APPENDIX H

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

MILL SEAT LANDFILL

FACILITY ID NO. 8-2648-00014

RIGA, NEW YORK

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED

WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Prepared for:

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303 Brew Road
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AUGUST 2007
REVISED APRIL 2011

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PREFACE

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Mill Seat Landfill was originally completed in August of 2007. In 2011, the NYSDEC requested that the SWPPP be provided as part of their review for a permit modification for a soil borrow area proposed to be constructed south of the operating landfill. This version of the SWPPP is being submitted with the FSEIS while the NYSDEC conducts further review pursuant to the Part 360 permit application. It is anticipated that the SWPPP may be modified based on the existing, and any future, NYSDEC permit review processes.

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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

_____ _____

Name Date

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) provides coverage under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-0-06-002) at the Mill Seat solid waste disposal facility, in the Town of Riga, Monroe County, New York. Monroe County ("the County") is the owner and 6NYCRR Part 360 permittee of the Mill Seat Landfill. The Mill Seat Landfill is operated by Waste Management of New York, LLC (WMNY), under a lease agreement with Monroe County.

The currently permitted landfill and associated operations will be referred to in this document as the "Mill Seat Facility" or the "facility" and the land on which the currently permitted Mill Seat Landfill is located will be referred to as the "landfill site" or the "site". The landfill's Solid Waste Management Facility (SWMF) Permit I.D. number is 8-2648-00014. The location of the facility is shown on Figure 1 and a site plan is shown on Figure 2. The facility property leased to WMNY is approximately 385 acres in size.

A copy of General Permit GP-0-06-002 is provided in Appendix A. The copy of the Notice of Intent and Termination (NOIT) is included in Appendix B.

This plan was prepared based on discussions with site personnel, and existing site information and reports. The plan contained herein will serve as the current SWPPP for industrial operations and will be modified as site conditions or regulations require.

GP-0-06-002 contains both general requirements applying to all types of industrial activity and sector-specific requirements pertaining to specific types of operations, based upon the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. WMNY operates the facility located at 303 Brew Road in Bergen, New York. Therefore, the requirements pertaining to Sector L and the general permit requirements are addressed in this SWPPP.

This plan has been developed for WMNY to conduct facility operations in a manner that is environmentally responsible and utilizes best management practices (BMPs) to maintain water quality. This SWPPP was prepared in accordance with recognized accepted standards applicable to the facility operations and good engineering practice.

This SWPPP is subject to modification and amendment if warranted due to a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance at the facility that may affect the potential for discharge of pollutants from the facility, or if it is determined by facility personnel or local, state, or federal officials that the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing or controlling pollutants as intended by GP-0-06-002.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this SWPPP is to identify potential sources of pollution in stormwater runoff at the site and to develop specific BMPs to be selected, installed, implemented and maintained at the facility. The purpose of BMPs is to minimize the presence of pollutants in stormwater discharges during operation of the facility and supporting operations.

The Multi-Sector General Permit (GP-0-06-002) prohibits authorized discharges to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards in waters of the State of New York, including but not limited to:

- Increases in turbidity that cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions.
- Suspended, colloidal, and settleable solids from sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages.
- Residue from oil or floating substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, nor visible oil film globules or grease.

If the above conditions cause or have the potential to cause a violation of an applicable water quality standard, the permittee is required to take corrective action and notify the NYSDEC of the action taken. Permit coverage is limited to the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activities as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i-ix and xi).

2.1 Related Plans

Other environmental management plans for the site contain relevant provisions and practices that are useful in preventing stormwater pollution. These plans are related to the purpose and objective of the SWPPP. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team Coordinator is responsible for being familiar with these documents and for implementing provisions that relate to the SWPPP. These management plans include;

- The Spill Prevention Control and Counter Measures Plan; and
- The Part 360 Operation and Maintenance Plan.

3. POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The pollution prevention team consists of a Team Coordinator, Secondary Coordinator, and members that are responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and revising this SWPPP.

The Team Coordinator is responsible for implementing the plan and assigning responsibilities for completion of inspection schedules, records, sampling, and employee training as well as coordinating responses to spill emergencies. In addition, the Team Coordinator will be responsible for keeping the plan current, as needed, based on changes in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to stormwater. Modifications may include, but are not limited to, the following items:

- relocation or alteration of material storage or handling areas;
- revision of BMPs;
- alteration of drainage patterns;
- addition of structural control measures; and
- documentation of significant leaks or spill events.

The Team Coordinator is the point of contact for facility personnel and regulatory officials who wish to discuss the plan or obtain information concerning stormwater management. The Team Coordinator is to be familiar with all phases of the facility operation so that potential sources of pollution are considered during implementation and periodic evaluations of the plan.

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4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General Site Information and Activities

The Mill Seat Facility is located at 303 Brew Road in Bergen, New York as illustrated on Figures 1 and 2. The facility is bordered by Johnson Road South to the east, Interstate I-490 to the west, Bovee Road to the south, and Chili-Riga Road (New York State Route 33) to the north. Operations at the facility include fleet fueling, storage of empty waste containers of various sizes, vehicle maintenance and repair, vehicle washing, landfill gas collection and control, and the operation and construction of a non-hazardous solid waste landfill.

The facility maintains a scale house and two buildings that house the company's maintenance facilities and administrative office.

The landfill site includes a Part 360 double composite liner system with leachate collection. The landfill leachate collection system is designed to collect and remove leachate generated by infiltration of storm and melt water through the daily, intermediate and final cover systems into the fill area and landfill gas condensate generated from the collection of landfill gas. The leachate and condensate are currently pumped into the Monroe County sewer system that runs adjacent to Brew Road (see Figure 2). The leachate and condensate can also be directed to the two leachate storage tanks to the west of the maintenance building if a problem develops with the sewer system. Liquids stored in the leachate storage tanks can be pumped into tanker trucks at the leachate loadout building and the leachate hauled to one of the Monroe County wastewater treatment plants.

The New York Transverse Mercator (NYTM) coordinates for this facility are:

Site NYTM Coordinates	
X (Easting)	261038
Y (Northing	4771395

4.2 Receiving Waters

Site stormwater drainage is divided into two main areas:

- landfill support facilities including the administration building and paved parking area, maintenance building and paved parking area, scale and scale house, fuel storage facilities and leachate storage tank area, power production plant; and
- the landfill and associated activities (see Figure 2).

Site stormwater drainage is presently controlled by use of an on-site stormwater collection system that consists of drainage ditches, stormwater collection basins, culverts, conveyance piping, and associated equipment.

- Stormwater from the face of the landfill and the soil borrow area is conveyed to two stormwater detention ponds (DP), DP-1 (Outfall 001) and DP-2 (Outfall 002) (see Figure 2).
- Drainage from the administration building, maintenance building, paved parking areas, a portion of the vehicle fueling area and leachate storage tank area drain to a small detention pond (Outfall 005) adjacent to the administration office. A portion of the drainage from the vehicle fueling area along with the drainage from the leachate loadout building drains to a small separated detention area (Outfall 006) the vehicle fueling area (see Figure 2).
- Drainage from the power plant and container storage area flows to a ditch along Brew Road (Outfall 006) and
- Stormwater collected in the west and east borrow areas discharges through Outfalls 007 and 008 respectively.

Stormwater from the outfalls described above discharge to NYSDEC regulated wetland RG-7 with the exception of Outfall 002 and 007 which discharge into NYSDEC regulated wetland RG-6 and Outfall 004 which discharges into Section 404 federal wetland (see Figure 2). Some minor amounts of stormwater from non-landfill areas sheet flow into RG-7 as well as two other NYSDEC regulated on-site wetlands RG-5 and RG-6 (see Figure 2). These four wetlands are within the same watershed that ultimately discharge to Hotel Creek which is located approximately one-half mile south of the landfill. Hotel Creek flows to the east to Black Creek which flows east to the Genesee River. The Genesee River flows north into Lake Ontario.

Black Creek and it's minor tributaries (i.e., Hotel Creek) are New York State 303(d) listed impaired waters because of phosphorous loading from agricultural and municipal activities. The NYSDEC is required to develop a Total Maximum Daily Limit (TMDL) to reduce the amount of phosphorous discharged into Black Creek and its minor tributaries. Sector L annual benchmark testing includes phosphorous which has a cutoff limit of 2 milligrams per liter of sample. To date phosphorous concentrations in stormwater discharges have not exceeded the benchmark cutoff limit.

