STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

Seminole Road MSW Landfill
4203 Clevemont Road
Ellenwood, Georgia 30294

Prepared for

DeKalb County
GEORGIA

DeKalb County Public Works Department
Sanitation Division
3720 Leroy Scott Drive
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Prepared by

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Biota M	Biota Impacted-Macroinvertebrate Community
BMP	Best Management Practice
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COO	Chief Operation Officer
EPD	Environmental Protection Division
FC	Fecal Coliform
IGP	Industrial General Permit
LB	Pound
Mg/L	Milligrams per liter
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Response Center
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan SWPPT Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

DeKalb County, Georgia Public Works Department Sanitation Division, Seminole Road Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill, located at 4203 Clevemont Road, Ellenwood, Georgia 30294 (Facility) is required to apply for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations 40 (CFR) 122.26. Based on the site's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code (4953), federal storm water rules require the site to have a state-compliant NPDES permit and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Oasis has developed this SWPPP in general accordance with the Georgia EPD NPDES General Permit No. GAR050000 (IGP), dated March 6, 2017 with Effective Date of June 1, 2017, which is based on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (2015 MSGP). The purpose of the SWPPP is to identify potential storm water pollutant sources and practices that minimize and control pollutants in storm water runoff.

This SWPPP was prepared by reviewing existing information, assessing potential pollutant sources, and identifying appropriate best management practices (BMPs). Oasis personnel visited the site and conducted interviews as needed. In order to properly maintain the SWPPP as a working document, BMPs must be implemented, routine inspections and storm water sampling must be conducted and documented, and employees must be trained. Comprehensive reports, including corrective actions performed, must be submitted to EPD on an annual basis.

The control measures outlined in this plan are developed to meet the requirements of the Georgia EPD's IGP, a copy of which is provided in Appendix A1.

1.2 General Site Information

Site Location and Address:
Seminole Road MSW Landfill
4203 Clevemont Road
Ellenwood, Georgia 30294
(404) 687-4020

Permit Issuing Authority:
Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Watershed Protection Branch Non-Point Source Program Storm Water Unit
4220 International Parkway
Suite 101
Atlanta, Georgia 30354
(404) 675-1600

Facility Emergency Response Coordinator:
Mr. Roger Young, Superintendent Landfill Operations
4203 Clevemont Road
Ellenwood, Georgia 30294
(404) 687-4018

Site Owner:
DeKalb County Public Works Department Sanitation Division
3720 Leroy Scott Drive
Decatur, Georgia 30032
(404) 294-2177

Site Entrance Coordinates:
Latitude: 33.6554
Longitude: -84.2527

Seminole Road MSW Landfill is located in DeKalb County, Georgia southeast of US Interstate 285 and between US Interstate 675, and US Interstate 20. Reference should be made to Figure 1, USGS Topographic Map.

The Facility is primarily engaged in active non-hazardous, solid waste management and disposal activities, including MSW disposal (landfilling), yard debris processing and composting, collecting recyclable materials, and Construction & Demolition (C&D) disposal (landfilling). Additionally, a Landfill Gas to Energy (LFGTE) Green Energy Facility is onsite but inactive. The Renewable Fuels Facility is onsite and operational. Phase 3 of the Facility, a Subtitle D lined phase, is in operation and is currently accepting MSW. The Facility also operates a recyclable materials drop-off center. Materials collected as recyclable are sorted and shipped offsite. Collection and transfer vehicles are parked offsite and are fueled at the CNG Fueling Station. Tractor type equipment is parked and fueled onsite. A vehicle tire wash Facility is located onsite.

Storm water runoff form the Facility generally flows to the north and ultimately to Conley Creek, located on the northern perimeter of the Facility. Unnamed tributaries to Conley Creek are located within the Facility limits.

Within the Facility limits, storm water runoff is directed to a series of internal retention ponds that evolve in shape and location depending on operations prior to discharging off-site. The retention ponds are managed such that the generated storm water volumes do not exceed the capacity of the retention ponds. Retained storm water is pumped from the retention ponds and used for dust suppression on roads at the site. Reference should be made to Figure 1Facility Location Map and Figure 2 Facility Site Map.

1.3 Plan Availability

The IGP GAR050000 requires that a copy of this plan be maintained at the facility at all times, and made available to authorized representatives of Georgia EPD, at their request. This plan shall be retained at the site until three (3) years after regulated activities have ceased and/or the NPDES permit has expired.

1.4 Plan Compliance

Oasis prepared this SWPPP in compliance with the requirements outlined in the Georgia EPD NPDES General Permit No. GAR050000 (IGP), dated March 6, 2017 with Effective Date of June 1, 2017, which is based on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (2015 MSGP). The purpose of the SWPPP is to identify potential storm water pollutant sources and practices that minimize and control pollutants in storm water runoff.

1.5 Consistency with Existing Environmental Management Plans

Other environmental management plans may contain provisions for managing storm water. This plan incorporates the elements of these plans that are relevant to storm water pollution prevention. The storm water pollution prevention team coordinator is responsible for incorporating these provisions into the SWPPP. Examples of compatible environmental management plans may include, as applicable to the site:

- Operating permits for solid waste handling, wastewater discharge
- Approved Design & Operation Plans
- Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan
- Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan

- NPDES Toxic Organic Management Plan
- OSHA Emergency Action Plan
- Land Disturbance (Erosion and Sediment Control) Permits

If any of these plans or permits are required or in force for this facility, their provisions and the provisions of this plan must be compatible.

1.6 Definitions

Definitions are set forth in Appendix A of the 2017 IGP (a copy of which is included in Appendix A).

