STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

DENVER FEDERAL CENTER

DENVER, COLORADO

NPDES Permit No. COR-042004

PREPARED FOR:

U.S. General Services Administration

Rocky Mountain Region

Denver Federal Center

West 6th Avenue and Kipling Street

Denver, Colorado

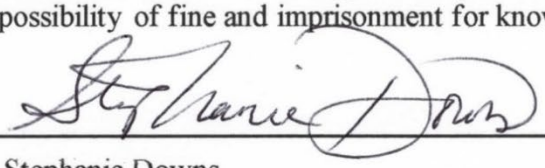
NOVEMBER 2023

REVISION 3 – NOVEMBER 2024

CERTIFICATION

November 2024

"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 ensure 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."

Signature	
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CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
BMP	Best Management Practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CGP	Construction General Permit
CMDS	Control Measure Design Standards
COR	Contracting Officer's Representatives
CWA	Clean Water Act
DFC	Denver Federal Center
DMC	Denver Mega-Center
DoS	Department of State
DW	Drinking Water
E&SC	Erosion and Sediment Control
EISA	Energy Independence & Security Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPG	Environmental Programs Group
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
gpm	Gallons Per Minute
GSA	General Services Administration
IAW	In Accordance With
IDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
MCM	Minimum Control Measures
MEP	Maximum Extent Possible
NCMMS	National Computerized Maintenance Management System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PEO	Public Education and Outreach
PIP	Public Involvement and Participation
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
PP	Pollution Prevention

Acronym	Definition
QR	Quick Response
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
SW	Solid Waste
SWMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USR	Universal Scope Requirements
WLA	Wasteload Allocation

1.0 Introduction

The Denver Federal Center (DFC) must comply with relevant Federal and State regulations relating to environmental protection. In accordance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations, the DFC is a small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) requiring coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) for stormwater discharges. The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) at DFC was issued NPDES Permit Number COR-042004 (hereafter referred to as the Permit) from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region VIII. The Permit effective date is September 1, 2022, with authorization to discharge expiring at midnight on August 21, 2027.

A requirement of the DFC MS4 Permit is the development of a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) to achieve and implement the terms and conditions of the Permit. Paragraph 2.1.1 of the MS4 Permit requires the SWMP to include "management practices, control techniques, system design, engineering methods, and other provisions appropriate for the control of pollutants discharged from the MS4."

1.1 SWMP Organization

This SWMP includes management practices, control techniques, system design, engineering methods, and other provisions appropriate for the control of pollutants discharged from the MS4.

This SWMP is organized in accordance with the format in the MS4 Permit.

1.2 SWMP Methodology

This SWMP was developed to serve as a compliance management tool for GSA Environmental Programs Group (EPG) personnel to support implementation of best management practices (BMPs) to address the six Minimum Control Measures (MCMs) enumerated in Sections 2.2 through 2.7 of the Permit. The MCMs describe the six MS4 program elements that EPA aims to address and improve water quality.

Table 1-1. Minimum Control Measures

No.	Minimum Control Measure
1.	Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts
2.	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
3.	Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
4.	Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment
5.	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations
6.	Public Involvement/Participation

The GSA has developed BMPs for each of the six MCMs and details the BMPs and implementation plans in this SWMP. The SWMP is reviewed annually to ensure the BMPs outlined in the plan are followed and implemented according to the implementation schedule

provided in Section 9.0 of the Permit. GSA endeavors to successfully implement the BMPs to reduce pollutants in stormwater to the maximum extent possible (MEP).

The following actions detailed in **Table 1-2** were performed in order to develop BMPs for each of the six MCMs.

Table 1-2. Key Components and Actions

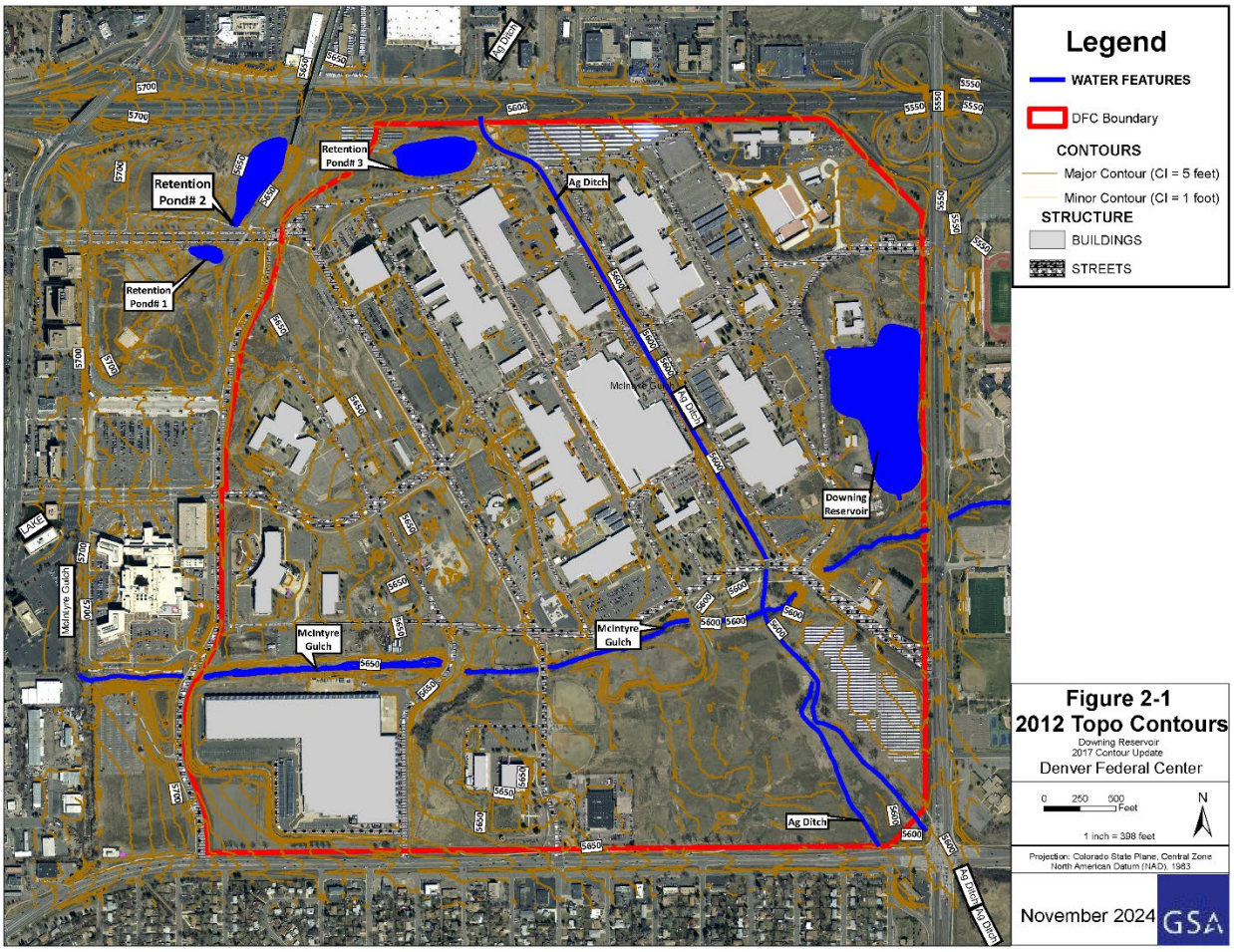
Key Component	Action
Facility Survey	Review of facility documents, plans, and utility drawings; personnel interviews; and a site evaluation to identify potential source areas and exposed materials that could contribute to stormwater contamination. Common potential sources of stormwater contamination include: • Outdoor storage areas where materials are exposed to the weather; • Hazardous material/waste storage and handling areas; • Equipment/vehicle storage areas; • Construction and post-construction sites; and • Locations of past spills and leaks of hazardous or other materials.
Stormwater Drainage	Review of DFC site maps that identify the location of outfalls, existing structural controls, surface water bodies, and non-stormwater discharges.
Non-Stormwater Discharges	Identification of non-stormwater discharges and corrective actions taken or suggested to correct the discharge.