Drainage from the three floor drains in the maintenance bay area, one floor drain in the truck wash facility, and the one trench drain in the storage room of the maintenance shop are directed to an oil/water separator and the effluent from the oil water separator is discharged to the Monroe County sewer system.

The west borrow area basin will be constructed first so Outfall 007 will become a monitoring point under this SWPPP. Outfall 008 will be added as a monitoring point when the east borrow area basin is completed.

See Figure 2 for the overland flow drainage paths within the facility.

4.3 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

There are no discharges from the site to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems.

4.4 Other SPDES Permitted Discharges

There are no other discharges covered by a separate SPDES permits.

4.5 Impervious Surface Estimate

The amount of impervious surface at the site, including pavement, and building roofs, computed as a percentage of the fenced site area (approximately 219.9 acres) is provided in the following table and shown on Figure 2.

Impervious Surface	Area (Acres)	% of Total Site Area
Paved Facility Entrance, Facility Yard/Parking Areas and Access Roads	6.2	2.8
Maintenance Building, Equipment Wash Building, Leachate Load Out Building, Power Production Plant and Office Building Roofs	0.7	0.3
Leachate Storage and Fuel Storage Tanks	0.72	0.3

5. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

This section of the SWPPP discusses potential pollutant sources that may contribute pollutants to stormwater. An inventory of activities the could be exposed to stormwater, potential associated pollutants and direction of stormwater flow is provided in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1
Inventory of Activities, Associated Pollutants, and Direction of Flow

Activity	Potential Pollutants	Direction of Flow
Equipment Fueling	Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	West towards Outfall 004 or east to Outfall 005.
Fuel Tanker Truck Unloading	Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	West towards Outfall 004 or east to Outfall 005.
Equipment Washing	Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil BOD COD TDS TSS	South towards Outfall 005.
Equipment Maintenance	Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil Gear Oil Paint Solvents Antifreeze	South towards Outfall 005.
Vehicle Parking Area	Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	South towards Outfall 005.

Activity	Potential Pollutants	Direction of Flow
Oil/Water Separator Tank Pumping	Oil & Grease BOD COD TDS TSS	South towards Outfall 005.
Solid Waste Conveyance into and out of the Facility	BOD COD TDS TSS Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	Stormwater could flow to one of three outfall locations depending where the release occurs, Outfall 001, Outfall 002, or Outfall 005.
Interim Storage of Containers with and without Solid Waste	BOD COD TDS TSS	Stormwater could flow to one of two outfall locations depending where the release occurs; Outfall 005 for a release in the maintenance building parking area, and Outfall 006 for containers stored east of the power plant.
Landfill Construction	TSS Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	Stormwater from the existing landfill would flow east to DP-1 (Outfall 001) or DP-2 (Outfall 002).
Borrow Area Construction and Operation	TSS Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	Stormwater from the west and east borrow areas will discharge through Outfalls 007 and 008[2] respectively, which will flow east into freshwater wetland RG-6 and RG7 respectively.

[2] The east borrow will be constructed after the west borrow area so there is no Outfall 008 yet.

Activity	**Potential Pollutants**	**Direction of Flow**
Leachate/Condensate Load Out (not currently in use)	BOD COD TDS TSS	A release of leachate/condensate from the leachate storage tank loadout pad would flow to Outfall 005.
Landscape Development and Maintenance	NO_3 PO_3 K Herbicide Pesticides	Stormwater from the facility would flow to any one of the six outfalls on site, depending where the release occurred.

6. SPILLS AND RELEASES

The General Permit requires a listing of historic spills and releases of petroleum and hazardous substances or other pollutants that might adversely affect water quality and that have occurred during the three-year period prior to the date of the submission of the NOIT. There have been no historic spills at the site.

The discharge of petroleum or hazardous substances (as listed in 6 NYCRR Part 597) is not authorized by GP-0-06-002. All petroleum spills must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 613.8. Spills of hazardous substances must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 593.5. Notification must be made to the NYSDEC hotline (1-800-457-7362) within two hours of the release. Additional federal level notification, if required, must be made to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. After a release incident, this SWPPP will be evaluated and modified where appropriate to identify measures preventing reoccurrence and, if necessary, to improve the emergency response to such releases.

Spills that could occur at the facility relate to the activities listed in Table 5-1. A spills response and reporting form to be used to maintain an inventory of reportable non-petroleum spills and leaks that have occurred at the site is provided in Appendix C. A reporting form to be used to maintain an inventory of reportable petroleum spills and leaks that have occurred at the site is provided in the SPCC Plan. The petroleum spill response procedures are summarized in the facility's SPCC Plan.

7. SAMPLING DATA

The facility has surface water quality sampling data for stormwater discharges from the facility. These data have been reported to the NYSDEC as part of the annual reporting requirement of General Permit GP98-03. Analytical data for surface water discharge sampling required by GP98-03 are contained within the SWPPP developed in accordance with GP98-03.

As a condition of coverage under GP-0-06-002, the facility is subject to the monitoring requirements described in Sections 15 and 16 of this SWPPP. The monitoring data will be included with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). A record of DMRs is to be kept on file at the facility. An example DMR is provided in Appendix D. Copies of the DMR forms can be obtained from the NYSDEC.

8. STORMWATER CONTROLS

BMPs for stormwater management controls have been identified for the potential pollutant sources listed in Table 5.1 and are summarized in Table 8-1. These BMPs include measures and controls to promote good housekeeping, preventative maintenance, spill prevention and response inspection and training. BMPs were selected based on the following criteria:

- The quantity and nature of pollutants, and their potential to impact receiving waters;
- Opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality and quantity protection (i.e., flood control); and
- Opportunities to offset the impact of impervious areas of the facility on groundwater recharge and base flows in local streams, taking into account the potential for groundwater contamination.

8.1 Non-Structural BMPs

8.1.1 Good Housekeeping and Minimizing Exposure

Good housekeeping involves maintaining areas that could contribute pollutants to stormwater in a clean and orderly manner. This involves establishing routine and regular clean up procedures to include regular clean up of litter, sweeping the paved entrance road, and establishing and maintaining well organized work and supply storage areas in a neat fashion.

8.1.2 Minimizing Exposure

Minimizing exposure involves practices where industrial materials such as ethylene glycol solution in water (antifreeze) or petroleum based lubricants are protected from contacting stormwater by being stored under cover in a storm resistant shelter or indoors within a building.

8.1.3 Preventative Maintenance

Preventative maintenance involves timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices such as drainage ditches and swales, detention basins, and earthen berms. In addition, facility equipment such as the oil/water separator, building floor drains, septic systems, stormwater ponds and conveyance ditches are to be maintained to limit the potential for conditions that could result in malfunctions leading to discharges of pollutants.

A key element of preventative maintenance is the establishment of standardized inspection and recordkeeping procedures with documented follow up to ensure deficiencies are addressed as outlined in Table 16-1.

8.1.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

Routine training for staff in handling materials such as antifreeze, coolants, lubricants and fuels to limit the potential for spills is required. A spills response and reporting form to be used to maintain an inventory of reportable non-petroleum spills and leaks that have occurred at the site is provided in the Appendix C. Training requirements and procedures for delivery of oil and other petroleum fluids are provided in the facility's SPCC Plan. In the event of a petroleum spill, the spill response procedures identified in the SPCC Plan are to be followed. Upon discovery or occurrence of a petroleum spill or release, employees must immediately contain and stop the spill and notify the Team Coordinator or Secondary Coordinator. The Team Coordinator or designee will be responsible for following the spill response procedures outlined in the SPCC.

Responses to spills or releases of ethylene glycol solution in water at the on-site power production plant are detailed in the chemical bulk storage Spill Prevention Report located at the power plant.

A spill kit should be located at each of the potential petroleum and leachate spill areas listed in Table 8-1 below.

8.1.5 Routine Facility Inspections

The required schedule of routine facility inspections will ensure that good housekeeping and preventative maintenance procedures are adhered to and that BMPs are correctly implemented. A discussion of the routine facility inspections is included in Section 13.3.

8.1.6 Employee Training

Employees will receive periodic training on the goals and objectives of this SWPPP. Training will occur at least annually and cover the topics identified on the Employee Training Sign-In Sheet and Agenda included in Appendix E. These topics generally include, but are not limited to, a review of potential sources of stormwater pollution, spill response, good housekeeping and material handling practices with a focus on vehicle refueling and maintenance. In addition, training on erosion and sediment control is to be incorporated into facility training programs or key employees may participate in third party erosion and sediment control training. A list of those who have attended the training is to be maintained at the facility and updated as additional training is performed.

