

# New Jersey Turnpike Authority

P.O. Box 5042, Woodbridge, NJ 07095



December 15, 2021

## Document Change Announcement

### *2016 Standard Supplementary Specifications*

### *NJPDES Stormwater Permit Program*

**DCA2021SS-08**

#### **Subject: Revisions to**

**Appendix I, NJPDES Stormwater Permit Program**

#### **Description of Change:**

Appendix I is updated to include the modifications to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Highway Agency Stormwater Discharge Master General Permit Renewal, with a January 1, 2020 effective date of permit authorization (EDPA).

#### **Notice to New Jersey Turnpike Authority Staff and Design Consultants**

Effective immediately, all contracts currently in the design phase shall incorporate the revisions herein. For advertised contracts awaiting the opening of bids this revision shall be incorporated via addendum. Contact your New Jersey Turnpike Authority Project Manager for instruction.

The revisions may be accessed on the Authority's webpage: <https://www.njta.com/doing-business/professional-services>

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**APPENDIX I - NJPDES STORMWATER PERMIT PROGRAM**

**NOTE: In the latest version of the 2016 Standard Supplementary Specifications, Attachment D is deleted from Appendix I in its entirety and replaced with the following Attachment E. Pages 7 through 9 of Attachment E are intentionally omitted.**

## **Attachment E – Best Management Practices for Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations**

The permittee shall implement the following practices at maintenance yards and other ancillary operations owned or operated by the permittee. Inventory of Materials and Machinery, and Inspections and Good Housekeeping shall be conducted at all maintenance yards and other ancillary operations. All other Best Management Practices shall be conducted whenever activities described below occur. Ancillary operations include but are not limited to impound yards, permanent and mobile fueling locations, and yard trimmings and wood waste management sites.

### **Inventory of Materials and Machinery**

The SPPP shall include separate forms listing the physical address, materials, machinery, and activities of each maintenance yard and ancillary operation where they could be a source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge. The materials in question include but are not limited to: raw materials; intermediate products; final products; waste materials; by-products; machinery and fuels; and lubricants, solvents, and detergents that are related to the maintenance yard operations and ancillary operations. Materials or machinery that are not exposed to stormwater at the maintenance yard or related to its operations do not need to be included.

### **Inspections and Good Housekeeping**

1. Inspect the entire site, including the site periphery, monthly (under both dry and wet conditions, when possible). Identify conditions that would contribute to stormwater contamination, illicit discharges or negative impacts to the permittee's MS4. Maintain an inspection log detailing conditions requiring attention and remedial actions taken for all activities occurring at Maintenance Yards and Other Ancillary Operations. This log must contain, at a minimum, a record of inspections of all operations listed in Part IV.B.5.c. of this permit including dates and times of the inspections, and the name of the person conducting the inspection and relevant findings. This log must be kept on-site, and its location referenced in the SPPP and made available to the Department upon request. See the Highway Agency Guidance document at [https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway\\_guidance.htm](https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/highway_guidance.htm) for additional information.
2. Conduct cleanups of spills of liquids or dry materials immediately after discovery. All spills shall be cleaned using dry cleaning methods only. Clean up spills with a dry, absorbent material (i.e., kitty litter, sawdust, etc.) and sweep the rest of the area. Dispose of collected waste properly. Store clean-up materials, spill kits and drip pans near all liquid transfer areas, protected from rainfall.
3. Properly label all containers. Labels shall be legible, clean and visible. Keep containers in good condition, protected from damage and spillage, and tightly closed when not in use. When practical, store containers indoors. If indoor storage is not practical, containers may be stored outside if covered and placed on spill platforms or clean pallets. An area that is graded and/or contained by berms to prevent run-through of stormwater may be used in place of spill platforms or clean pallets. Outdoor storage locations shall be regularly maintained.

## Fueling Operations

1. Establish, maintain and implement standard operating procedures to address vehicle fueling; receipt of bulk fuel deliveries; and inspection and maintenance of storage tanks, including the associated piping and fuel pumps.
  - a. Place drip pans under all hose and pipe connections and other leak-prone areas during bulk transfer of fuels.
  - b. Block storm sewer inlets, or contain tank trucks used for bulk transfer, with temporary berms or temporary absorbent booms during the transfer process. If temporary berms or booms are being used instead of blocking the storm sewer inlets, all hose connection points associated with the transfer of fuel shall be within the temporarily contained by berms or boomed area during the loading/unloading of bulk fuels. A trained employee shall be present to supervise the bulk transfer of fuel.
  - c. Clearly post, in a prominent area of the facility, instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment. Include the following:
    - “Topping off vehicles, mobile fuel tanks, and storage tanks is strictly prohibited”
    - “Stay in view of fueling nozzle during dispensing”
    - Contact information for the person(s) responsible for spill response.
  - d. Immediately repair or replace any equipment, tanks, pumps, piping and fuel dispensing equipment found to be leaking or in disrepair.