GSA routinely evaluates the effectiveness of the BMPs to determine if the BMPs are achieving their desired goal (e.g., reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, protecting water quality, satisfying Colorado's water quality standards). Once a BMP is incorporated into the SWMP, the BMP must be implemented. If a BMP is not implemented for some reason, the reason must be stated in the Annual Report to the permitting authority.

2.0 Denver Federal Center Overview

The DFC consists of 570 acres (as of 2024) within the City of Lakewood, Colorado. **Figure 2-1** is a topographic map showing the DFC's location. The DFC is located on part of the site of the former Denver Ordnance Plant, which became Federal surplus property following World War II and was transferred to the GSA and converted into space for Federal agencies. This plant was built and operated by the U.S. Government in the early 1940s for the production of small arms ammunition. A number of ammunition manufacturing buildings remain on the DFC property and have been converted for use as office, laboratory, and storage space.

Figure 2-1. Topographic Map



2.1 DFC Activities

The DFC houses 28 Federal agencies and approximately 6,000 employees. It is the largest concentration of Federal Government agencies outside the Washington, D.C., area. The DFC contains just over 3 million square feet of office, storage, laboratory, and other special purpose space in more than 90 buildings. The majority of this space is used for Federal agency business offices and storage.

Potential sources of stormwater contamination at the DFC include:

- Outdoor storage areas where materials are exposed to the weather;
- Hazardous material/waste storage and handling areas;
- Equipment/vehicle storage areas;
- Construction and post-construction sites; and
- Locations of past spills and leaks of hazardous or other materials.

The GSA is custodian of the property and is responsible for operating the majority of the facilities and buildings at the DFC. The GSA Region 8 EPG is located at the DFC and is the point-of-contact for all DFC and Region 8 environmental compliance. This includes compliance with Consent Orders issued by the State of Colorado, CWA and Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements, and site remediation of soil and groundwater. The Environmental Protection Group supports the GSA with program implementation. The GSA hosts several government agency tenants at the DFC. The current tenant list is maintained by the GSA Contracting Office and located on the GSA's internal site, herein referred to as the P-drive.

Also, a United States Army Reserve center (USAR) and the Department of State (DoS) facility are within the DFC boundary; however, 1) they do not discharge stormwater to the GSA DFC MS4, as both of these facilities manage their own stormwater onsite, and 2) both the USAR and DoS have previously filed No Exposure Certifications with the EPA.

Several contractors operate within the DFC that support grounds maintenance activities, construction activities, and provide services (e.g., food, maintenance, childcare).

2.2 Stormwater Drainage

Surface water resources within the DFC include McIntyre Gulch, Downing Reservoir, and the Agricultural Ditch, which are discussed in detail below. Surface water drainage at the DFC generally flows in an easterly direction off the property. The South Platte River is the major surface water body (and "water of the United States") into which the DFC's stormwater drainage eventually discharges. The overall DFC site layout is detailed in **Figure 2-1**, and DFC stormwater drainage patterns are identified in the DFC Stormwater Map (**Appendix A**) along with the facility boundary, stormwater outfalls, surface water bodies, and storm sewer system.

2.2.1 McIntyre Gulch

The only natural body of water on the DFC property is McIntyre Gulch, which enters the property from the west and flows in an easterly direction until it exits the DFC boundary on the east side. The majority of stormwater on the DFC is discharged, via the site's stormwater sewer system, to McIntyre Gulch. From the DFC, McIntyre Gulch flows northeasterly to where it joins Lakewood Gulch near West 6th Avenue and Wadsworth Boulevard in the City of Lakewood, Colorado. Lakewood Gulch then flows easterly through Lakewood and Denver until it discharges to the South Platte River near I-25 and West Colfax Avenue in Denver, Colorado.

2.2.2 Downing Reservoir

Stormwater along North Avenue on the DFC is channeled, via the site's stormwater sewer system, to Downing Reservoir. Downing Reservoir, located on the eastern side of the property, is a manmade water retention reservoir. Stormwater captured in Downing Reservoir is either released via the reservoir outlet structure or evaporates.

