 – Inspection, Evaluations, and Reports

Event	Frequency	Location of Blank Checklist	Location of Retained Completed Checklist or Report
Monthly Inspection	Monthly	Appendix F	Appendix F
Annual Site Evaluation	Annual	Appendix G	Appendix G

8.1 Monthly Inspection

The *Monthly Inspection Report* form located in Appendix F is used for monthly inspections. The monthly inspections cover the following key elements:

- Storage trailers and silo;
- Tanks and totes;
- Loading/unloading areas;
- Truck bed washout pad and water recycling system;
- Storm water outfall; and
- Trash containers.

McCarthy's completed monthly inspection checklists are signed by the inspector and reviewed by the Project Manager. These records are retained in Appendix F of this SWPPP.

8.2 Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

An Annual Site Inspection, covering all areas of the facility affected by the requirements of the Permit, must be conducted **once during each calendar year** of the Permit. Annual inspections begin the first year in which the plant operates. The annual inspection should be performed during the fourth quarter of the reporting year.

8.2.1 Procedures

Annual Site Inspections are conducted by the Project Manager or designee.

The annual inspection includes a visual inspection of all areas contributing to the storm water discharge associated with industrial materials or activities for evidence of or the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water runoff from the site. In addition to the monthly inspection items listed above, the areas to be inspected during the Annual Site Evaluation include, but are not limited to:

- Material handling areas;
- Storage tanks;
- Spill response materials and equipment;
- Storage trailers, hoppers, and silos;
- Bag houses; and
- Truck bed washout area and rinse water recycling system.

Measures to reduce pollutants entering the storm water runoff from the site shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures such as wash water recycling pits identified in the Plan shall be inspected to ensure that they are operating properly.

A visual inspection of equipment used to implement the Plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be performed.

The results of all monitoring and analytical data collected during the reporting year are reviewed and used in planning and conducting the annual inspection.

Based on the evaluation, deficiencies observed in the control measures implemented must be addressed and the deficiencies corrected, and the SWPPP modified to reflect the corrections within 12 weeks of the evaluation.

The Annual Site Evaluation may take the place of one Monthly Inspection.

The Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation is documented using the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Form located in Appendix G. Completed reports are also retained in Appendix G.

8.2.2 Summary Report

A summary report of the scope and dates of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, and actions taken including modifications to the SWPPP shall be written and retained with this SWPPP for three years after the date of the report.

The report should include a description of any incidents of non-compliance observed. If no incidents of non-compliance are identified, the report shall state that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and the Permit. The report shall be signed by the Project Manager.

The Summary Report shall be retained in Appendix G of this SWPPP.

Part 9 - Standard Permit Conditions

9.1 Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of the Permit. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and/or the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act (TWQCA) and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application.

9.2 Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions

Pursuant to T.C.A 69-3-115 of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977, as amended:

(a) any person who violates an effluent standard or limitation or a water quality standard established under this Section (T.C.A 69-3-101, et. seq.); violates the terms or conditions of this permit; fails to complete a filing requirement; fails to allow or perform an entry, inspection, monitoring or reporting requirement; violates a final determination or order of the board, panel or commissioner; or violates any other provision of this Section or any rule or regulation promulgated by the board, is subject to a civil penalty of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day for each day during which the act or omission continues or occurs;

(b) any person unlawfully polluting the waters of the state or violating or failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this Section (T.C.A 69-3-101, et. seq.) commits a Class C misdemeanor. Each day upon which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense;

(c) any person who willfully and knowingly falsifies any records, information, plans, specifications, or other data required by the board or the commissioner, or who willfully and knowingly pollutes the waters of the state, or willfully fails, neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this Section (T.C.A 69-3-101, et. seq.) commits a Class E felony and shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or incarceration, or both.

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the discharger from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Notwithstanding this permit, the discharger shall remain liable for any damages sustained by the State of Tennessee, including but not limited to fish kills and losses of aquatic life and/or wildlife, as a result of the discharge of treated wastewater to any surface or subsurface waters. Additionally, notwithstanding this permit, it shall be the responsibility of the discharger to conduct its wastewater treatment and/or discharge activities in a manner such that public or private nuisances or health hazards will not be created. Furthermore, nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the State of Tennessee from any legal action or relieve the discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

9.3 Signatory Requirements

All Notices of Intent (NOI), requests for termination of permit coverage, discharge monitoring report (DMR) forms, certifications and/or any other information either submitted to the division, or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed and dated.

9.3.1 Signatory Requirements for a Notice of Intent (NOI)

Notice of Intent (NOI) shall be signed as follows:

1. For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Subsection, a responsible corporate officer means:

a. a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or

b. the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

NOTE: The division does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers. The division will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the director to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions rather than to specific individuals.

9.3.2 Changes to Authorization

If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Subpart 8.4 must be submitted to the director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

9.3.3. Certification

Any person signing a document under Subpart 8.4 above shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly 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 knowing violations. As specified in Tennessee Code Annotated Section 39-16-702(a)(4), this declaration is made under penalty of perjury.

9.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activities Not a Defense

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to the waters of Tennessee resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge. It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

9.5 Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the TDEC, within a specified time, any requested information which the division may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the Permit or to determine compliance with the Permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the commissioner upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related equipment) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

9.7 Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow any authorized representatives of the TDEC, the State, or the Federal EPA, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- Enter the premises of the permitted facility;
- Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the Permit;
- Inspect at reasonable times any facility or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment); and
- Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameter at any location.

9.8 Transfer of Ownership or Termination of Coverage

The permittee is required to notify the Division in the event the permitted facility is sold or closed. Details of the required notification are described in Part 10.1 of the Permit (see SWPPP Appendix B).