2.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

2.1 General

A Pollution Prevention Team has been established to implement the requirements of the SWPPP. These requirements include: training team members, implementing BMPs, performing facility inspections, evaluating the SWPPP, monitoring storm water, reporting non-compliance of monitoring results, and record-keeping. The names of team members and their various responsibilities are listed in Table 2-1. This list will be updated annually as part of the Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.

2.2 Pollution Prevention Team Member Duties

Team Leader: The Team Leader is responsible for guiding implementation of the SWPPP, and is accountable for spill prevention at the facility. The Team Leader is the point of contact for facility personnel and regulatory officials who wish to discuss the SWPPP or obtain information concerning spill events. He/she is familiar with facility operations, potential pollutants, outfall locations, and required SWPPP procedures, to ensure that potential sources of pollution are considered during implementation and periodic evaluations of the Plan. This person directs the following duties:

- Appropriate storm water pollution prevention employee training;
- Storm water inspections and compliance evaluations (routine, quarterly, and annually) at potential pollutant sources and outfalls;
- Monitoring of storm water visual and analytical sampling;
- Implementation of BMPs;
- Determination of appropriate revisions/additions to measures and controls
- Relocation or alteration of material storage or handling areas
- Filing of reports to Georgia EPD as appropriate (e.g. reports of non-compliance, reportable quantity spill reports, results of quantitative analyses, annual reports);
- Maintenance of records of reports, inspections, and monitoring results; and
- Updating and/or reviewing the SWPPP annually and other times when necessary.

2.3 Team Members' Responsibilities

Team Members: Team members, under the direction of the Team Leader, are responsible for maintaining BMPs and implementing the Team Leader's directives at the facility. Storm water inspection and monitoring reports should be given to the Team Leader for review and inclusion in the SWPPP.

- Implement Best Management Practices and SWPPP requirements;
- Conduct inspections & maintain BMP measures and controls;
- Respond to spill events;
- Attend training sessions;
- Have an awareness of changes in operations that require SWPPP revisions;
- Participate in reviewing and updating the SWPPP; and
- Maintain a clear line of communication with facility management to ensure a cooperative partnership.

Table 2-1: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team – Fleet Management –Shop A

Name	Position	Responsibilities	Phone	Email
Tracy A. Hutchinson	Division Director	Overall Compliance with local, State, and Federal requirements. Provide SWPPT Resources	(404) 294-2177	tahutchinson@dekalbcountyga.gov
Roger Young	Superintendent Landfill Operations	SWPP Compliance, Inspections, Team Leader	(404) 687-4018	rlyoung@dekalbcontyga.gov
Theodoric Rodgers	Solid Waste Plant Supervisor	SWPP Compliance, Inspections	678-939-1061	trodgers@dekalbcountyga.gov

In the event that a team member is replaced, an appointment will be made by the Team Leader. The current or remaining team members will assume the responsibilities in the interim while a new team member achieves his/her training.

All employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit, including all members of the Pollution Prevention Team, will receive training related to the SWPPP as soon as practicable upon hiring and at least annually thereafter. Personnel will be trained in at least the following if related to the scope of their job duties:

- Overview of what is in the SWPPP;
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
- Location of all controls on the site required by this permit and how they are to be maintained;
- Proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

Training may be conducted in the form of posting materials such as signs and notices, providing a copy of the SWPPP to employees for review, on-the-job training, and/or routine employee meetings. Additional on-the-job training may be necessary for some team members depending on their responsibilities. Additional topics might include:

- Draining secondary containment structures,
- Sampling and monitoring of storm water,
- Analytical storm water testing requirements,
- Containment of leaks and spills, or
- Inspection of specific equipment and structures.

In addition to employees, on-site contractors and third party vendors are trained on proper onsite procedures, to help prevent accidental discharges or spills from occurring as a result of contractor-related operations.

Training meetings may emphasize spill events or failures, malfunctioning equipment, new policies or programs regarding spill prevention and response, revisions to the SWPPP, and/or employee responsibilities and roles. Other applicable plans may also be reviewed at this time. Employee training activities are documented in Appendix B.

3.0 RECEIVING WATERS AND WETLANDS

The Facility uses the DeKalb County MS4, which ultimately discharges within one linear mile upstream of and within the same watershed as Conley Creek. Conley Creek is listed on Georgia's 2014 Integrated 303(b)/303(d) List for impaired waters (final). The impairments are for the use of fishing, with the criterion violated as fecal coliform (FC).

Based on the guidelines established in the Permit, the site is required to perform analytical sampling of outfalls, due to the proximity to an impaired stream and the potential for exposure caused by industrial activities onsite.

4.0 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The General Permit requires a list of the pollutants or pollutant constituents associated with industrial activities identified as potential pollutant sources. Table 4-1 lists the specific chemical and petroleum products that are generally used and stored onsite at the locations described above. This table is updated within the SWPPP annually. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for select materials are included in Appendix C.

This inventory and list of potential storm water pollutant sources shall be updated annually with the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.

The following is a list of industrial activities and their potential for exposure of pollutants to storm water.

- **Fuel / Material Loading and Offloading –** anti-freeze, diesel fuel, motor oil, hydraulic oil, as well as other commercial products are delivered to the Facility. These products are typically loaded and offloaded outdoors, so there is a potential for accidental releases of any of these chemicals or petroleum products. Areas where transporting operations occur are impervious and not located near storm water drop or curb inlets. These activities do not represent a significant opportunity for spill due to relatively small quantities. Materials are either stored under the roof of the pole barn or at the maintenance building. The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan for the Facility includes the pertinent information regarding material storage for the Green Energy Facility, CNG Fueling Station, and Renewable Fuels Facility.

- **Fuel / Material Storage** – Wood pallets, supply containers, and empty (used) drums may potentially lead to the discharge of suspended solids, metals, oily residues, and hazardous waste to storm water if stored outside without enclosure and secondary containment. Leachate and gas condensate are collected and stored inside two storage tanks (1 and 2) located within concrete secondary containment structures. Leachate tanks are open topped and exposed to precipitation. Leachate is discharged directly to the sanitary sewer system.