2.2.3 Agricultural Ditch

A manmade irrigation ditch, the "Agricultural Ditch," enters the property on the northern side and flows in a southeastern direction, crossing McIntyre Gulch and exiting the property's southeastern corner near the intersection of West Alameda Avenue and South Kipling Street. The Agricultural Ditch does not routinely discharge to McIntyre Gulch. There is a mechanism on the Agricultural Ditch, where it crosses McIntyre Gulch, which could allow the ditch to be discharged to McIntyre Gulch in an emergency situation, but this mechanism is not used except for emergencies.

2.2.4 Other Stormwater Discharges

The DFC receives some stormwater run-on from the western side of the property, which generally consists of residential housing, commercial business establishments, and Union Boulevard.

2.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Implementation and achievement of the SWMP and its goals is a multi-faceted effort that involves multiple organizations and personnel across the DFC. **Table 2-1** lists positions that have key roles and responsibilities in implementing and achieving the SWMP and its goals.

Table 2-1. Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Director Rocky Mountain Service Center	Permit-required responsible person.
Business Center Manager, DFC Property Management Branch	Permit-required point-of-contact.
Regional Environmental Manager	Ensures compliance with SWMP.
Stormwater Manager	Develops, updates, and implements the SWMP.

3.0 Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

The goal of the Public Education and Outreach (PEO) MCM is to ensure greater public awareness, education, and communication of water quality, illicit discharges' impacts on such, and the MS4 Permit requirements. This MCM specifically aims to educate the DFC public (hereafter referred to as "the Target Audience").

This section first illustrates GSA compliance with Permit Sections 2.2.1 – 2.2.5 and describes the BMPs the GSA is currently implementing for the PEO MCM.

3.1 GSA Compliance with Permit Sections 2.2.1 – 2.2.5

In accordance with Permit Section 2.2.6.4, the stormwater manager is the person responsible for coordination and implementation of the stormwater PEO Program.

PERMIT SECTION 2.2.1

Define target audiences to be reached by the PEO Program, which include but are not limited to grounds maintenance personnel, facility managers, non-staff residents, contract managers, workers engaging in industrial activities, and food service personnel.

GSA defines the Target Audience as a combination of GSA employees, tenants, and contractors. Table 3-1 provides further definition of the Target Audience. The Target Audience is also discussed throughout the following SWMP sections, as each specific audience member may require unique efforts/procedures to ensure effective education and outreach.

Table 3-1. Target Audience

GSA Employees
Project Contracting Officers
Contracting Officer Representatives
Project, Building, Property and Facility Managers
GSA Employees Assigned to the DFC
Tenants
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Federal Highway Administration
U.S. Department of State
U.S. EPA
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Geological Society
U.S. Social Security Administration

Contractors
Services
Construction
Grounds Maintenance

PERMIT SECTION 2.2.2

At a minimum, disseminate informational material to the defined target audiences on both the general water quality goals of the Permit and provide education specific to the target audiences defined in Part 2.2.1 which addresses their potential pollutant sources, impacts of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the target audience can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. Inform the target audience of the impacts associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste, GSA's evacuation (dig) permit, and any policies and/or procedures that shall be implemented to minimize the discharge of the defined pollutants in stormwater runoff. Informational materials shall be updated and distributed as necessary throughout the duration of this permit, and should provide a location where all annual reports and/or SWMP updates as required by this permit may be viewed.

Annually, GSA disseminates educational materials relating to stormwater management and the SWMP, preventing illicit discharges and improper disposal, and protecting water quality to its Target Audience. These materials are discussed at length in **Section 3.2.1** of this SWMP.

Formal training that addresses Target Audience's potential pollutant sources, impacts of stormwater discharges, and the steps the Target Audience can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff is conducted annually, in one 2-day session, by a stormwater training contractor. Attendance is tracked, and training certificates are provided for attendees. The training PowerPoint presentation and videos are posted to a public-facing website after the training is completed; any individuals who were not able to attend in-person are instructed to review the materials provided and notify EPG personnel that their review is completed.

The informational materials and annual trainings described above both inform the Target Audience of the impacts associated with illicit discharges and improper disposals of waste and describe how to minimize the discharge of the defined pollutants in stormwater runoff. Training on the Dig Permit and its stormwater management requirements is provided to new construction contractors and/or employees whenever a new construction contract begins.

All informational materials are reviewed annually as part of the annual SWMP review and updated, as necessary, to ensure they capture the current MS4 Permit requirements; the annual training content is continually updated by the DFC-hired contractor. The informational materials provide a link to the GSA public-facing website on which the SWMP and Annual Report are published for public review.

PERMIT SECTION 2.2.3

Provide and document annual training to building managers, maintenance workers, and tenants on how to minimize, report, and recognize spills and illicit discharges. This training may be

incorporated into a larger program to educate tenants and building managers related to environmental compliance or environmental awareness.

Building managers, maintenance workers, and tenants are all included in the email distribution list for the annual stormwater training, as described in **Section 3.1.2** of this SWMP. The annual stormwater training includes information on how to minimize, report, and recognize spills and illicit discharges. Records of attendance for the annual training are maintained on the GSA P-drive, and EPG personnel review these records to ensure the Target Audience receives the annual training.

PERMIT SECTION 2.2.4

Provide and document the grounds contractors or other parties responsible for pesticide and herbicide application with training related to the requirements for NPDES permitting and chemical disposal and stormwater runoff at least once during the effective term of this Permit or within one year of beginning a new contract, whichever is sooner.