8.1.7 Internal Recordkeeping and Reporting

The Team Coordinator is responsible for recordkeeping and reporting related to this SWPPP. The Coordinator is responsible to update the Spill List if necessary, and to maintain records of inspections and maintenance activities performed. Records of employee training activities are also to be documented and maintained at the facility. In addition, the Team Coordinator will be responsible for documenting the Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (Section 13.1) and seeing that the Site Map and this SWPPP are updated as required. The tables that have been prepared and included as appendices may be modified to facilitate recordkeeping and reporting.

The SWPPP is to be retained for at least one year after coverage under the permit terminates. Monitoring results are to be retained for a minimum of six years from the date of sample collection or for the term of the permit, whichever is greater.

8.2 Structural BMPs

8.2.1 Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

Erosion and sediment control practices are being implemented as part of daily operations and will be as part of the facility's landfill industrial activities and for landfill construction as described in Section 15. Prior to initiation of a construction project, the prime construction contractor will develop an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) plan, and include the ESCP under separate cover as Appendix F to this SWPPP, for the specific construction project. Project specific erosion and sediment control structural BMPs are present on the site to limit the suspended soil particles in stormwater discharges off-site. Structural BMPs for erosion and sediment control include:

- stabilizing disturbed areas by placing topsoil and planting grass;
- stabilizing disturbed areas with fabric and stone;
- stabilizing disturbed areas with pavement;
- placement of silt fence and/or haybales;
- placing stone check dams in drainage swales; and
- construction and maintenance of stormwater management ponds.

Current practices used on-site are summarized in Table 8-1.

8.2.2 Stormwater Quality Control

The following BMPs will help prevent impacts to stormwater from leachate or petroleum spills/releases in the landfill or equipment maintenance activities:

- Leachate Storage - Leachate is normally discharged to the Monroe County sewer system. However, in the event of a problem with the sewer system, leachate can be pumped to the leachate storage tanks shown in Figure 2. The leachate will be stored in a dual containment system comprised of steel tanks constructed inside a secondary containment system. This secondary containment tank provides in excess of 110 percent of the primary tanks storage capacity in the event one or both of the leachate storage tanks or piping should leak. Leachate can be removed from the tanks via tanker truck operating from the leachate load out pad. The leachate load out pad is sloped inward to a centralized drain that conveys liquid back to the leachate holding tanks.

- Drainage from the trench floor drains in the maintenance building area and equipment wash are directed to an oil/water separator system and the effluent is discharged to the Monroe County sewer system. In the event of a problem with the sewer system liquid from the oil/water separator can be pumped to the leachate storage tanks. The oil/water separator is emptied as needed and the contents are transported to a used oil retention facility.

- Detention Ponds, DP-1 and DP-2 (see Figure 2) have been designed for water quantity and quality control.

- Stormwater catch basins immediately up gradient and downgradient of the fuel island are equipped with drain guards to limit the risk of a petroleum discharge to the inlets in the event of a release for the fueling area.

- Road salt is stored in a covered building adjacent to the maintenance building (see Figure 2)

8.2.3 Maintenance of Structural BMPs

Structural BMPs must be maintained in effective operating condition. If the required site inspections identify that the BMPs are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed prior to the next storm event. Maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as possible, but not more than 12 weeks after completion of a routine facility inspection or comprehensive site evaluation.

Table 8-1
Non-Structural and Structural Best Management Practices

Activity Area	Structural/Non-Structural BMPs
Leachate Loadout (not currently in use because of the installation of a sewer line)	**Structural BMPs:** Leachate loadout is confined to a concrete loadout pad that is constructed to contain a leak or release of leachate and allow it to drain back to the leachate storage tank. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: The loadout area is free of standing water to control drag out of liquids on hauling vehicle. Drains are continuously monitored and cleaned to maintain flow. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: The leachate storage system is maintained as specified in the leachate management section of the facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual. **Spill Prevention and Response**: Spills are contained within the leachate loadout pad and can be contained and drained back to the leachate storage system.
Vehicle Fueling	**Structural BMPs**: The fuel storage tanks are constructed above ground within a secondary containment structure. A plastic or steel containment bucket is located under the fill nozzle holder. A spill kit that contains personnel protection equipment, a shovel, dry absorbent, absorbent booms and pillows is located adjacent to the fueling area. Vehicles park on a concrete pad located next to the fuel tank during fueling. Drain seals have been installed in stormwater catchbasins adjacent to the fueling area. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: Fueling activities are confined to designated fueling area. Fueling area is free of standing water. Runoff is diverted around fueling area. All vehicles must have their ignition turned off during fueling. An attendant must remain with the vehicle while fueling. Attendant must not overfill or "top off" the tank beyond automatic shutoff of the fuel system. Spills or leaks must be cleaned up by "dry cleanup" methods, using absorbent materials. Materials must be properly managed in accordance with guidelines specified in the SPCC Plan for the site. Paved surfaces are to be cleaned with absorbent materials following any leakage of petroleum or other vehicular or hazardous fluids as soon as possible upon discovery. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: Tank is inspected regularly as per SPCC Plan. Deficiencies are corrected immediately. **Spill Prevention and Response**: A spill kit is located at the diesel tank. Containment buckets are located under the fill nozzle. See

Activity Area	Structural/Non-Structural BMPs
	SPCC Plan. **Employee Training**: See the SPCC Plan.
Vehicle Parking	**Structural BMPs**: Vehicles are parked on paved surface or stabilized gravel area. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: Vehicle parking is restricted to designated parking areas. Leaking vehicles are moved indoors immediately upon discovery. If leaking vehicles cannot be moved indoors, drip pans are used to collect fluids. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: Parking areas and vehicles are regularly inspected and maintained as necessary. Structural BMPs are kept in proper working order. **Spill Prevention and Response**: See SPCC Plan. **Employee Training**: See the SPCC Plan.
Heavy Equipment Maintenance	**Structural BMPs**: Heavy equipment maintenance is usually performed in the enclosed maintenance building with a drainage system that connects to an oil/water separator and periodically within the landfill footprint when the equipment cannot be moved to the maintenance building. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: Maintenance activities are confined to designated maintenance building. Leaking vehicles are moved indoors immediately upon discovery. If leaking vehicles cannot be moved indoors, drip pans are used to collect spills or leaking fluids. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: Vehicles are visually observed for spills or leaks. Vehicles that are observed to have leaks are removed from service and scheduled for maintenance or repair. Vehicles also have regularly scheduled preventative maintenance to adjust, repair or replace equipment components and fluids. Employees perform periodic visual inspections of heavy equipment. Preventive maintenance is scheduled and conducted periodically for the heavy equipment. **Spill Prevention and Response**: Spill kits in maintenance shop.
Vehicle Washing	**Structural BMPs**: Vehicle and equipment washing occurs in the enclosed maintenance building with a drain system which is connected to an oil/water separator. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: Vehicle and equipment washing activities are confined to designated wash area. Wash area and associated drains, pipes, etc. are kept clean and free of litter. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: Wash area facility and oil/water separator are visually inspected and

Activity Area	Structural/Non-Structural BMPs
	maintained regularly to keep in proper working order. **Spill Prevention and Response**: A spill kit is located in the wash area. **Employee Training**: Employees receive training in spill prevention and response.
Container Storage	**Structural BMPs**: Containers are stored on designated paved or stabilized gravel areas. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: Stored containers are empty or covered if full to minimize contact of waste with stormwater. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: Container storage areas are visually observed to ensure containers are empty or covered. **Spill Prevention and Response**: Spills are controlled as described above and in the SPCC Plan. **Employee Training**: Employees receive training in spill prevention and response.
Roadways	**Structural BMPs**: Roadways are paved or covered with a stabilized gravel surface. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: Maintain erosion-resistant cover (e.g., gravel) and minimize standing water. Potholes and gullies must be filled and repaired to prevent erosion and sedimentation. The facility is to water on-site haul roads to prevent dust migration when necessary. If sanding is used to improve vehicle traction, sediment shall be periodically removed from paved areas, roadside ditches, and collection areas following completion of activity. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: Roadways and parking/staging areas are visually observed daily; potholes and gullies must be filled and repaired to prevent erosion and sedimentation. **Spill Prevention and Response**: Spills are controlled as described above and in the SPCC Plan. **Employee Training**: Employees receive training in spill prevention and response.
Landfill Working Face	**Structural BMPs**: Permanent litter fence is placed around the perimeter of the landfill to control blowing litter. Temporary litter fence is placed around the active working face to help control wind blown litter as it is being tipped and compacted. Surface water run-on is diverted around the active working face. **Housekeeping** /