- **Areas with Potential for Sedimentation and Erosion** – Accumulations of silt, sediment, and assorted debris may be possible if construction (or mining) activities occur on or adjacent to the Facility. Accumulations may also be discharged via vehicle tracking from transfer vehicles. Soils stored in stockpiles at various locations at the Facility have the potential to contribute sediment. In addition, the active phase of the landfill may contribute to sediment accumulation. Collectively, the presence of sediment and debris can pose the potential for elevated loading of suspended solids to the storm water discharge.

- **Material Disposal / Soil Disturbance –** Material is received and disposed of at the landfill. The Citizen's Drop Off Area is covered with a roof and provides a location for customers to

recycle the following items: aluminum cans, glass newspaper, magazines, plastic, scrap metal, scrap tires, and cardboard. Material not recycled is disposed of at the landfill and exposed to storm water. MSW disposed of at the landfill is compacted. Compacted MSW is covered with either 6-inches of compacted soil or alternative daily cover as approved by the Georgia EPD. C&D debris is exposed to storm water. The debris is compacted and covered with one-foot of intermediate cover at least monthly in accordance with Georgia EPD regulations. Berms and other storm water diversion structures are used to divert storm water from the working faces.

- **Vehicle Tracking** – Accumulations of silt, sediment, and assorted debris may be possible via vehicle tracking or if construction activities occur. Collectively, the presence of sediment and debris can pose the potential for elevated loading of suspended solids to the storm water discharge. Measures to sweep the parking/driving areas and protect storm water inlets should be taken if silt, sediment, and assorted debris have the potential to come in contact with storm water.

- **Vehicle Washing** – Transfer station vehicle tires can be pressure washed at the vehicle tire wash Facility to reduce offsite vehicle tracking. Vehicle exteriors can be washed using a handheld pressure washer at this location. An oil/water separator is present. Wash water drains to the sanitary sewer system. The General Permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle and equipment washwater.

- **Vehicle Maintenance** – Leaks and spills of fluids from maintenance activities, if any are performed, could be discharged to storm water. Maintenance activities would typically take place inside the maintenance building.

- **Vehicle Storage** – There is no parking of collection and transfer trucks at the Facility. Tractor-type equipment used for landfilling and construction purposes is located onsite.

4.1 Inventory of Significant Materials

Following is a list of materials stored and used at Seminole Road MSW Landfill that are regulated under provisions of 40 CFR Part 112. This list includes materials stored in tanks and drums:

Table 4-1: List of Pollutants

Materials	Estimated Storage Quantity	Reportable Quantity (pounds)
Diesel Fuel # 1	1300 gallons	Sheen*
Antifreeze Coolant-extended life	140 gallons	5,000
Antifreeze Coolant-all season	130 gallons	5,000

Drill Chill	16 ounces	Sheen
White Grease	2 tubes	Sheen
15W40 motor oil	500 gallons	Sheen
Gear Lube	15 gallons	Sheen
Hydraulic Oil	500 gallons	Sheen
Power steering fluid	8 quarts	Sheen
Windshield de-icer	8 can	See SDS
Windshield washer fluid	2 gallons	See SDS
Zep parts cleaner	16 cans	Single container, N/A
Zep "big orange"	25 quarts	Single container, N/A
Zep brake parts cleaner	60 cans	Tetrachloroethene - 100 Trichloroethene - 100
Zep battery care	15 cans	Single container, N/A
Zep battery coat	30 cans	See SDS
Gasket adhesive	1 tube	See SDS
Silicone adhesive	2 tubes	See SDS
Lead acid batteries (sulfuric acid)	17 each	1,000
Rust preventive enamel	3 cans	See SDS
Penetrating Catalyst	4 cans	See SDS

** Note: Any petroleum/oil containing product/material that causes a sheen when released/discharged to a Water of the State is reportable.*

4.2 Spills and Leaks

A facility's spill history may identify pollutants that could be found in storm water. DeKalb County representatives reviewed site records and informed Oasis that no significant spills or leaks have occurred within the last three years.

Any future spills that may occur shall be documented on a Spill and Leak Form, provided in Appendix G. Documentation of spills that occurred in the 3 years prior to the date permittees prepared or amended the SWPPP should also be kept with the current SWPPP.

4.3 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

Seminole Road MSW Landfill has been checked for non-storm water discharges. The methods employed included a visual dry weather site inspection on August 14, 2017, and review of the site development plans. The following non-storm water discharges have been identified onsite, and are authorized under the EPD's Industrial General Permit:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Potable water, including water line flushing and hydrostatic test water;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers and other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Landscape watering, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Water used for dust suppression on roads; and
- Storm water released from containment and through oil-water separators.

Oasis is not aware of Seminole Road MSW Landfill having any additional non-storm water discharges authorized as part of the GAR050000 IGP or any other applicable permit. The Non-Storm Water Discharges Evaluation Form is provided in Appendix K.

4.4 Elimination of Unauthorized Discharges

Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State of Georgia that are not authorized by an NPDES permit are unlawful and must be eliminated. Common unauthorized discharges include but are not limited to: piped cooling tower blow down or drains, vehicle and equipment wash water, non-contact cooling water, landfill leachate, waste pile leachate (except in de minimis amounts), pavement wash water from containment zones, construction storm water and any other type of process waste water unless specifically allowed by the IGP GAR050000. The permittee must document on the annual report that they have evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges annually, and that all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated.