## Discharge of Stormwater from Secondary Containment

The discharge pipe/outfall from a secondary containment area (e.g., fuel storage, de-icing solution storage, brine solution) shall have a valve and the valve shall remain closed except as described below. The permittee may discharge stormwater accumulated in a secondary containment area if a visual inspection is performed to ensure that the contents of aboveground storage tank have not been in contact with the stormwater to be discharged. Visual inspections are only effective when dealing with materials that can be observed, like petroleum. If the contents of the tank are not visible in stormwater, the permittee shall rely on previous tank inspections to determine with some degree of certainty that the tank has not leaked. If the permittee cannot determine with reasonable certainty that the stormwater in the secondary containment area is uncontaminated by the contents of the tank, then the stormwater shall be hauled for proper disposal.

## Vehicle Maintenance

1. Operate and maintain equipment to prevent the exposure of pollutants to stormwater.
2. Whenever possible, conduct vehicle and equipment maintenance activities indoors. Floor drain discharge locations shall be identified in the SPPP.
3. For projects that must be conducted outdoors, and that last more than one day, portable tents or covers shall be placed over the equipment being serviced when not being worked on, and drip pans shall be used. Use designated areas away from storm drains or block storm drain inlets when vehicle and equipment maintenance is being conducted outdoors.



**On-Site Equipment and Vehicle Washing and Wash Wastewater Containment**

1. Manage any equipment and vehicle washing activities so that there are no unpermitted discharges of wash wastewater to storm sewer inlets or to surface or ground waters of the State.
2. Permittee's which cannot discharge wash wastewater to a sanitary sewer or which cannot otherwise comply with 1, above, may temporarily contain wash wastewater prior to proper disposal under the following conditions:
  - a. Containment structures shall not leak. Any underground tanks and associated piping shall be tested for integrity every 3 years using appropriate methods determined by "*The List of Leak Detection Evaluations for Storage Tank Systems*" created by the National Work Group on Leak Detection Evaluations (NWGLDE) or as determined appropriate and certified by a professional engineer for the site-specific containment structure(s).
  - b. For any containment system protected by cathode, provide a passing cathodic protection survey every three years.
  - c. Operate containment structures to prevent overfilling resulting from normal or abnormal operations, overfilling, malfunctions of equipment, and human error. Overfill prevention shall include manual sticking/gauging of the tank before each use unless system design prevents such measurement. Tank shall no longer accept wash wastewater when determined to be at 95% capacity. Record each measurement to the nearest ½ inch.
  - d. Before each use, perform inspections of all visible portions of containment structures to ensure that they are structurally sound, and to detect deterioration of the wash pad, catch basin, sump, tank, piping, risers, walls, floors, joints, seams, pumps and pipe connections or other containment devices. The wash pad, catch basin, sump and associated drains shall be kept free of debris before each use. Log dates of inspection; inspector's name, and conditions. This inspection is not required if system design prevents such inspection.
  - e. Containment structures shall be emptied and taken out of service immediately upon detection of a leak. Complete all necessary repairs to ensure structural integrity prior to placing the containment structure back into service. Any spills or suspected release of hazardous substances shall be immediately reported to the NJDEP Hotline (1-877-927-6337) followed by a site investigation in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26C and N.J.A.C 7:26E if the discharge is confirmed.
  - f. All equipment and vehicle wash wastewater placed into storage must be disposed of in a legally permitted manner (e.g., pumped out and delivered to a duly permitted and/or approved wastewater treatment facility).
  - g. Maintain a log of equipment and vehicle wash wastewater containment structure clean-outs including date and method of removal, mode of transportation (including name of hauler if applicable) and the location of disposal. See Underground Vehicle Wash Water Storage Tank Use Log at end of this attachment.
  - h. Containment structures shall be inspected annually by a NJ licensed professional engineer. The engineer shall certify the condition of all structures including: wash pad, catch basin, sump, tank, piping, risers to detect deterioration in the, walls, floors, joints, seams, pumps and

pipe connections or other containment devices using the attached Engineer's Certification of Annual Inspection of Equipment and Vehicle Wash Wastewater Containment Structure. This certification may be waived for self-contained systems on a case-by-case basis. Any such waiver would be issued in writing by the Department.

3. Maintain all logs, inspection records, and certifications on-site. Such records shall be made available to the Department upon request.

### **Salt and De-icing Material Storage and Handling**

1. Store material in a permanent structure.
2. Perform regular inspections and maintenance of storage structure and surrounding area.
3. Minimize tracking of material from loading and unloading operations.
4. During loading and unloading:
  - a. Conduct during dry weather, if possible;
  - b. Prevent and/or minimize spillage; and
  - c. Minimize loader travel distance between storage area and spreading vehicle.
5. Sweep (or clean using other dry-cleaning methods):
  - a. Storage areas on a regular basis;
  - b. Material tracked away from storage areas;
  - c. Immediately after loading and unloading is complete.
6. Reuse or properly discard materials collected during cleanup.
7. Temporary outdoor storage is permitted only under the following conditions:
  - a. A permanent structure is under construction, repair or replacement;
  - b. Stormwater run-on and de-icing material run-off is minimized;
  - c. Materials in temporary storage are tarped when not in use;
  - d. The requirements of 2 through 6, above are met; and
  - e. Temporary outdoor storage shall not exceed 30 days unless otherwise approved in writing by the Department;
8. Sand must be stored in accordance with Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage below.