Activity Area	Structural/Non-Structural BMPs
	Minimizing Exposure: Waste is placed, compacted and covered with at least 6 inches of compacted daily cover material to control vectors and wind blown litter. A minimum of 12 inches of compacted cover material must be applied and maintained on all landfill surfaces where no waste has been or will be deposited within 30 calendar days. Run-off which originates from active disposal areas covered with daily cover or run-off which contacts solid waste must be considered as leachate and managed accordingly by directing it back into the interior of the landfill. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: The litter fences and daily cover areas are typically observed daily. Litter is removed from the fence and placed in the landfill. Additional cover will be placed on areas of the working face observed to have less than 6 inches of daily cover. **Spill Prevention and Response**: Spills are controlled as described above and in the SPCC Plan. **Employee Training**: Employees receive training in waste compaction, litter control and application of daily cover.
Soil Borrow Areas	**Structural BMPs**: Vegetative cover is established as soon as practical after the slopes reach final grade. Stormwater run-off from within the west and east borrow areas is diverted to interior stormwater management basins which discharge through Outfalls 007 and 008[3]. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: The interior slopes are visually observed at least weekly for erosion rills and sloughing. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: The interior slopes of the borrow area and associated stormwater management basin are visually observed weekly or after storm events 0.5 inches or greater. Areas of erosion or sloughing are repaired by placement and compaction of additional soil and reseeding where slopes are at final grade. **Spill Prevention and Response**: Spills are controlled as described above and in the SPCC Plan. **Employee Training**: Employees receive training in spill prevention and response.
Portions of Landfill with Interim or Final Cover	**Structural BMPs**: Exterior slopes are covered with intermediate cover or final cover and stabilized with vegetative cover. Stormwater run-off from interim and final cover areas is diverted to the stormwater ponds (DP-1 or DP-2).

[3] The west borrow area will be constructed first followed by the east borrow area.

Activity Area	Structural/Non-Structural BMPs
	Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure: Interim and final cover areas are maintained as described in Routine Inspections/Preventive below. The exterior slope cover is visually observed at least weekly for erosion rills, sloughing or leachate seeps. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: The interim and final cover is visually observed weekly or after storm events 0.5 inches or greater. Areas of erosion or sloughing are repaired by placement and compaction of additional soil. Leachate seeps are dug out and repaired. **Spill Prevention and Response**: Spills are controlled as described above and in the SPCC Plan. **Employee Training**: Employees receive training in spill prevention and response.
Stockpiles of Soils for Cover and Liner on and off the Landfill	**Structural BMPs**: Silt fence and /or haybales may be placed around soil stockpiles placed outside the landfill that are sources of sediment. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: Stockpiles are tracked with a bulldozer to help control soil erosion. Additional stabilization may be required in the form of grass cover. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: Stockpiles are visually observed at least weekly and maintained as necessary. Silt fence and haybales are visually observed at least weekly and maintained as necessary to remove accumulated silt and repair the stakes, fabric or haybales. **Spill Prevention and Response**: Spills are controlled as described above and in the SPCC Plan.
Stockpiles of BUD Materials on and off the Landfill	**Structural BMPs**: Silt fence and/or haybales maybe placed around soil stockpiles placed outside the landfill. Some stockpiles such as incinerator ash might need soil cover to limit wind erosion of the pile. In some cases, small soil berms might be placed up gradient of the stockpiles to control stormwater run-on. In other cases, silt fence or haybales might be required to control dispersement of stockpile materials. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: Stockpiles of soil like material can be tracked with a bulldozer to help control erosion. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: Stockpiles are visually observed at least weekly and maintained as necessary. Silt fence and haybales are visually observed at least weekly and maintained as necessary to remove dispersed and accumulated BUD. Where present silt fence, stakes, wire mess fabric or haybales will be repaired/maintained.

Activity Area	Structural/Non-Structural BMPs
	Spill Prevention and Response: Spills are controlled as described above and in the SPCC Plan.
Temporary Storage of Excavated Waste on the Landfill	**Structural BMPs**: Temporary stockpiles of excavated solid waste will be tarped or covered with at least 6 inches of soil. **Housekeeping / Minimizing Exposure**: Stockpiles of solid waste are placed adjacent to the area of excavation to limit dispersement of the waste. **Routine Inspections / Preventative Maintenance**: Waste stockpiles are visually observed at least weekly and maintained as necessary. Silt fence and haybales are visually observed at least weekly and maintained as necessary to remove dispersed and accumulated BUD. Where present, silt fence, stakes, wire mesh fabric or haybales will be repaired/maintained. **Spill Prevention and Response**: Spills are controlled as described above and in the SPCC Plan. **Employee Training**: Employees receive training in spill prevention and response.

9. NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

9.1 Annual Certification of Non-Stormwater Discharges

A certification form of allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Section 9.2 is provided in Appendix G.

9.2 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following table identifies the location of allowable discharges authorized by GP-0-06-002:

Table 9.2
Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-Stormwater Source	Discharge Location	BMPs
Lawn/landscape watering	Outfall 001, 002, 004, 005 and 006	Herbicides and pesticides will be applied per the manufacturer's instructions
Pavement washing	Outfall 001, 004, 005 and 006	Pavement washing will performed with water only. Soaps and detergents are not to be used.
Air conditioner condensate	Outfall 005 and 006	The air conditioning equipment is to be maintained so as the prevent a release of coolant or oils into the condensate
Uncontaminated groundwater from the landfill liner underdrain	Outfall 001 and 002	Analytical data from groundwater sampling and analysis will be reviewed on a quarterly basis.
Building siding wash down	Outfall 004, 005 and 006	Only water will be used to wash the buildings.

10. ENDANGERED SPECIES

For new facilities or facilities expanding the perimeter of operations resulting in one acre or more in additional ground disturbance, coverage under the Permit is available only if the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely impact the continued existence of any species that are listed as endangered or threatened, or result in the adverse modification or destruction of habitat that is designated or proposed to be designated as critical. Because this is an existing facility that intends to expand and disturb one acre or more in additional ground, the Endangered Species requirements of the General Permit apply.

The County, is seeking a Part 360 solid waste management facility permit modification to construct and operate two soil borrow areas approximately 20 acres and 42 acres in size (see Figure 2). As part of the permit modification request a draft supplemental environmental impact statement (January 2011) was prepared that included an ecological report prepared by Barton & Loguidice. The report provides the following information:

- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports that populations of bog turtle (*Glyptemys muhlenbergii*) are known to occur within Monroe county, specifically in the Towns of Sweden and Riga. Though suitable bog turtle habitat may exist in more distant portions of the wetlands that surround the facility, no habitat was observed along any of the delineated wetland boundaries. No other records of federally protected species were reported and none were noted during the visits to the facility; and
- The NYSDEC lists a 1964 record of the endangered plant log fern (*Dyryopteris celsa*) within the wetland system to the east of the project areas and Brew Road. A thorough investigation to determine the presence or absence of this species north of O'Brien Road was not completed. However, no observations of log fern were made within the southern portion of the wetland system adjacent to the proposed east borrow area limits and south of O'Brien Road. No additional species of state protected wildlife or plants were observed within the project area.

11. HISTORIC PROPERTY PROTECTION

For new facilities or facilities expanding the perimeter of operations resulting in one acre or more in additional ground disturbance, coverage under the Permit is available only if the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely impact properties that are listed or are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Because this is an existing facility that intends to expand and disturb one acre or more in additional ground disturbance, the Historic Property Protection requirements of the General Permit apply.

The draft supplemental environmental impact statement (January 2011) also included a Phase 1 cultural resource investigation report prepared by Robert L. Dean, Heritage Preservation & Interpretation Inc., dated January 2010. The report provides the following recommendation:

> *It is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned. The prehistoric resources identified represent ephemeral periods of activity rather than prolonged or intensive occupations. The distribution of these sites suggests exploitation of former wetland margins. The historic properties that have been recorded – farmstead and residences – have been subjected to severe disturbances and do not merit additional investigation. They have been recorded primarily to be consistent with recording prior land use. At the one property where several outbuildings remain (Brew Historic 2), neither is considered to be a significant structure either historically or architecturally.*

12. COPY OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

The permittee must maintain a copy of the permit on file at the facility along with a copy of the SWPPP. A copy of the permit is provided in Appendix A of this SWPPP.

13. SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

13.1 Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

A comprehensive compliance evaluation of the facility must be performed at least once per year to assess the effectiveness of existing BMPs. The evaluation must note modifications or changes to the physical structures and/or operational practices at the facility. These changes are to be incorporated into this SWPPP where appropriate. A review of the facility's records and recordkeeping procedures should be performed as part of the compliance evaluation to observe changes that occur in operations and will be reported to the pollution prevention team.

The compliance evaluation must be completed by qualified personnel who may be either facility employees or outside consultants hired by the facility. The evaluators must be familiar with the industrial activity, the BMPs, and the SWPPP, and must possess the skills to assess conditions at the facility that could affect stormwater quality, and evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs that have been selected to protect the quality of stormwater discharges.

The compliance evaluation must include observations to identify areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater as identified in Tables 5-1 and 8-1, and identify areas where spills and leaks have occurred within the past three years. Existing BMPs referenced in this SWPPP are to be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate in preventing stormwater pollution, or whether additional measures are warranted. Structural stormwater management measures and sediment and erosion control measures identified in this SWPPP are to be observed to note they are operating as intended. The evaluation is to also include an evaluation of equipment needed to implement this SWPPP such as spill response equipment.

The evaluation personnel should look for:

- industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in stormwater;
- leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers;
- unauthorized non-stormwater discharges or allowable non-stormwater discharges that are not certified in accordance with Part III.E.1 of GP-0-06-002;
- off-site tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
- evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Results of both visual and any analytical monitoring done during the year must be taken into consideration during the evaluation. Stormwater BMPs identified in the SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where

discharge locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected, if possible.

Stormwater conveyance structures are to be evaluated for proper operation and function, and evidence of problems such as breakage or cracking, obstructions or blockage, erosion or sediment buildup, oily or discolored discharge and other deficiencies that indicate a potential impact to stormwater quality. Areas to inspect include:

- roofs, roof drains, and gutters;
- diversion berms, curbing, pavement, and pads;
- catch basins, drain pipes, culverts;
- vegetated swales and buffers; and
- discharge locations.

If the evaluator identifies that a given deficiency can be readily corrected through non-structural BMPs such as housekeeping that can be immediately implemented, he or she will complete the required task, if possible, and/or notify the team coordinator to arrange for completion of the task. A form to be used for documentation of the compliance evaluation is included in Appendix H.

The SWPPP is to be modified as necessary to show additional controls on the site plan and/or revise the description of controls required including additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified during the inspection. Revisions to the SWPPP must be completed within 14 calendar days following the inspection, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the NYSDEC. If existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after completion of the comprehensive site evaluation, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the NYSDEC. For structural BMPs that will take longer than 12 weeks to implement, the written notification to the NYSDEC must include a schedule for completing the proposed project.

13.2 Annual Compliance Evaluation Report

The Team Coordinator is responsible for preparing an Annual Compliance Evaluation Report. The report must include a summary of the scope of the evaluation, name(s) of personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, and actions taken. The report is to be retained as part of the SWPPP for at least one (1) year from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated. Major observations should include:

- the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained;
- location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and
- location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection.

The reports must identify incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify incidents of noncompliance, the report must include a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and GP-0-06-002. The report must be signed in accordance with GP-0-06-002 Part V.H.

13.3 Routine Facility Inspections

In addition to or as part of the annual comprehensive site evaluation, or the quarterly visual monitoring described in Section 16.1, the Team Coordinator is responsible to see that qualified personnel perform routine facility inspections of areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. "Qualified facility personnel" include individuals trained in spill response, good housekeeping practices, materials management practices, and the goals and components of this SWPPP, in accordance with the training program outlined in Appendix E.

If the inspector identifies that a given deficiency can be readily corrected through non-structural BMPs such as housekeeping that can be immediately implemented, he or she will complete the required task, if possible, and/or notify the team coordinator to arrange for completion of the task.

The SWPPP is to be modified as necessary to show additional controls on the site plan and/or revise the description of controls required including additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified during the inspection. Revisions to the SWPPP must be completed within 14 calendar days following the inspection, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the NYSDEC. If existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are

necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after completion of the comprehensive site evaluation, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the NYSDEC. For structural BMPs that will take longer than 12 weeks to implement, the written notification to the NYSDEC must include a schedule for completing the proposed project.

A form to be used for documentation of the routine facility inspection activities described in this section and Section 13.3.1 is included in Appendix I.

13.3.1 Sector L - Active Landfills

Active operating landfills, non-compliant landfills, and land application sites are to be inspected at least once every seven days. Qualified personnel are required to inspect:

- areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized;
- areas used for storage of materials/wastes that are exposed to precipitation;
- stabilization and structural control measures;
- leachate collection and treatment systems; and
- locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site.

Erosion and sediment control measures are to be observed to check that they are operating correctly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, inspections are to be conducted at least once every month.

14. SIGNATURE AND PLAN REVIEW

The required operator certification is provided on pg. iii of this SWPPP. The SWPPP must be kept on-site and made available to the NYSDEC and public upon request. Modifications to the SWPPP, if required by the NYSDEC, must be made within 30 days. The facility must amend the SWPPP whenever:

- There is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility which may have an effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants from the facility which has not otherwise been addressed in the SWPPP; or

- During inspections, monitoring, or investigations by facility personnel or by local, state, or federal officials it is determined that the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from entering stormwater, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from the facility

15. SPECIAL SWPPP REQUIREMENTS

The facility is subject to the Special SWPPP requirements outlined in Part III.L. of the General Permit applicable to Secondary Containment at storage and transfer areas. Compliance must be maintained with all applicable regulations including, but not limited to, those involving releases, registration, handling and storage of petroleum, chemical bulk and hazardous waste storage facilities (6 NYCRR 595-599, 612-614 and 370-373). In all cases, a discharge which contains a visible sheen, foam, or odor, or may cause or contribute to a violation of water quality is prohibited. A Secondary Containment Discharge Screening/Monitoring Form is provided in Appendix J. Because stormwater discharges from handling and storage areas cannot be reasonably eliminated, the facility is required to comply with the following BMPs:

- Loading/Unloading Areas - Loading and unloading areas must be operated to minimize spills, leaks or the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. Protection such as roofs, overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks shall be provided as appropriate. Where this is not feasible, the permittee shall comply with the following BMPs:

    - During deliveries, having station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present to ensure that any leaks/spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and

    - Use of spill and overflow protection (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

- Spill Cleanup - All spilled or leaked substances must be removed from secondary containment systems as soon as practical. The containment system must be thoroughly cleaned to remove any residual contamination which could cause contamination of stormwater and the resulting discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. Following spill cleanup, the affected area must be completely flushed with clean water three times and the water removed after each flushing and collected for proper disposal in an on-site or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat such water and permitted to discharge such wastewater. Alternately, the facility may test the first batch of stormwater following the spill cleanup to determine discharge acceptability. If the water contains no pollutants it may be discharged, otherwise it must be disposed of as noted above. (See the Discharge Monitoring section below for the list of parameters to be sampled for.)

- Discharge Operation - Stormwater must be removed before it compromises the required containment system capacity. Each discharge may only proceed with the prior approval of the facility representative responsible for ensuring SPDES permit compliance. Bulk storage secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in

a closed position except when the owner or operator is in the process of draining accumulated stormwater. Transfer area secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position during all transfers and must not be reopened unless the transfer area is clean of contaminants. Stormwater discharges from secondary containment systems should be avoided during periods of precipitation. The discharge observation form in the SPCC plan must be completed noting the date, time and personnel supervising each discharge.

- Discharge Screening - Prior to each discharge from a secondary containment system, the stormwater must be visually observed for evidence of contamination. If the visual screening indicates contamination, the facility must collect disposed of the contaminated stormwater through the oil water separator and into the municipal sewer system upon written approval by Monroe County or to an off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to discharge such wastewater. If the water visually contains no pollutants, the stormwater may be discharged on-site as stormwater.