At least once during the term of the five-year permit, a dye, smoke or equivalent test must be conducted to evaluate for the presence of non-storm water discharges into the storm system from all floor drains and from all sinks in industrial areas (excluding eye wash stations) that were installed prior to January 1, 20012. If the permittee has performed either a dye, smoke or equivalent test during the previous 2012 permit cycle, this requirement is waived provided the facility maintains documentation of the test, and retests any industrial areas that impact storm water which were altered since the previous test, unless accurate as-built drawings are maintained and available. A copy of the smoke/dye test conducted during the 2012 permit cycle is included in Appendix D.

4.5 Salt Storage

The Facility does not store salt or perform pavement deicing. This section will be amended if activities or material storage practices change.

4.6 Existing NPDES Permit and Storm Water Monitoring Data

Seminole Road MSW Landfill is an existing permittee under the Georgia EPD's IGP GAR050000 and was previously a permittee under IGP GAR000000, which expired on May 31, 2017. The IGP GAR050000 requires that annual inspections must include a review of visual and analytical monitoring data collected within the past year.

A copy of completed Annual Comprehensive Site Evaluation and SWPPP Review Documentation shall be maintained in Appendix K.

Storm water monitoring data shall be documented and maintained in Appendix J.

5.0 STRUCTURAL & NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES AND CONTROLS

The facility incorporates structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. The following sections describe each control measure used onsite.

5.1 Minimize Exposure

Permittees must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas to precipitation and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. The Facility utilizes the following practices, as recommended in the General Permit, to minimize exposure:

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

Table 5-1	
Potential Pollutant Sources	**Typical BMPs & Abbreviations**
Erosion/sedimentation from: Exposed landfill cell excavations Exposed soil and stone stockpiles Inactive landfill phases with final cover, but not yet stabilized Daily or intermediate cover placed on cells Haul road erosion or vehicle tracking	1. Stabilize soils with temporary vegetation (Ds2) 2. Maintain buffers along streams (Bf) 3. Structural controls such as silt fence, sediment traps, checkdams and sediment ponds (Sd1c, Sd2, Cd-s, Sd3) 4. Inspection, maintenance & repair of structural and vegetative controls 5. Stabilize haul roads & entrances with gravel (Cr, Co)
Vehicle refueling & lubrication Spillage of fuels & lubricating oils	1. Utilize supplies such as a drip bucket/pan, shovel, or yard brush 2. Spill kits shall contain absorbent material, salvage drum, plastic sheeting and spill containment "socks". 3. Dispensing hoses must be fitted with a breakaway coupling.
Exposure of waste at open face	1. Minimize area of exposed open face 2. Divert stormwater flow using dikes, berms & swales (Di, Dn1) 3. Inspect and maintain erosion and sediment controls.
Uncontrolled leachate Leachate commingled with storm water Leachate spills or leaks Leachate outbreaks in landfill cover	1. Inspect & maintain leachate collection system. 2. Inspect & maintain landfill cover and vegetation (Ds2, Ds3) 3. Inspect leachate transfer pumping and storage systems. 4. Keep absorbent materials convenient to working areas.
Exposure of chemical and construction material storage areas to precipitation	1. Provide containment barriers, such as dikes and covers 2. Clean up and report spills & leaks immediately.

5.2 Good Housekeeping

Seminole Road MSW Landfill uses good housekeeping measures to minimize storm water exposure to potential pollutants. Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment. A clean orderly work area reduces the possibility of accidental spills caused by the mishandling of chemicals and equipment and should reduce safety hazards to personnel. Well-maintained material and chemical storage areas will reduce the possibility of storm water contact with pollutants. These measures include:

- Identifying each chemical substance present at the Facility and obtaining the SDS;
- Properly labeling storage drums and tanks and keeping containers closed and free of exterior drips, spillage, etc.;

- Performing inspections of the Facility;
- Dispose of all non-essential scrap metal, wood, residual trash, and other damaged equipment parts and items as solid waste;
- Monitor frequently and scrape off accumulated oils, grease and other fluids to minimize staining of the parking lots, especially when located in the vicinity of a storm inlet or curb inlet;
- Sweep paved areas routinely;
- Inspect storm water grates and drains for accumulation of debris, vegetative growth/decay, and/or sedimentation;
- Clean up minor spills of liquids and used absorbent from routine maintenance activities and operations in a prompt manner; and
- Following the *Safe Loading and Unloading Procedures for Petroleum Products and Chemicals* to reduce spills and leaks from drums during offloading. These procedures are provided in Appendix F.

5.3 Preventive Maintenance

Seminole Road MSW Landfill personnel evaluate preventive maintenance measures through regular inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices. This includes inspecting and testing of equipment and systems to detect conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters. Evaluation of SWPPP-related preventive maintenance measures will be documented during regular inspections, using the forms included in Appendix I.

Inspection procedures vary depending on the equipment/system; however, the major elements of the inspection program include:

- Inspecting chemical, petroleum, and other storage containers;
- Adjusting, repairing, or replacing equipment in a timely manner;
- Examining parts or pieces of equipment not functioning properly;
- Evaluate the effectiveness of cover structures (e.g., awnings or enclosures);
- Inspecting parking and driveway areas for spills or leakage;
- Inspecting storm water inlets, ditches, and culverts for debris, restrictions and/or sedimentation and erosion, and performing appropriate repairs and maintenance;
- Berms, swales, and containment devices should be routinely inspected and maintained;
- Maintaining landscaped and grassed areas; and
- Inspecting all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems and the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover, including repair the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

5.4 Storm Water Management System

Storm water runoff form the Facility generally flows to the north and ultimately to Conley Creek, located on the northern perimeter of the Facility. Unnamed tributaries to Conley Creek are located within the Facility limits.