It is a contract-required item that the Roads and Grounds contractor, who staffs all applicators, conducts and documents annual training relating to NPDES permitting, chemical disposal, and stormwater runoff. The Roads and Grounds contractor is required to submit the training records to the EPG. This training is conducted in addition to the certified applicator annual refresher training provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

PERMIT SECTION 2.2.5

Nutrients: *As part of their public education program, the Permittee must specifically address the reduction of water quality impacts associated with nitrogen and phosphorus in discharges from the MS4. This program component must address both nitrogen and phosphorus.*

- *For both nitrogen and phosphorus, the Permittee must determine the targeted sources (e.g., residential, industrial, agricultural, or commercial) that are contributing to, or have the potential to contribute these constituents to the waters receiving the discharge authorized under this Permit. Targeted sources may include but are not limited to the use of deicers containing phosphorus, application of fertilizers, and pet waste.*
- *The Permittee must prioritize which targeted sources are likely to obtain a reduction in nutrient discharges through education and outreach. The Permittee must distribute educational materials or equivalent outreach to the prioritized targeted sources. Educational materials or equivalent outreach, individually or as a whole, must describe stormwater quality impacts associated with nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff and illicit discharges, the behaviors of concern, and actions that the target source can take to reduce nutrients. Examples of education efforts include encouraging responsible fertilizer application, encouraging xeriscaping, proper disposal of leaves and lawn waste, and evaluating alternatives to deicers containing phosphorus.*

GSA continues to investigate but has determined at least some of the targeted sources of nitrogen and phosphorus at the DFC to include (1) fertilizer application, (2) leaf blowing, (3) inlet cleanout, and (4) street sweeping.

GSA has prioritized the following sources for PEO, as shown in Table 3-2, to reduce nitrogen and phosphorous.

Table 3-2. PEO Sources

Targeted Source	GSA's Education and Outreach to Reduce Nitrogen and Phosphorous
Fertilizer Application	GSA encourages responsible fertilizer application and product replacement to reduce nitrogen levels.
Leaf Blowing	GSA has instructed the Roads and Grounds personnel not to blow grass and leaves into gutter conveyances to reduce phosphorous and nitrogen.
Inlet Cleanout	GSA has instructed Roads and Grounds personnel to perform routine inspections of inlets and to conduct cleanouts as needed.
Street Sweeping	GSA has instructed the Roads and Grounds contractor to street sweep at least twice a year, generally in the fall, to remove fallen leaves and prevent them from making their way to gutters, inlets, and drains.

GSA EPG personnel also provide EPA-developed materials regarding nitrogen and phosphorous to the Roads and Grounds contractor, who is identified as a key contributor. It should be noted that an annual inlet inspection, and two rounds of street sweeping per year, are required by the subcontract.

3.2 Public Education and Outreach Best Management Practices

The three BMPs that will be implemented as part of the PEO Program at the DFC are:

- PEO 1: Educational Material Distribution
- PEO 2: Storm Drain Stenciling
- PEO 3: Phosphorus and Nitrogen Education

These BMPs will be implemented by the DFC over the five-year permit cycle to satisfy the PEO MCM.

3.2.1 PEO-1 Distribution of Educational Materials

The GSA approach to distribute educational materials is organized into different sections for each type of educational material.

Educational Flyer Distribution

Annually, GSA EPG personnel disseminate an educational flyer to building managers for distribution by the building tenant's points of contact to the tenants. Other methods by which the brochure may also be distributed include (1) email, (2) hard copies provided in common areas such as cafeterias and snack bars, and (3) electronic and hard copies provided to property managers for distribution to building occupants.

The GSA educational flyer provides detailed information on the Permit requirements, preventing illicit discharges, and specific steps the Target Audience can take to preserve and protect water quality. Key points the flyer emphasizes include:

- Stormwater drains are connected to important water sources that support fisheries, wildlife habitats, communities, and recreational activities. Illicit discharges and improper disposals can threaten these uses and harm water quality.
- Never dig without a properly executed Dig Permit, which includes fully understanding the Stormwater Requirements provided in the Dig Permit.
- Always report any issues that can harm water quality, such as leaking vehicles or uncovered dumpsters, to the hotline or a supervisor.

The flyer predominantly displays the "Emergency Hotline" number, which DFC employees and the public are instructed to contact in case of any emergencies relating to stormwater and/or other environmental concerns. This hotline is explained in detail in **Sections 4.1 and 8.2.**

The flyer is maintained on the GSA P-drive and is marked for eventual migration to the GSA Google Drive upon its creation. The educational flyer was also added to the Universal Scope Requirements (USR) Contracting Package for contractors to ensure contractor education and awareness of stormwater quality. The USR Contracting Package provides instructions and information to contractors on how to ensure adherence to Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 33, which covers stormwater management. Additionally, the flyer is provided as further stormwater educational materials to increase awareness and compliance amongst contractors.

This flyer provides a clear link to a public-facing GSA website on which the SWMP and Annual Reports are published and encourages the public to review, provide input, and participate in the SWMP process. GSA EPG personnel will continue to develop educational brochures as needed on stormwater pollution prevention and distribute it annually throughout the DFC, with a specific emphasis on the Target Audience as described above, throughout the duration of this permit.

DFC Newsletter

Approximately each quarter, EPG provides an article pertaining to educating the target audiences on MS4 compliance for inclusion in a DFC-wide email distribution.

Facebook Posts

Biannually, EPG creates a post pertaining to educating the target audiences on MS4 compliance for inclusion in a DFC-wide Facebook page.

3.2.1.1 Measurable Goals of PEO-1

GSA will measure goal achievement by (1) tracking the target audiences that post or receive the info through distribution lists, (2) tracking the number of MS4 compliance articles published annually, and (3) tracking the number of Facebook posts pertaining to MS4 compliance that are posted annually.

In the future, GSA plans to develop and implement a QR code that provides a link to an electronic copy of the informational flyer, and display this QR code, either electronically or printed, throughout the DFC. GSA shall use a program such as Google Analytics to add tracking parameters to the QR code, so that GSA can determine how effectively the QR code approach reaches the Target Audience.

3.2.1.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

GSA will maintain a spreadsheet to track the above metrics to determine if the goal is successfully implemented. The spreadsheet data will be reviewed annually in unison with the SWMP annual review.

3.2.1.3 Position(s) Responsible

The stormwater program manager is responsible for the implementation of PEO-1.

3.2.2 PEO-2 Storm Drain Stenciling

GSA EPG personnel obtained stencils that read: "NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO STREAM" and, after conducting surveys on storm drains and catchment basins to assess space and availability, installed said stencils on all storm drains and catchment basins. The stenciling will be routinely inspected and maintained throughout the duration of this permit.