- Discharge Monitoring - Unless the discharge from any containment system outlet is permitted by an individual SPDES permit as an outfall with explicit effluent and monitoring requirements, the facility must monitor the outlet as follows:

    - Storage Area Secondary Containment Systems - The volume of each discharge from each outlet must be monitored. Discharge volume may be calculated by measuring the depth of water within the containment area times the wetted area converted to gallons or by other suitable methods. A representative sample shall be collected of the first discharge[4] following any cleaned up spill or leak. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other pollutants the facility knows or has reason to believe are present[5]; and

    - Transfer Area Secondary Containment Systems - The first discharge following any spill or leak must be sampled for flow, pH, the substance(s) transferred in that area and any other pollutants the facility knows or has reason to believe are present.

[4] Note: Discharge includes stormwater discharges and snow and ice removal. If applicable, a representative sample of snow and/or ice should be collected and allowed to melt prior to assessment.

[5] If the stored substance is gasoline or aviation fuel, then sample for oil and grease, benzene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, toluene and total xylenes (EPA method 602). If the stored substance is kerosene, diesel fuel, fuel oil, or lubricating oil then sample for oil and grease and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (EPA method 610). In all cases an estimated discharge volume and pH monitoring is required.

- Landfill Cell Construction - Prior to initiation of a construction project, the prime construction contractor will develop an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) plan, and include the ESCP under separate cover as Appendix F to this SWPPP, for the specific construction project. The ESCP will include development of a topographic site plan indicating the extent of the construction project and identifying drainage patterns before and after completion of construction. Temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures will be revised, as necessary, by the contractor with each construction project and identified on the topographic site plan. After the ESCP has been updated, the erosion and sediment control measures to be implemented and the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) responsible for implementing each measure must be identified and listed on the form in Appendix F.

    - The *New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* manual, Dated August 2005, will be utilized by the prime construction contractor and designated subcontractors to select the most appropriate erosion and sediment control measures to be used in the ESCP. Temporary and permanent vegetative and structural control measures will be evaluated for erosion control and sediment control for each construction project phase. The control measures to be used and the prime construction contractor and subcontractor(s) that will implement the ESCP control measures will be identified prior to initiation of construction and included in the ESCP.

    - Modifications to on-site stormwater quality and quality control systems will be designed in accordance with New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.

    - If any phase of the landfill construction or closure will result in the disturbance of five or more acres of land at any one time, approval must be obtained from the NYSDEC Region 8 stormwater contact person prior to disturbing five or more acres (see Sector L.4b.(5), page VIII.L-4)

16. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The facility is subject to several monitoring requirements as outlined in the following table. The detailed monitoring requirements are presented in the following sections.

Table 16-1
Facility Monitoring Requirements

Monitoring Requirement	Location	Minimum Frequency
Visual Discharge Screening	Outfall 001, 002, 005, 006 & 007[6]	Quarterly: January through March; April through June; July through September; October through December
Dry Weather Flow	Outfall 001, 002, 004, 005, 006 & 007	Annual
Benchmark Monitoring	Outfall 001, 002, 005, 006 & 007[7]	Annual
Numeric Effluent Monitoring	Outfall 001, 002, 004, 005, 006 & 007	Annual
Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (see Section 13.1)	Site Wide	Annual
Routine Facility Inspections (see Section 13.3)	Sector L Areas	Every 7 days for active areas or monthly for stabilized or closed areas[8].

The east borrow will be constructed after the west borrow area so there is no Outfall 008 yet.

16.1 Monitoring Periods

Facilities that are required to conduct monitoring on an annual or quarterly basis must collect samples within the following time periods:

- The monitoring year is from January 1 to December 31; and
- If a facility's permit coverage was effective less than one month from the end of a quarterly or yearly monitoring period, the first monitoring period starts with the

[6] Outfalls 004 is not included as the remaining outfalls are representative of discharges from industrial activities on-site.
[7] Outfall 004 is represented by the discharge from outfall 005.
[8] Active landfills must be inspected every seven days. This includes areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized, active land application areas, areas used for storage of materials/wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Erosion and sediment control measures must be observed to ensure they are operating correctly. For stabilized sites, inspections must be conducted at least once every month.

next respective monitoring period (e.g., if permit coverage begins September 5, the permittee would not need to start quarterly sampling until the October to December quarter, but the permittee would only have from September 5 to December 31 to complete that year's annual monitoring).

16.2 Quarterly Visual Monitoring

Under the requirements of GP-0-06-002, visual examination of a sampled stormwater discharge from Outfall 001, 002, 005, 006 and 007 is to be performed on a quarterly basis while permit coverage is in effect. A waiver for visual monitoring of Outfall 004 has been claimed as it is represented by Outfall 005. In addition the east borrow will be constructed after the west borrow area so there is no Outfall 008 yet. Sampling must be in accordance with the following requirements:

- The examination will be made at least once in each of the following three-month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December;

- Grab samples will be collected from Outfalls 001, 002 005, 006 and 007 within the first 30 minutes (or as soon as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of when runoff begins from a measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event;

- The storm event sampled must start a minimum of 72 hours after the previous measurable storm event, unless the previous measurable storm event did not result in a stormwater discharge from the site;

- If no qualifying storm event occurs during a given quarter, documentation must be signed and filed with the monitoring records demonstrating that no qualifying event occurred;

- If a visual examination is performed and the storm event is later determined to be of less than 0.1 inches, a report of the visual examination should nonetheless be included in the SWPPP records;

- Color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution that are observed upon examination of the sample shall be documented;

- The visual examination must be completed during daylight hours in a well-lit area; and

- To the extent practicable, the same individual shall be designated to carry out the collection and examination of discharges for every sampling event. This approach is necessary for consistency of observations and minimizes subjectivity.

The Quarterly Facility Visual Stormwater Inspection Form (located in Appendix K) is to be certified upon completion and maintained as part of this SWPPP. Examination date and time, personnel conducting the examination, the nature of the discharge (runoff or snow melt) will be noted. The examiner must also document observations concerning the visual quality of the discharge such as color, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution, along with any odors observed (e.g., earthy, petroleum, sewage, etc.).

If the visual examination suggests the presence of stormwater pollution, the facility shall be evaluated for potential sources of stormwater contamination. Any sources of contamination that are identified must be remedied. Such remedies may include implementation of non-structural or structural BMPs to prevent recurrence. For items that can be readily resolved, the update to this SWPPP must be completed within 14 days of the visual inspection.

16.3 Annual Dry Weather Flow Inspections

An inspection of the site for dry-weather flows must be completed at least once each year after a minimum of three (3) consecutive days of no precipitation. The purpose of the dry weather flow inspection is to determine the presence of non-stormwater discharges to the stormwater drainage system. Results of the inspection must remain on-site with this SWPPP. The report must include a listing of all outfall locations, the inspection date and time, inspection personnel, and a description of discharges identified and their source. If any new discharge is identified, its source must be indicated and actions taken to address the discharge shall be summarized. The report must also note the date and time of the inspection as well as the name and title of the individual performing the inspection. A reporting form is included as Appendix G of this SWPPP.

The source of any non-stormwater discharge that is discovered must be identified to determine whether it is a discharge that is covered under another SPDES permit or an authorized non-stormwater discharge addressed under Part I. C. 3 of General Permit GP-0-06-002. A list of authorized non-stormwater discharges is provided in Section 9.0. Any newly identified non-stormwater discharges discovered must be addressed and if allowable, certified in accordance with Part III. E. 1 of GP-0-06-002.

NYSDEC must be notified within 14 days if an unauthorized discharge is identified that cannot be easily eliminated. Generally, such discharges require coverage under another SPDES permit unless they can be connected to a sanitary system.

16.4 Annual Benchmark Monitoring

Under the terms and conditions of GP-0-06-002, benchmark water quality monitoring for Sector L must be performed at least once per calendar year. Samples must be collected at Outfall 001, 002, 005, 006 and 007[9][10], in accordance with the following criteria:

- A minimum of one grab sample is to be collected from each outfall discharging stormwater runoff from areas containing industrial activity within the first 30 minutes (or as soon as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of when runoff begins from a measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event;

- The storm event sampled must commence a minimum of 72 hours after the previous measurable storm event, unless the previous measurable storm event did not result in a stormwater discharge from the site; and

- Laboratory tests and sample analyses must be completed by a laboratory that has been issued a certificate of approval under Section 502 of the Public Health Law.

The date, duration (in hours), and rainfall measurement or estimate (in inches) of the sampled storm event must be provided. The duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable storm event must also be indicated. The total volume of discharge sampled must also be estimated. An example Discharge Monitoring Reporting Form for reporting annual benchmark monitoring results is included in Appendix D.