Within the Facility limits, storm water runoff is directed to a series of internal retention ponds that evolve in shape and location depending on operations prior to discharging off-site. The retention ponds are managed such that the generated storm water volumes do not exceed the capacity of the retention ponds. Retained storm water is pumped from the retention ponds and used for dust suppression on roads at the site.

Six monitoring points have been established at the Facility to evaluate storm water discharges from areas of industrial activity as they leave the Facility. The monitoring points are depicted on Figure 2 and described in detail below.

- Monitoring location #1 receives storm water runoff from the eastern section of the site, which includes the maintenance building, material storage, offices, and scale house. This location has potential to receive storm water discharges from Pond 10.
- Monitoring location #2 receives storm water runoff from the northern section of the Facility adjacent to Conley Creek. This location has the potential to receive storm water discharge from Pond 5.
- Monitoring location #3 receives storm water runoff from the western section of the Facility, which includes the yard debris processing and composting area. This location has potential to receive storm water discharges from Pond 9.
- Monitoring location #4 receives storm water runoff from the C&D landfill area and Phase 2A (closed). This location has potential to receive storm water from Ponds 3, 3A, and 8.
- Monitoring location #5 receives storm water runoff from the northeast corner of the site, including Phase 3. This location has the potential to receive storm water discharges from Pond 11.
- Monitoring location #6 receives storm water runoff from the north central section of the site, including Phase 3. This location has the potential to receive storm water discharges from Pond 12.

Monitoring locations #5 and #6 are the only locations required to conduct benchmark sampling, impaired water sampling, and effluent sampling.

None of the outfalls are considered “substantially identical outfalls”.

5.5 Security

Security systems reduce the likelihood of vandalism, theft, arson, and sabotage. Security systems

used at the facility include: security fencing, main entrance gate, and secured vehicle maintenance garages.

5.6 Vegetative Sediment and Erosion Control

Vegetative sediment and erosion controls refer to a variety of landscaping practices that provide pollutant removal, by limiting sediment movement and preventing erosion. Vegetative controls used onsite include permanent grass cover, grassed swales, and wildlife habitat creation or preservation (i.e. stream buffers). It should be noted that the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Manual (Green Book) recommends that vegetation be established within 14 days of ceasing land-disturbing activities in a given area. Disturbed acreage should be kept to a minimum to reduce the potential for excessive erosion. Erosion and sediment control practices for the Seminole Road MSW Landfill shall include, as necessary: temporary stabilization with seeding and mulching, in maintained landscaped areas; and maintenance of permanently grassed areas.

5.7 Corrective Actions

The Pollution Prevention Team must review the selection, design, installation and implementation of control measures, and determine if modifications are necessary, if there is a change in the facility that changes the nature of pollutants, increases the quantity of pollutants, or if the annual sampling result exceeds the applicable benchmark.

5.7.1 Conditions

The Pollution Prevention Team is required to make Corrective Actions if any of the following conditions are noted during an inspection or normal operation of the facility:

- An unauthorized release or discharge of non-storm water material;
- A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit;
- If it is determined that existing control measures are not stringent enough to minimize pollutants, or if modifications are necessary to meet non-numeric effluent limits; and
- If inspection reveals that control measures are not properly operated and maintained.

5.7.2 Deadlines

The Pollution Prevention Team must document the discovery of any of the above conditions

within 24 hours or the next business day of making such discovery. Within 30 days of such discovery, any corrective action to be taken must be documented; or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination must be documented. Any modifications must be made as soon as practicable, but in no case more than 90 days after the discovery.

5.7.3 Corrective Action Report

Documentation of the corrective action discovery must include: identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review, description of the problem, and the date the problem was identified. The report shall also include a summary of the corrective action taken or the determination if none is necessary. The dates that corrective action is initiated and completed must be included on the Routine Facility Inspection reports in Appendix I.

6.0 INSPECTIONS

The GAR050000 IGP requires that three types of inspections be performed and documented to ensure compliance. These types include: routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessment of storm water, and annual comprehensive site inspections.

6.1 Routine Facility Inspections

Permittees are required to conduct routine facility inspections of all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, and of all storm water control measures used to comply with the effluent limits required by the Permit. Routine inspections must be conducted **at least quarterly**, although in many instances more frequent inspection (**monthly**) may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes, control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to storm water. These inspections shall be done during periods when the facility is in operation. Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of the Pollution Prevention Team participating. At least once per year, a routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring.

6.1.1 Schedule

Monthly inspections do not require storm water sampling. Monthly inspections shall be performed on any of the applicable:

- Above-ground storage tanks;
- Heavy equipment;
- Containment areas;
- Oil-water separators; and
- Sedimentation ponds.

Quarterly inspections shall be performed on the above areas and all other industrial areas where activities are exposed to storm water. Specifically, these areas include:

- Areas of the landfill that have not been fully stabilized;
- Outdoor areas used for material storage;
- Leachate collection and treatment systems; and
- Locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site.

6.1.2 Documentation

Routine documentation shall be maintained onsite, in the SWPPP. Example forms to be used are provided in Appendix I. Routine documentation is not required to be submitted to GA EPD, unless specifically requested. Documentation must include:

- Inspection date and time;
- Name and signature of inspector;
- Weather information;
- Description of discharges;
- Previously unidentified discharges of pollutants within the previous 3 years;
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
- Any failed control measures that need replacement;
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

Any corrective actions required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part 3 of the Permit.

6.1.3 Exceptions

Exceptions to the routine inspection requirement include inactive and unstaffed sites, providing there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. Seminole Road MSW Landfill is an active and staffed facility; therefore, it does not qualify as an exception.

6.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Storm Water Discharges

Once each quarter, permittees must collect a storm water sample from each outfall and conduct a visual assessment of each. Samples must be collected in a manner that is representative of the storm water discharge. Samples must be taken during the facility's normal operating hours.