3.2.2.1 Measurable Goals of PEO-2

To measure how successfully the stencils are increasing awareness of the harms of dumping into storm drains, GSA will ask the attendees in each annual training session to give a "show of hands" regarding who has seen, noticed, and taken account of the storm drain stencils throughout the DFC. Success will be measured by an increase in hands, as this will signify an increase in awareness of the harms of dumping into storm drains amongst attendees.

3.2.2.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

A spreadsheet is maintained detailing when stenciling was complete.

3.2.2.3 Position(s) Responsible

The stormwater manager is responsible for the implementation of PEO-2. The Roads and Grounds contractor is responsible for the inlet inspections and cleanout as needed, which generally reveals whether the stencils are intact or are in need of replacement.

3.2.3 PEO-3 Phosphorus and Nitrogen Education

GSA EPG personnel provide EPA-developed materials regarding nitrogen and phosphorous to the Roads and Grounds contractor, who is identified as a key contributor.

Note: DFC, through hiring of a contractor who has performed several quarters of sampling, is working to identify which portions of the campus may be contributing to nutrient loading; evaluation of these analytical results is currently ongoing, and results of this study will be provided by the contractor later in 2024. Once the specific areas contributing to the loading are

identified, DFC will work to reduce or eliminate sources in those areas through a variety of efforts.

GSA has submitted a fiscal year (FY) 2025 funding request to the sampling contractor to provide a data summary and recommendations for further reduction of nitrogen and phosphorous in stormwater runoff at the DFC. Following the review of the contractor's recommendations and outcomes of the Roads and Grounds operations review, GSA will present a response to EPA to explain what steps the municipal-type Federal operations program is taking to prevent or reduce nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff. GSA will incorporate the updates into the SWMP and provide an up-to-date, signed copy of the SWMP upon their completion.

3.2.3.1 Measurable Goals of PEO-3

GSA EPG staff aim to provide three to five educational documents to the contractor per year.

3.2.3.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

The educational documents will be maintained on the GSA public-facing website that is accessible to all target audiences.

3.2.3.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager is responsible for the implementation of PEO-3.

4.0 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The Permit defines an illicit discharge as any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except for the following allowable non-stormwater discharges identified in Paragraph 1.4.2 of the DFC MS4 Permit:

- Discharges authorized by a separate NPDES permit
- Discharges in compliance with instructions of an On-Scene-Coordinator pursuant to 40 CFR Part 300 or 33 CFR 153.10(e)
- Landscape irrigation
- Diverted stream flows
- Rising ground waters
- Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration
- Uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- Discharges from potable water sources
- Foundation drains
- Air condition condensate
- Irrigation water
- Springs
- Water from crawl space pumps
- Footing drains
- Law watering
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
- Street wash water
- Power washing where no chemicals are used
- Roof drains
- Non-stormwater discharges resulting from a spill, which are the result of an unusual and severe weather event where reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of such discharge
- Water line flushing

- Discharges or flows from emergency firefighting required to prevent imminent threat to human health or severe property damage (provided that reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impacts of such discharges)

4.1 GSA Compliance with Permit Sections 2.3.1 – 2.3.8

Illicit discharge sources must be controlled, and illegal behavior prohibited in accordance with the MS4 Permit. The illicit discharge detection and elimination procedures presented in this section represent the GSA DFC Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDE) program.

The stormwater manager is responsible for coordinating and implementing the IDE BMPs.

PERMIT SECTION 2.3.1

Implement a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into its MS4. The program shall include procedures for detection, tracing and identification of sources, and removal of nonstormwater discharges from the storm sewer system. This program shall address dry weather discharges and illegal dumping into the storm sewer system and include training for staff on how to respond to reports of illicit discharges.

The GSA is committed to detecting, investigating, and eliminating illicit discharges to the storm sewer system. The GSA recognizes the impact an illicit discharge can have on receiving waterways and the importance of taking corrective actions in a timely manner. The primary method to detect illicit discharges is dry weather screening described in IDE-3. Illicit discharges can also be reported by installation personnel using the emergency hotline as described in **Section 8.2.** If dry weather screening or other evidence of an illicit discharge is identified, GSA DFC representatives will investigate using the EPA's *IDE: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments* to help identify and investigate the potential illicit discharge. This document will be provided as training reference material to key GSA DFC staff whose work duties may include illicit discharge detection.

PERMIT SECTION 2.3.2

Maintain and implement an enforcement policy which effectively prohibits, through ordinance or other regulatory or contractual mechanism available under the legal authorities of the MS4, nonstormwater discharges into the storm sewer system and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. The enforcement policy shall include a description of the range of actions to be taken by the Permittee in response to an illicit discharge.

The GSA enforcement policy is in the contract documents (e.g., USR) for tenants and contractors and in the DFC SOP 33-Stormwater Management, which prohibits anyone from discharging waters that are significant contributors of pollutants to the storm sewer system. SOP 33 is maintained on the public-facing website, provided in contract documents and enforced by the GSA DFC EPG.

PERMIT SECTION 2.3.3

Provide a mechanism for reporting of illicit discharges to the Permittee and provide this number on any outreach materials as appropriate. For each of the illicit discharges identified, the

Permittee shall document a brief description that outlines how that illicit discharge was identified and the procedures taken to characterize and/or eliminate the illicit discharge.

The GSA DFC created an emergency hotline for reporting illicit discharges and the number is provided on the PEO flyer. Hotline calls are documented to include a brief description that outlines how that illicit discharge was identified, and the procedures taken to characterize and/or eliminate the illicit discharge.

PERMIT SECTION 2.3.4

Provide emergency spill contact information to all building managers, project managers, and tenants.

The Denver Mega-Center (DMC) is a hotline and emergency contact number that serves as the facility's central point of communication. The DMC number, (800) 487-4158, is included in the educational materials for use in reporting spills, environmental or security concerns, illicit discharges and improper disposals, or anything else that may be deemed worthy of investigation.