The following table summarizes the benchmark monitoring requirements for the WMNY Chaffee facility:

Table 16-2
Annual Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration
Sector L - Landfills		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (TP)	EPA 365.1	2 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPS 200.7	1 mg/L

16.5 Annual Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring

[9] A waiver for benchmark monitoring has been claimed for Outfall 004 as it is represented by Outfall 005.
[10] The east borrow will be constructed after the west borrow area so there is no Outfall 008 yet.

As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, the numeric effluent limitations in Table 16-3 apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs) that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and contaminated stormwater discharges from a landfill that is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257:

Table 16-3
Annual Effluent Limitation Monitoring Requirements

Parameter[1]	**Effluent Limitation**	
	Daily Maximum	**30-day Average**
Landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF" That Are Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	140 mg/L	37 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L	27 mg/L
Ammonia	10 mg/L	4.9 mg/L
Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L	0.016 mg/L
Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L	0.071 mg/L
P-Cresol	0.025 mg/L	0.014 mg/L
Phenol	0.026 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Zinc (Total)	0.20 mg/L	0.11 mg/L
pH	Within the range of 6.0-9.0 s.u.	

1. Monitoring and analysis must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or equivalent.

The representative outfalls provision of Part IV.A.2.d in GP-0-06-002 and the alternative certification provision of Part IV.A.4.b in GP-0-06-002, are not applicable to stormwater discharge monitoring for compliance with effluent limitations. Samples must be collected at Outfall 001, 002, 004, 005, 006 and 007[11] in accordance with the following criteria:

- A minimum of one grab sample is to be collected from each outfall discharging stormwater runoff within the first 30 minutes (or as soon as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of when runoff begins from a measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event;

- The storm event sampled must commence a minimum of 72 hours after the previous measurable storm event, unless the previous measurable storm event did not result in a stormwater discharge from the site; and

- Laboratory tests and sample analyses must be completed by a laboratory that has been issued a certificate of approval under Section 502 of the Public Health Law.

[11] The east borrow will be constructed after the west borrow area so there is no Outfall 008 yet.

The date, duration (in hours), and rainfall measurement or estimate (in inches) of the sampled storm event must be provided. The duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event must also be indicated. The total volume of discharge sampled must also be estimated. An example Discharge Monitoring Reporting Form for reporting annual benchmark monitoring results is included in Appendix D.

16.6 Annual Stormwater Sampling and Analysis

Appendix M provides an annual stormwater sampling and analysis summary table that includes the following:

- pollutant of concern;
- analytical method(s);
- monitoring cut off concentration and effluent discharge limitation for the parameters of concern;
- the type of sampling container; and
- preservation technique and holding time.

The information in Appendix M can be used to assist the analytical testing laboratory in providing the site with the number and types of bottles and preservatives to sample stormwater in accordance with the listed analytical methods. Note that a bottle set will be required for each outfall to be sampled for benchmark or effluent discharge limitation parameters as listed in Table 16-1.

16.7 Annual Certification Report

The facility must complete and submit an annual certification report in accordance with the submission deadlines in Table 16-4. The reports are to be submitted to the following address:

Industrial Stormwater General Permit Coordinator
NYSDEC Bureau of Water Permits
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-3505

Copies of the Discharge Monitoring Report forms and Annual Certification Report form are included in Appendix D and Appendix L respectively.

Table 16-4
Monitoring Reporting Requirements

Monitoring Type	Submission Deadline
Visual Monitoring	Retain documentation with SWPPP. Answer applicable questions on the Annual Certification Report Form and submit by March 31st.
Dry Weather Flow Evaluation	Retain documentation with SWPPP. Answer applicable questions on the Annual Certification Report Form and submit by March 31st.
Benchmark Monitoring	Submit results on Discharge Monitoring Report form (see Appendix D) along with the Annual Certification Report Form by March 31st.
Effluent Numeric Limitation Monitoring	
Monitoring for Bulk Storage and Loading/Unloading Areas	Retain documentation with SWPPP. Answer applicable questions on the Annual Certification Report Form and submit by March 31st.

16.8 Retention of Monitoring Records

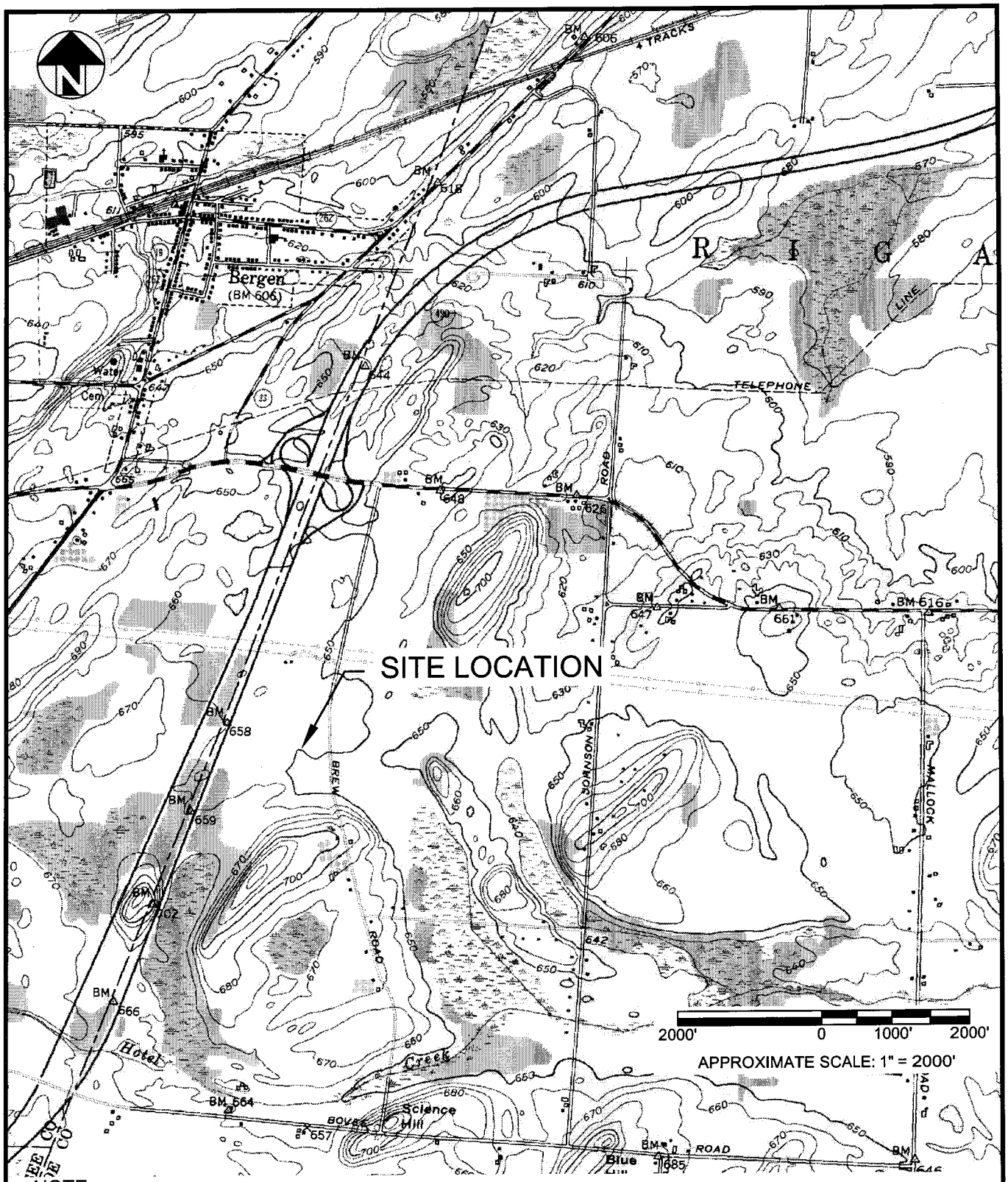
All monitoring information, including calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required by a SPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the permit application, shall be retained for a minimum of five years from the date of their completion. This period may be extended with cause by written request of NYSDEC.

Records of monitoring information must include:

- date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- name and title of the individual who performed the sampling or measurements;
- date analyses were performed;
- name and title of the individual performing the analyses;
- analytical techniques or methods used;
- results of analyses; and
- documentation of quality assurance and quality control procedures.