6.2.1 Procedures

The visual assessment must be made:

- Of a sample in a clean, clear glass or plastic container;
- Examined in a well-lit area;
- Samples collected within 30 minutes of an actual discharge; and
- For storm events, make samples on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the

previous discharge.

Visual inspections must note: color, odor, turbidity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution.

All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall (measurable storm event) that results in an actual discharge from the facility, which follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours.

6.2.2 Documentation

Documentation of quarterly assessments must be maintained in the SWPPP. Appendix J contains example forms to be used. Documentation is not required to be submitted to EPD, unless specifically requested. Photographs are recommended, but not required. Quarterly visual assessment documentation is required to include:

- Sample location(s), collection time and date;
- Visual assessment time and date;
- Duration (in hours) and rainfall total (in inches) of the rainfall event;
- Time (in days) since the preceding measurable rainfall event (or note the absence of rainfall within 72 hours);
- Estimated volume (in gallons) of discharge sampled;
- Personnel names of who collected the sample and who made the visual assessment, with signatures;
- Nature of the discharge (storm runoff or snow melt);
- Results of visual observations of the discharge;
- Probable sources of any observed storm water contamination; and
- If applicable, reason why it was not possible to take samples within 30 minutes of the storm event.

6.2.3 Exceptions

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, permittees must take a sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for not making a visual assessment during the quarter must be included in the SWPPP. Adverse conditions may include local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or other situations that make sampling impractical, such as drought or freezing conditions.

6.3 Annual Comprehensive Site Inspections

The facility must conduct annual comprehensive site inspections, which means once during each of the following inspection periods:

Year 1: January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017;

Year 2: January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018;

Year 3: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019;

Year 4: January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020; and

Year 5: January 1, 2021 – July 31, 2021 unless the permit is extended to December 31.

Annual comprehensive site inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel, with at least one member of the Pollution Prevention Team participating. Inspections must cover all areas of the facility identified as potential pollutant sources, where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, areas where control measures are used to comply with effluent limits, and areas where spills or leaks have occurred in the last 3 years. Inspections must include a review of monitoring data collected during the previous year.

Inspectors must examine the following:

- Industrial materials, residue or trash that could come into contact with storm water ;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment;
- Tracking or blowing of waste materials from exposed areas to areas of no exposure;
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repair;
- Equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment;
- Need to review EPD's most current 303(d) list for updates on receiving waters;
- Storm water control measures; and
- Ensure that the annual comprehensive site inspection satisfies routine inspection requirements.

Documentation of the annual inspection must be maintained onsite in the SWPPP, for a period of at least three (3) years after the date that coverage under the IGP permit expires or is terminated.

Documentation must include:

- Certification that all discharge points were visually tested or evaluated at least once each year. Certification shall include identification of non-storm water sources, dates of visual testing/evaluation, and onsite drainage points that were directly observed;

- Date of inspection;
- Name and title of inspector;
- Findings from inspection and recommended corrective action/changes to controls;
- Results of storm water monitoring from each sediment pond outfall;
- Observations relating to: previously unidentified discharges, previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges, evidence of or potential for pollutants entering the drainage system, evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters at each outfall, condition of the outfall, and flow dissipation measures;
- Required revisions to the SWPPP, including updates to the Pollution Prevention Team;
- Documentation of employee training; and
- Note any incidents of noncompliance, or provide a certification that the facility is in compliance, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix I of the permit.

7.0 MONITORING

Seminole Road MSW Landfill has six outfalls that receive runoff that could potentially be impacted from industrial activities at the Facility. Visual samples are collected from all six locations quarterly. However, laboratory samples are only collected from two locations for benchmark sampling, effluent sampling, and impaired stream segment monitoring.

7.1 Benchmark Guidelines

Benchmark guidelines and monitoring data are primarily for the facility's use in minimizing the discharge of pollutants and to determine the effectiveness of the control measures. Benchmark guidelines are not effluent limitations, and a benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation.

Benchmark monitoring must be conducted annually, for every year of permit coverage, **for non-contaminated discharges** (storm water that does not come into direct contact with landfill waste, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater in accordance with the definitions in Section 8.L.4 of the Permit.) The facility has the option of setting its own benchmark values based on criteria listed in Section 6.2.1 of the IGP Permit. The standard benchmark for non-hazardous landfills is provided in Table 7-2.

Table 7-1 Benchmark Guidelines for Landfills

Activity	Parameter	Benchmark monitoring concentration
Non-hazardous Landfills	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

If the benchmark value is exceeded, the Pollution Prevention Team must review control measures, make necessary modifications, and continue sampling each quarter until the benchmark is met.

Seminole Road MSW Landfill may provide a written justification after the first twelve (12) month period of sampling to cease the analytical benchmark sampling. If EPD concurs that the Facility's storm water discharges do not have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of an instream water quality standard, EPD will notify Seminole Road MSW Landfill that additional sampling is not required. Information concerning sufficient justification is provided in the GAR050000 Permit

7.2 Effluent Guidelines

Effluent limits are required for Sector L (landfill) activities **for contaminated storm water discharges only** where storm water comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater in accordance with the definitions in Section 8.L.4 of the Permit. Permittees are required to select, design, install, and implement control measures and BMPs, to address the considerations in Part 2.1.1 of the Permit, to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2, and meet the numeric effluent limitations in Part 2.2. If permittees find control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, permittees must modify these control measures as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee is not responsible for pollutants resulting from documented conditions emanating from run-on or rainfall.

Each year, a grab sample must be taken, and tested for the numeric effluent limits listed below. **In addition, a hardness value must be reported, per the procedures in Appendix E of the IGP**. If the discharge exceeds the numeric effluent limit, it is a permit violation, and follow up monitoring shall occur within thirty (30) days. Quarterly monitoring must continue until the discharge is in compliance. An Exceedance Report must be documented and maintained in the SWPPP, and the exceedance included on the annual report submittal to EPD.