### **Aggregate Material and Construction Debris Storage**

1. Store materials such as sand, gravel, stone, top soil, road millings, waste concrete, asphalt, brick, block and asphalt-based roofing scrap and processed aggregate in such a manner as to minimize stormwater run-on and aggregate run-off via surface grading, dikes and/or berms (which may include sand bags, hay bales and curbing, among others) or three-sided storage bays. The area in front of storage bays and adjacent to storage areas shall be swept clean after loading/unloading.
2. Sand, top soil, road millings and processed aggregate may only be stored outside and uncovered if in compliance with item 1 above and a 50-foot setback is maintained from surface water bodies, storm sewer inlets, and/or ditches or other stormwater conveyance channels.
3. Road millings must be managed in conformance with the "Recycled Asphalt Pavement and Asphalt Millings (RAP) Reuse Guidance" (see [www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/rrtp/asphaltguidance.pdf](http://www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/rrtp/asphaltguidance.pdf)) or properly disposed of as solid waste pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-1 *et seq.*
4. Cold patch shall be stored in a permanent structure or on an impervious surface and covered with a waterproof material (i.e., tarpaulin or 10-mil plastic sheeting) that is contained (e.g., contained by berms) to control leachate and stormwater run-on or run through.
5. The stockpiling of materials and construction of storage bays on certain land (including but not limited to coastal areas, wetlands and floodplains) may be subject to regulation by the Division of Land Use Regulation (see [www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/](http://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/) for more information).

### **Street Sweepings, Catch Basin Clean Out, and Other Material Storage**

1. For the purposes of this permit, this BMP is intended for road cleanup materials as well as other similar materials. Road cleanup materials may include but are not limited to street sweepings, storm sewer clean out materials, stormwater basin clean out materials and other similar materials that may be collected during road cleanup operations. These BMPs do not include materials such as liquids, wastes which are removed from sanitary sewer systems or material which constitutes hazardous waste in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26G-1.1 *et seq.*
2. Road cleanup materials must be ultimately disposed of in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.1 *et seq.* See the "Guidance Document for the Management of Street Sweepings and Other Road Cleanup Materials" ([www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/rrtp/sweeping.htm](http://www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/rrtp/sweeping.htm)).
3. Road cleanup materials placed into temporary storage must be, at a minimum:
  - a. Stored in leak-proof containers or on an impervious surface and covered with a waterproof material (i.e., tarpaulin or 10-mil plastic sheeting) that is contained (e.g., contained by berms) to control leachate and stormwater run-on or run through; and
  - b. Removed for disposal (in accordance with 2, above) within six (6) months of placement into storage.

## **Yard Trimmings and Wood Waste Management Sites**

1. These practices are applicable to any yard trimmings or wood waste management site:
  - a. Owned and operated by the permittee;
    - i. For staging, storing, composting or otherwise managing yard trimmings, or
    - ii. For staging, storing or otherwise managing wood waste, and
  - b. Operated in compliance with the Recycling Rules found at N.J.A.C. 7:26A.
2. Yard trimmings or wood waste management sites must be operated in a manner that:
  - a. Diverts stormwater away from yard trimmings and wood waste management operations;
  - b. Minimizes or eliminates the exposure of yard trimmings, wood waste and related materials to stormwater;
  - c. Eliminates the discharge of stormwater that contacts source material from yard trimmings or wood waste management sites to storm sewer inlets or surface waters of the State.
3. Yard trimmings and wood waste management site specific practices:
  - a. Construct windrows, staging and storage piles:
    - i. In such a manner that materials contained in the windrows, staging and storage piles (processed and unprocessed) do not enter waterways of the State;
    - ii. On ground which is not susceptible to seasonal flooding;
    - iii. In such a manner that prevents stormwater run-on and leachate run-off (e.g., use of covered areas, diversion swales, ditches or other designs to divert stormwater from contacting yard trimmings and wood waste).
  - b. Maintain perimeter controls such as curbs, berms, hay bales, silt fences, jersey barriers or setbacks, to eliminate the discharge of stormwater runoff carrying leachate or litter from the site to storm sewer inlets or to surface waters of the State.
  - c. Prevent on-site storm drain inlets from siltation using controls such as hay bales, silt fences, or filter fabric inlet protection.
  - d. Dry weather run-off that reaches a stormwater sewer system is an illicit discharge. Possible sources of dry weather run-off include wetting of piles by the site operator; uncontrolled pile leachate or uncontrolled leachate from other materials stored at the site.
  - e. Remove trash from yard trimmings and wood waste upon receipt.
  - f. Monitor site for trash on a routine basis.
  - g. Store trash in leak-proof containers or on an impervious surface that is contained (e.g., contained by berms) to control leachate and litter;
  - h. Dispose of collected trash at a permitted solid waste facility.
  - i. Employ preventative tracking measures, such as gravel, quarry blend, or rumble strips at exits.