When a call is received by the DMC, notifications are provided to the appropriate departments and the necessary response is enacted. GSA EPG personnel have used the distributed educational materials to educate DFC employees, contractors, and tenants that the hotline should be contacted to report any situations of concern with respect to stormwater management at the DFC. Additionally, DMC personnel contact GSA EPG personnel regarding any calls received that pertain to environmental issues, such as dumping, erosion problems, leaking vehicles, etc. Each call received regarding stormwater is followed-up on by GSA EPG personnel and documented.

PERMIT SECTION 2.3.5

Investigate any illicit discharge within two (2) business days of its detection, and take action to eliminate the source of the discharge within forty-five (45) business days of its detection (or obtain permission from the delegated EPA official for such longer periods as may be necessary in particular instances). If illicit discharges can be determined through sampling and analysis to be allowable non-stormwater discharges as defined in Part 1.4.2 of the permit (e.g., permit No. COR-042004 Page No. 10 of 33 uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains), then elimination of the source of the discharge may not be appropriate.

GSA investigates any illicit discharge within two business days and has developed a policy that requires action to be taken to eliminate any unallowable discharge source within 45 days of detection.

PERMIT SECTION 2.3.6

Maintain an information management system which tracks dry weather screening efforts, illicit discharge reports, enforcement actions, and the location and any remediation efforts to address identified illicit discharges.

The GSA maintains a tracker that documents dry weather screening efforts, illicit discharge reports, enforcement actions, and the location and any remediation efforts to address identified illicit discharges. This documented information is located on the P-drive and is posted on the public-facing website.

PERMIT SECTION 2.3.7

If an illicit discharge is detected, an assessment of that discharge shall be made. The assessment should first be used to determine the source of the dry weather discharge and if it can be readily remedied (e.g., landscape watering). Field sampling should be used when it is not possible to eliminate a dry weather discharge. Sampling could include field tests of selected chemical parameters as indicators of discharge sources where dry weather flows are detected. Screening level tests may utilize less expensive "field test kits" using test methods not approved by the EPA under 40 CFR Part 136, provided the manufacturer's published detection ranges are adequate for the illicit discharge detection purposes.

The GSA completes the following actions to conduct a thorough assessment of any detected illicit discharge:

- Determine the source of the dry weather discharge and if it can be readily remedied (e.g., landscape watering).
- Use field sampling when it is not possible to eliminate a dry weather discharge. Sampling may include field tests of selected chemical parameters as indicators of discharge sources where dry weather flows are detected. Screening level tests will use less expensive "field test kits" using test methods not approved by the EPA under 40 CFR Part 136, provided the manufacturer's published detection ranges are adequate for the illicit discharge detection purposes.

PERMIT SECTION 2.3.8

Develop and maintain an updated map of the stormwater drainage system within the DFC showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls.

The GSA maintains a current stormwater drainage map as detailed in IDE-1.

4.2 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Best Management Practices

The BMPs that will be implemented by DFC during the five-year Permit term as part of the IDE program are (1) maintain the existing storm system map, (2) perform annual dry weather screening survey on storm sewer outfalls for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, (3) assess non-stormwater discharges, and (4) as they are identified, plug or reroute floor drains connected to the storm sewer.

4.2.1 IDE-1 Maintain the Existing Storm System Map

The DFC has a current and updated storm system map that shows the layout of the system, including the locations of manholes and outfalls. GSA personnel maintain the map and provide updates when needed, including by using as-built drawings from construction projects as they are performed, if said construction will result in changes to the storm sewer system. The DFC Stormwater Map is provided in Appendix A.

DFC personnel are working to develop a numbering system for all stormwater outfalls that drain into surface waters and will mark these numbers on the storm sewer map.

4.2.1.1 Measurable Goals of IDE-1

GSA will review and update the storm system map annually in tandem with the annual SWMP review, or when a change in the stormwater drainage occurs. The annual review will document is the goal of maintaining a current map is achieved.

4.2.1.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

DFC personnel maintain a record of changes made to the storm sewer map on the P-drive.

4.2.1.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager is responsible for implementing IDE-1.

4.2.2 IDE-2 Plug or Reroute Floor Drains Connected to the Storm Sewer

The DFC is located on the former site of the Denver Ordnance Plant and due to many buildings dating back to the 1940s, some floor drains at the DFC were originally directly connected to the storm sewer. Over several years, GSA has eliminated many of these illicit connections to the storm sewer by either plugging or rerouting the drains to the sanitary sewer. As of the effective date of the MS4 Permit, September 1, 2022, all the known illicit connections to the storm sewer were identified and resolved. GSA will ensure the plugged drains are maintained and will conduct reviews as necessary to determine if any other illicit connections exist. Upon the discovery of any such illicit connections, GSA will plug or reroute the drains.

Upon discovery, GSA EPG personnel will take one or more of the following steps to eliminate any other potential non-stormwater discharges through drains connected to the stormwater sewer:

- Reroute the discharge to the sanitary sewer.
- Move the activity to an area that drains to the sanitary sewer.
- Permanently block or disconnect the drain.
- Temporarily block the drain until it can be re-routed or abandoned.

4.2.2.1 Measurable Goals of IDE-2

The results of the routine inspections of floor drains will be documented. The results will identify if an illicit discharge is identified. The goal will be measured by both the number of routine inspections and the number of illicit discharges identified.

4.2.2.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Inspection results will be documented and maintained on the P-drive.

4.2.2.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager is responsible for implementing IDE-2.

4.2.3 IDE-3 Perform Annual Dry Weather Survey on Stormwater Outfalls

GSA EPG personnel will ensure that all stormwater outfalls are inspected once annually during dry weather for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. Results of the survey will be documented. If any flow is detected, GSA personnel will trace the flow back to the source and determine if its source is an illicit connection. Illicit connections will be corrected, as appropriate. The Annual Dry Weather Outfall Survey spreadsheet will be used to document when and where the survey is performed.