Table 7-2 Numeric Effluent Limits for Landfills

Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Non-hazardous Landfills	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	140 mg/L, daily max.
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. max.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily max.
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. max.
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily max.
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. max.
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily max.
		0.016 mg/L, monthly avg. max.
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily max.

		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. max.
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily max.
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. max.
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily max.
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. max.
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily max.
		0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. max.
	pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.

7.3 Impaired Stream Segment Monitoring

The Facility is required to perform benchmark monitoring at two outfall locations; therefore, this section and Appendix H1 are not applicable. The Facility discharges within one linear mile upstream of and within an impaired stream. The criterion violated is Fecal Coliform. Seminole Road MSW Landfill is required to meet the requirements described Appendix C of the IGP.

Seminole Road MSW Landfill is required to collected fecal coliform samples bi-annually from two outfalls that have the potential to impact fecal coliform count in the impaired stream segment. Fecal coliform counts should be no greater than 4,000 counts/100 mL. If two consecutive exceedances occur, then the Facility will be required to increase their sampling to two times a quarter.

8.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PRACTICES

Permittees must document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a storm water conveyance, in the three years prior to the date permittees prepare or amend the SWPPP.

The General Permit defines "significant spills" as "releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see 40 CFR 302.4)." Based on 40 CFR 110, a reportable quantity of oil is a spill that: (i) violates applicable water quality standards; or (ii) causes a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines. 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302 reference lists of hazardous chemicals and their associated reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act and Section 102 of CERCLA, respectively. The reportable quantities range from 1 pound (lb) to 5,000 lbs, depending on the chemical.

8.1 Spill Prevention

In accordance with Part 2.1.2.4 of the General Permit, the Facility has implemented the following practices to minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to storm water:

- Labeling of containers with contents (e.g., "used absorbent");
- Preventative measures such as barriers between stored material and vehicles, secondary containment, and procedures for handling and storage of materials;
- Procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks/spills (described in section 8.4 of the SWPPP);
- Maintaining portable containment devices (i.e. spill kit) in the form of buckets, drip pans, connection enclosures, absorbent pads and other small spill and leak containments near each area where spills/leaks may occur;
- Maintaining an adequate supply of dry and absorbent materials in spill kits onsite;
- Preventing discharge of hazardous substances or oil; and
- Updating SWPPP within thirty (30) days of known release.

8.2 Spill Reporting and SWPPP Modification

Spill reporting is required for the following types of spills:

- a spill of a hazardous substance above the reportable quantity listed in 40 Code of Federal

Regulations (CFR) §302.4; or

- a spill of a petroleum product which reaches the waters of the state (including streams, rivers, storm sewers, and drainage ditches) and causes a sheen.

The Spill Report Template, located in Appendix G, should be completed as soon as a spill or release is noted at the site for oil or hazardous substances. A copy of the completed form will be added to Appendix G of the SWPPP within 30 calendar days of knowledge of the release. It should be noted that Part 2.1.2.4.f of the General Permit states that spills in *de minimis* amounts, after removal and proper disposal of spill material, do not require reporting.

Deadlines for the documentation of spills or leaks and subsequent corrective actions required are: (i) notice of discovery within 24-hours from the identification of a condition triggering the need for corrective action; and (ii) summary of corrective action taken within 30-days of discovery.

All reportable spills in Georgia must be immediately reported to the State Operations Center at (404) 656-4300 (Atlanta area) or (800) 241-4113 (state-wide number). Any spill which is reportable in Georgia must also be reported to the federal National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802; the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC); and the Local Emergency Planning Committee of any area affected by the release. In Georgia, reports to SERC are filed through Georgia EPD's State Operations Center. The NRC must be notified in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302, as soon as the Facility Manager acquires knowledge of the release. Releases are defined to include any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment.

8.3 Emergency and Spill Response Procedures

Prompt response to a spill is an effective means of minimizing impact to the environment and in preventing a discharge from reaching waters of the U.S. In the event of a petroleum product spill, the employee who discovers the spill shall immediately notify a member of the Pollution Prevention Team, and if trained in proper emergency spill response procedures, will don Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and attempt to eliminate the source of the spill.

Upon receiving notification of a spill, the Pollution Prevention Team Member will determine the hazard potential by identifying: the substance spilled; the amount of the spill; the extent of spreading; and the source of the spill.

Where appropriate, the Pollution Prevention Team Member shall determine potential hazards to employees and the surrounding public. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) may be consulted to further assess risk.

If a spill is determined to be of such magnitude that it cannot be safely and effectively controlled

by facility personnel, the local and/or state emergency response agencies may be notified to implement control and cleanup.

Following are the appropriate local and state contact numbers:

GA EPD Emergency Response Team: or Al Frazier, Manager:	(404) 656-4300 or 1-(800) 241-4113 (404) 656-6905
Local Fire Department:	911 or (678) 406-7750
Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA):	(770) 775-8212
National Response Center 24-Hr Spill Reporting Hotline:	1-(800) 424-8802
Region 4 (Georgia) 24-Hr Spill Reporting Hotline:	(404) 562-8700
Region 4 (Georgia) Emergency Response & Removal Branch:	1-(800) 564-7577

If the area is determined to be safe, control the release to the extent possible using materials from the Facility spill kits (absorbent materials and booms) to prevent the spilled material from reaching storm drains or water sources. Evacuate non-essential personnel, and contact the SWPPP Facility manager and appropriate local, State, and Federal agencies. Clean up the impacted areas as soon as possible. Wear gloves, goggles, and other Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as needed. Soak up spilled material using dry absorbents. An adequate supply of dry and absorbent materials will be maintained in spill kits onsite in various areas of material storage or handling. Place used materials in a drum or other available container and label with contents of container (e.g., “absorbent pads with oil”) and date the container with the date the material was placed in the container. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill or leak, conduct repairs as soon as possible and follow up with preventive measures. Lastly, prepare spill reports as required.