Records that are stored electronically must be in a form that preserves their accuracy and integrity and that is readily accessible to NYSDEC. Any of the above information must be made available for inspection and copying within 25 days of receipt of a request by NYSDEC.

Figures



NOTE:

1. Base map adapted from USGS 7.5 minute series quadrangle map of Churchville, NY dated 1950. Photorevised 1978.

McMahon & Mann
Consulting Engineers, P.C.
2495 MAIN STREET, SUITE 432
BUFFALO, NY 14214
(716) 834-8932
FAX: (716) 834-8934

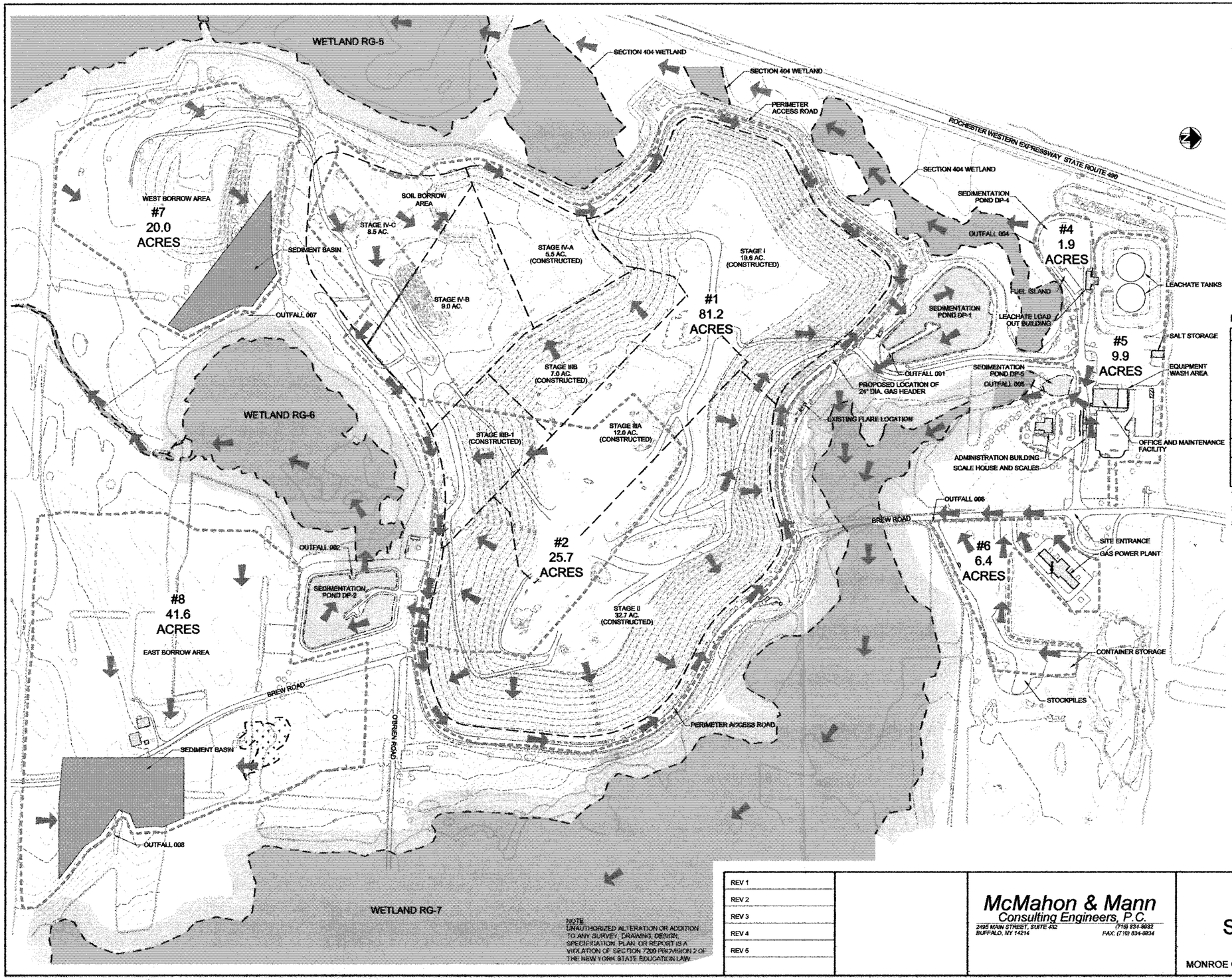
MILL SEAT LANDFILL

MONROE COUNTY NEW YORK

SITE LOCATION MAP

DWG. NO. 07007-006

FIGURE 1



LEGEND

- EXISTING CONTOURS
- FENCE LINE
- TREE LINE / TREE
- ROAD
- CELL LIMITS
- BUILDING
- SEDIMENTATION POND
- DRAINAGE AREA ESTIMATE LIMITS
- 100' NYSDEC WETLAND BUFFER (SEE NOTE 2)
- DELINEATED NYSDEC WETLANDS (SEE NOTE 2)
- NON JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATED WETLAND (SEE NOTE 2)
- SURFACEWATER FLOW DIRECTION

NOTE:
1. Base map adapted from drawing number 70403-01 prepared by Tangibl and provided by Golder.
2. Wetland boundaries and buffers are based on Barton & Loguidice, P.C. Wetland Delineation Map dated August 12, 2009.

FACILITY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
VISUAL DISCHARGE SCREENING	OUTFALL 001, 002, 005, 006 & 007 (1)	QUARTERLY; JANUARY THROUGH MARCH; APRIL THROUGH JUNE; JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER; OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER
DRY WEATHER FLOW	OUTFALL 001, 002, 004, 005, 006 & 007	ANNUAL
BENCHMARK MONITORING	OUTFALL 001, 002, 005, 006 & 007 (2)	ANNUAL
NUMERIC EFFLUENT MONITORING	OUTFALL 001, 002, 004, 005, 006 & 007	ANNUAL
COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION (SEE SECTION 13.1)	SITE WIDE	ANNUAL
ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTIONS (SEE SECTION 13.3)	SECTOR L AREAS	EVERY 7 DAYS FOR ACTIVE AREAS OR MONTHLY FOR STABILIZED OR CLOSED AREAS. (3)

1. Outfall 004 is not included as the remaining outfalls are representative of discharges from industrial activities on-site.
2. Ibid
3. Active landfills must be inspected every seven days. This includes areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized, active land application areas, areas used for storage of materials/wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Erosion and sediment control measures must be observed to ensure they are operating correctly. For stabilized sites, inspections must be conducted at least once every month.

ANNUAL BENCHMARK MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	ANALYTICAL METHOD	BENCHMARK MONITORING CUTOFF CONCENTRATION
SECTOR L - LANDFILLS		
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
TOTAL NITROGEN (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS (TP)	EPA 365.1	2 mg/L
TOTAL RECOVERABLE IRON	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L

ANNUAL EFFLUENT LIMITATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

PARAMETER (1)	EFFLUENT LIMITATION	
	DAILY MAXIMUM	30-DAY AVERAGE
LANDFILLS (INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY CODE "LF" THAT ARE SUBJECT TO THE POINT SOURCE CATEGORY PROVISIONS OF 40 CFR PART 445 SUBPART B)		
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD5)	140 mg/L	37 mg/L
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS)	88 mg/L	27 mg/L
AMMONIA	10 mg/L	4.9 mg/L
ALPHA TERPINEOL	0.033 mg/L	0.016 mg/L
BENZOIC ACID	0.12 mg/L	0.071 mg/L
P-CRESOL	0.025 mg/L	0.014 mg/L
PHENOL	0.026 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
ZINC (TOTAL)	0.20 mg/L	0.11 mg/L
pH	WITHIN THE RANGE OF 6.0 - 9.0 S.U.	

1. Monitoring and analysis must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or equivalent.

200' 0 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 200'

NOTE
UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION TO ANY SURVEY, DRAWING, DESIGN, SPECIFICATION, PLAN, OR REPORT IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 7209 PROVISION 2 OF THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW

REV 1	
REV 2	
REV 3	
REV 4	
REV 5	

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MILL SEAT
SWPPP - SITE PLAN

MONROE COUNTY NEW YORK

DRAWN BY:	C.R.G.
CHECKED BY:	J.A.M.
SCALE:	1" = 200'
DATE:	APRIL 2011
JOB NO.	07-007
FIGURE	2
DWG. NO.	07007-011
REVISION NUMBER -	0