Beginning in December 2011 and continuing through November 2012, GSA performed monthly storm sewer outfall monitoring on 15 outfalls to determine whether continuous flows from groundwater infiltration were present. This monitoring revealed that only five of the outfalls have continuous flow. Outfalls that had no dry weather flow (defined in the Permit as flow following at least 96 hours of dry conditions with no precipitation) during the first year of sampling were removed from further monitoring. As part of the annual dry weather screening, GSA collects samples from the five outfalls showing continuous flow as required in the MS4 Permit. Analytical results from these samples are presented in the DFC Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) Report.

4.2.3.1 Measurable Goals of IDE-3

Goal will be measured by documentation of an annual inspection of outfalls in dry weather and the results of no discharge will be the measurement for successful implementation of this goal.

4.2.3.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

GSA documents and reports the Annual Dry Weather Survey on stormwater outfalls on the P-drive.

4.2.3.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager is responsible for implementing IDE-3.

4.2.4 IDE-4 Contract Language Prohibiting Non-Stormwater Discharges

GSA EPG personnel use contract language in the USR, and DFC SOP 33-Stormwater Management, prohibiting contractors from discharging waters that are significant contributors of pollutants to the storm sewer system. This language is incorporated into all new contracts with contractors. In addition, GSA EPG personnel determine and document what enforcement actions will be taken in the event contractors violate their contract with regard to non-stormwater discharges.

4.2.4.1 Measurable Goals of IDE-4

The contracting officer will maintain records of all contracts that receive the policy. This will be provided upon request by EPG for periodic compliance review.

4.2.4.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

The policy language in contracts and SOP 33 are maintained on the P-drive.

4.2.4.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager is responsible for implementing IDE-4.

5.0 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

The purpose of the Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control (CON) MCM is to prevent soil and construction materials and wastes from leaving the construction site and entering stormwater drainage. The Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control requirements in the NPDES are contained within Sections 2.4.1 through 2.4.7.

5.1 GSA Compliance with Permit Sections 2.4.1 – 2.4.7 and the DFC Soil Disturbance Oversight Program

PERMIT SECTION 2.4.1

Develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any stormwater runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre.

GSA implements a Stormwater Construction Project Oversight Program to minimize erosion and sediment runoff from construction sites. For land-disturbing projects that are greater than or equal to 1 acre, or disturbance of less than 1 acre if the development or redevelopment is part of a larger common plan of development that would disturb 1 acre or more, the GSA requires that the operator seeks coverage under the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges for Construction Activity in Colorado, COR-12000F. For these regulated projects, an operator-specific Notice of Intent (NOI) and site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be developed and implemented to meet permit requirements and control the discharge of pollutants off the construction site.

The Stormwater Construction Project Oversight Program is implemented by the EPG, along with support from contracting officer's representatives (CORs) and GSA DFC leadership. The program includes construction site inspection criteria, scheduling, responsibilities, procedures to address noncompliance, and completion of inspection forms. The program is documented and maintained on the P-drive.

The Stormwater Construction Project Oversight Program is part of a larger program managing soil disturbances at the DFC, the DFC Soil Disturbance Oversight Program.

GSA DFC REQUIREMENT: DFC SOIL DISTURBANCE OVERSIGHT PROGRAM

As part of the DFC Soil Disturbance Oversight Program, anyone who disturbs soils as part of a project is required to prepare and submit an application for an Excavation (Dig) Permit including an Erosion Control Plan or have an approved Work Plan for soil or groundwater investigations conducted under the DFC Consent Order that includes an Erosion Control and Re-Vegetation Plan.

An application for an Excavation (Dig) Permit is provided by the EPG. EPG uses the information submitted on the application to generate an Excavation Permit for the project. The Excavation Permit, which is located on the P-drive, specifies the stormwater procedures required for the work being permitted. If the soil disturbance is 5,000 square feet or greater, the project must also

follow Energy Independence & Security Act (EISA) and the GSA Chief Architect's Memo requirements.

PERMIT SECTION 2.4.2

Provide and document training to CORs which perform inspections regarding the maintenance and installation of BMPs for construction stormwater control and the terms of the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities. This training is required at least once during the term of this permit or within one year of hiring new CORs, whichever is sooner, and shall include procedures for how representatives will document and submit findings to the Permittee's staff.

The DFC stormwater manager is responsible for implementing the GSA MS4 SWMP and conducts construction site inspections to verify compliance with the Construction General Permit (CGP). The stormwater manager will be trained and certified to perform these construction site stormwater inspections. This role may be filled by more than one individual.

PERMIT SECTION 2.4.3

Maintain a list of policies and/or procedures which shall be used to enforce construction site compliance within the DFC and implement procedures for documenting deficiencies in contract performance based on compliance with construction stormwater regulations. This may include working with other cities, drainage districts, and/or utilizing the EPA for enforcement of construction stormwater violations and shall address enforcement mechanisms for non-DFC construction projects (e.g., county road construction). The policies and/or procedures shall incorporate an escalation protocol (e.g., a warning for first-time violators, followed by escalated actions for subsequent violations).

The EPG ensures compliance from project inception through a comprehensive review process of all onsite land-disturbing activities and routine inspections to ensure all permit requirements are met during construction and post-construction stages. The GSA inspection procedure ensures adequate design, implementation, and maintenance of BMPs at construction sites within the MS4 to reduce pollutant discharges and protect water quality and compliance with the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities.

EPG staff who are trained in accordance with permit requirements conduct routine inspections of DFC construction sites at least every 45 days throughout the duration of the operator's coverage under the permit. The Construction Site Inspection Form is used to document inspections, and records of completed inspections are maintained on the P-drive. Deficiencies identified in the corrective action process are communicated to the operator and the GSA COR. The GSA ensures that each contract includes the "Universal Scope Requirements," which require compliance with the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities; therefore, the GSA can take action to ensure deficiencies are rectified since it is a contract requirement.