9.0 REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING PROCEDURES

All monitoring data collected and annual reporting for compliance with the GAR050000 Permit must be submitted electronically to the Georgia EPD using the Georgia EPD Online System (GEOS) for Permitting, Compliance, and Facility Information. Records of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell must be kept in the SWPPP.

Copies of the SWPPP, including any modifications made, documentation of corrective actions, all reports and certifications, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI must be retained for a period of at least three (3) years after the date that coverage under the GAR050000 Permit expires or is terminated.

9.1 Georgia EPD Annual Reports

Annual reports must be submitted, by January 31, for reporting of the previous year's data. The Annual Report shall be submitted by eReporting using the GEOS. If sampling results must be submitted by attaching a spreadsheet with the required data to the AR. EPD will provide the spreadsheet with the proper format to Permittees to allow them to easily submit a summary of their data.

9.2 Exceedance Report

If follow up monitoring for an exceedance also exceeds a numeric effluent limit, the facility must retain copies of the lab results in the SWPPP. The report must include the following:

- Facility name, physical address and location;
- Name of the river basin and receiving water;
- Monitoring data from this event and the preceding monitoring event;
- An explanation of the situation: what the facility has done and intends to do to correct the violation; and
- An appropriate contact name and number.

9.3 Additional Reporting

The facility must submit the following reports to the Georgia EPD.

- 24 hour reporting – Permittees must report any non-compliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours to Georgia's Emergency Response Network (ERN) at 1-800-241-4113 from the time of making the

discovery.

- 5-day follow-up reporting – A written submission must be provided within five (5) business days from the time of making the discovery.
- Reportable quantity spills – Notification must be provided as soon as the permittee has knowledge of a leak, spill or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil, in an amount equal to or greater than a reportable quantity.
- The permittee must promptly submit facts or information if they become aware that they failed to submit relevant facts in an NOI, or that they submitted incorrect information in the NOI or in any report.
- The permittee must submit, within 30 days after the request, results of required monitoring, when specifically requested by EPD.

10.0 MAINTAINING AND UPDATED SWPPP

10.1 SWPPP Amendments

As required by the IGP GAR050000, the facility will amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance that affects the potential for discharge of pollutants to waters of the State of Georgia. The Pollution Prevention Team is required to review the components of the SWPPP for completeness and accuracy, at a minimum, on an annual basis. Additionally, the effectiveness of the SWPPP must be evaluated and appropriate revisions made, if necessary.

The annual review form must document who conducted the review, the findings, and any changes made to the SWPPP. The forms provided in Appendix K may be used. The Pollution Prevention Team must implement revisions to the SWPPP resulting from each review.

Implementation deadlines for SWPPP modifications:

- Within 30 days after a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance.
- Within 30 days if the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants.
- Within 30 days of a modification determined to be necessary by the annual review.
- Within 30 days of a change of Owner or Operator.
- Whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action

Outdated SWPPPs and monitoring data forms must be retained onsite for at least three years as required in the GAR050000 IGP.

10.2 Signatory Requirements

All records and information such as NOI, NOT, SWPPP, reports, and certifications that are required to be kept by this permit, to be submitted to EPD and/or to be submitted to the Operator of a permitted municipal separate storm sewer system, shall be signed (for a corporation) by a responsible corporate officer as defined in Appendix B, Section B.7.1.1 of the GAR050000 IGP, or as noted in Section B.7.2.2, the Operations Manager or other duly-authorized individual having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company.

10.3 SWPPP Certification

A certification will be made by Seminole Road MSW Landfill site personnel after the initial inspection of the facility has been performed, and the facility is found to be in full compliance with the SWPPP.

Re-certification is required after any significant spills, or significant changes to the SWPPP. Any person signing documents shall make the certification on the following page:

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.*"

Certification:

Signature Tracy A Hutchinson

Printed Name/Title Tracy A. Hutchinson, Division Director

Date 8/24/17

LIST OF REVISIONS:

No.	Date	Author	Signature of Authorized Representative
0	8/2017	Oasis Consulting Services	J Rob Gloutts
1			
2			
3			
4			

Appendix A

Permit Documents

A1

General Permit

A2

Notice of Intent

Appendix B

Records of Employee Training

Appendix C

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

Appendix D

Dye/Smoke/Equivalent Testing Evaluation Report

Appendix E

Sampling Data and Retention of Records from Previous Permit

Appendix F

Safe Loading and Unloading Procedures for Petroleum/Chemicals

Appendix G

Spill Reports

G1

Spill Report Blank Template

G2

Completed Spill Reports

Appendix H

Monitoring Results

H1

Benchmark Monitoring Data

H2

Impaired Stream Sampling Data

Appendix I

Routine Facility Inspection Reports

I1

Routine Facility Inspection Report Blank Template

I2

Completed Routine Facility Inspection Reports

Appendix J

Quarterly Visual Assessment Documents

J1

Recommended Guidance for Quarterly Visual Assessment Report

J2

Visual Assessment Report Blank Template

J3

Completed Visual Assessment Reports

Appendix K

Annual Comprehensive Site Evaluation Reports

K1

Comprehensive Site Evaluation Report Blank Template

K2

Completed Comprehensive Site Evaluation Reports

Appendix L

Annual Reports

L1

Annual Georgia EPD Report Blank Template

L2

Completed Annual Reports (filed with Georgia EPD)