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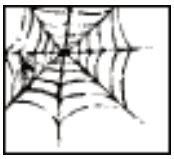

The Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (2000 MSGP), issued in October 2000, expired at midnight on October 30, 2005. A new permit, the 2008 Multi-Sector General Permit (2008 MSGP) was issued on September 29, 2008. Visit www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp to view the final 2008 MSGP and supporting documents.

Part 4 - Sector-Specific Requirements
Subsection A - Sector - Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity -Sector A - Timber Products.

A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subsection A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from timber products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

A.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector A.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector A are primarily engaged in are:

A.2.1 cutting timber and pulpwood (those that have log storage or handling areas);

A.2.2 mills, including merchant, lath, shingle, cooperage stock, planing, plywood, and veneer;

A.2.3 producing lumber and wood basic materials;

A.2.4 wood preserving;

A.2.5 manufacturing finished articles made entirely of wood or related materials except wood kitchen cabinet manufacturers (covered under Appendix W); and

A.2.6 manufacturing wood buildings or mobile homes.

A.3 Limitation on Coverage

A.3.1 *Prohibition of Discharges.* (See also Part 1.2.4) Not covered by this permit: stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate NPDES permit.

A.3.2 *Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.2.3) Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with SWPPP requirements in Part 2.1.5 (Stormwater Controls): discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

A.4 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 2 of the permit.

A.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 2.1.2) Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

A.4.2 *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* (See also Part 2.1.5.2) Where such information exists, if your facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, identify the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.

A.4.3 *Description of Stormwater Management Controls.* (See also Part 2.1.5) Describe and implement measures to address the following activities and sources: log, lumber, and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas. If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific BMPs for these activities.

A.4.4 *Good Housekeeping.* (See also Part 2.1.5.1) In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

A.4.5 *Inspections.* (See also Part 2.1.5.5) If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges.

A.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part 3 of the permit.)

Table A-1. Sector-specific Numeric Limitations and Benchmark Monitoring

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration[1]	Effluent Limitation Guidelines[2]
General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Zinc[3]	0.12 mg/L	--
Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Recoverable Arsenic	0.15 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Copper[4]	0.014 mg/L	--

Table A-1. Sector-specific Numeric Limitations and Benchmark Monitoring			
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration[1]**	**Effluent Limitation Guidelines[2]**
	Total Recoverable Chromium[5]	1.8 mg/L	–
	Phenols	0.016 mg/L[6]	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
Wet Decking Discharges at Log Storage and Handling Areas (SIC 2411)	pH	--	6.0 - 9.0 s.u
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L	--
	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	--	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round opening
Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Containers; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L	--
Nailed Wood Boxes and Shook (SIC 2441)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L	--

[1]You must monitor quarterly in the first year of your coverage for each benchmark parameter (see Part 3.2.2.1). For each parameter, no additional benchmark monitoring is required if the average of your 4 monitoring values does not exceed the benchmark (see Part 3.2.2.3). However, for each parameter there are additional requirements if the average of your four monitoring values exceeds the benchmark (see Part 3.2.2.4).

[2]Monitor once per year for each monitoring year.

[3] The benchmark value of zinc is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table A-1 (i.e. 0.12 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for zinc:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.8473)(\ln \textit{hardness}) + 0.884]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.8473)(\ln 175) + 0.884]})/1000$$
$$= (e^{5.26})/1000$$
$$= 192.51/1000$$
$$= 0.19 \text{ mg/L}$$

The following are example benchmark values for zinc:

Hardness (mg/L)	Benchmark value (mg/L)
100	0.12
125	0.14
150	0.17
175	0.19
200	0.22
225	0.24
250	0.26

[4] The benchmark value of copper is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table A-1 (i.e. 0.014 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for copper:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.9422)(\ln \textit{hardness}) - 1.700]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.9422)(\ln 175) - 1.700]})/1000$$
$$= (e^{3.166})/1000$$
$$= 23.72/1000$$
$$= 0.024 \text{ mg/L}$$

The following are example benchmark values for copper:

Hardness (mg/L)	Benchmark value (mg/L)
100	0.014
125	0.017
150	0.021
175	0.024
200	0.027
225	0.030
250	0.033

[5] The benchmark value of chromium is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table A-1 (i.e. 1.8 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either

did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for chromium:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.8190)(\ln \textit{hardness}) + 3.7256]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.8190)(\ln 175) + 3.7256]})/1000$$
$$= (e^{7.96})/1000$$
$$= 2851.4/1000$$
$$= 2.9 \text{ mg/L}$$

The following are example benchmark values for chromium:

Hardness (mg/L)	Benchmark value (mg/L)
100	1.8
125	2.2
150	2.5
175	2.9
200	3.2
225	3.5
250	3.8

[6]Benchmark cutoff concentration for phenols based on ML for the reference method times 3.18.