The GSA will enact an escalation protocol to implement at the DFC and for use with non-DFC construction projects. The enforcement mechanisms are captured in the "DFC MS4 Enforcement Escalation Policy" document maintained in SOP 33. The policy established the following escalation protocols:

- First-time violators receive a written warning from EPG stormwater manager and an assigned timeline for the operator to achieve compliance.
- Second-time violators receive a written warning and corrective action timeline, and the COR and the COR's supervisor are notified in writing of the noncompliance.
- Third-time violators are required to attend a meeting with the CO, CO's supervisor, COR, COR's supervisor and EPG management to identify an acceptable resolution.
- If the violations persist or the operator does not comply with corrective actions within the reasonable timeline provided by GSA, the case is referred to the GSA Legal Department for legal action.
- If the violation persists despite elevation to the GSA Legal Department, the GSA will engage the EPA for enforcement of construction stormwater violations.
- For non-DFC projects, the GSA will engage EPA for enforcement support as needed.

Escalation Protocol Timeline

Depending on the severity of the corrective action required, the assigned timeline can be a short as couple of business days to longer. Also, depending on severity and the repeatability of the violations, GSA EPG stormwater manager and/or designated person, may request the CO to stop the project until, at minimum, a Corrective Action Plan has been submitted by the violator and approved the EPG designated person.

PERMIT SECTION 2.4.5

Appropriate control measures must be selected, designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to minimize all potential pollutants, such as but not limited to sediment, construction site waste, trash, discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, sanitary waste, and contaminated soils in discharges to the MS4. Specific control measures must meet the requirements listed below. At a minimum, pollutant sources associated with the activities (if part of the applicable construction activity) stated in this permit section must be addressed.

As part of the Stormwater Construction Project Oversight Program, the SWPPPs for each DFC construction site will be evaluated to ensure adequate control measures are established to minimize all potential pollutants in discharges to the MS4. The EPG will provide feedback to the operator to revise the SWPPP if any control measures recommended are not deemed adequate. Through routine inspections, the EPG enforces the installation, implementation, and maintenance of the appropriate control measures at the site.

EPG personnel ensure during the inspection process that MCMs are effective for pollutant sources associated with the following activities:

- Erosion and sediment control
- Vehicle tracking
- Bulk storage for petroleum products and other liquid chemicals

- Concrete washout
- Loading and unloading operations
- Outdoor storage of construction site materials, building materials, fertilizers, and chemicals
- Bulk storage of materials
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling
- Significant dust or particulate-generating processes
- Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, and oils
- Asphalt and concrete batch plants
- Other areas or operations where spills can occur
- Other non-stormwater discharges including construction dewatering not covered under the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities and wash water that may contribute pollutants to the MS4
- Construction waste control, material containment, and spill prevention

Stabilization and maintenance are evaluated and enforced through the implementation of the routine inspection program (this is further discussed in the next section).

PERMIT SECTION 2.4.6

Review the site plan for construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre or less than one acre and part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. A narrative description of non-structural control measures must be included in the construction SWPPP. The Permittee must require that the construction SWPPP be maintained to reflect current conditions. This means, among other actions, the Permittee must take all enforcement steps necessary at each site in order to ensure that the construction SWPPP is maintained to reflect all current conditions.

As part of the Stormwater Construction Project Oversight Program, the SWPPPs for each DFC construction site will be evaluated to ensure they are adequate, maintained current, and implemented. The Stormwater Construction Project Oversight Program is a separate, complimentary document to this SWMP that provides the details of this program. The evaluation process entails the following:

- Conduct an initial SWPPP review to ensure the SWPPP contents comply with the permit requirements. Note: a list of the Permit requirements is reviewed by the inspector during the SWPPP review and is maintained within the DFC Soil Disturbance Oversight Program documentation. Attachment A-Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Checklist, to the Stormwater Construction Project Oversight Program document, provides this list of requirements for review.

- Provide SWPPP approval or deny and provide list of required changes.
- Throughout permit coverage, routinely review the SWPPP to ensure it is revised to reflect current site conditions in accordance with the requirements for Major and Minor Modifications.
- Conduct routine inspections (at least every 45 days) and at least once before final stabilization.
- Inspections are conducted using a form that captures all the inspection requirements detailed in the permit.
- Maintain comprehensive inspection records including the inspection date, name of inspector(s), site identification, inspection results, findings, and the type of inspection (initial, routine, final, compliant-related, etc.).

PERMIT SECTION 2.4.7

Maintain and utilize a closure process whereby environmental staff or CORs evaluate whether 70% vegetative cover (or another final stabilization measure described in Parts 2.4.5.4 – 2.4.5.3) has been met at all areas of the site prior to closing out construction stormwater permits.

As part of the DFC Soil Disturbance Oversight Program, the closure process entails an evaluation by a trained inspector to determine whether 70% vegetative cover (or another approved measure) has been met at all areas of the site prior to closing out construction stormwater permits. This effort is conducted in coordination with the DFC stormwater manager, the site project manager, and the COR.

5.2 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Best Management Practices

The four BMPs that will be implemented by DFC during the five-year permit term as part of the Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control are (1) make available to all entities performing construction on the DFC SOP 33, a Dig Permit application, guidance on completing EPA NOI process and obtaining a CGP; (2) require in construction contracts that DFC SOP 33 or EPA NOI/CGP, depending upon size of the project, be complied with; (3) provide information on construction site BMPs, inspection, and contract closure with criteria for maintenance and installation criteria; and (4) provide guidance on permit terms, maintenance, installation, and closure process of construction stormwater control BMPs.

5.2.1 CON-1 Make SOP, Permit, and EPA NOI Information Available

Make available to all entities performing construction on the DFC the SOP 33, a Dig Permit application, and guidance on completing EPA NOI process and obtaining a CGP.

All projects disturbing soil on the DFC are required to obtain a Dig Permit. The contracting officer notifies potential contractors of this requirement, and EPG is notified of the upcoming project. EPG will provide the contractor with a Dig Permit application, which they complete and return to EPG for issuance of the Dig Permit

5.2.1.1 Measurable Goals of CON-1

As part of completing a Dig Permit, EPG will make available to all entities performing construction on the DFC a Dig Permit application, SOP 33, and guidance on completing EPA NOI/CGP process.

5.2.1.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Copies of all Dig Permit applications and completed permits will be saved to document that this process has occurred. Copies of completed Dig Permits can be included in the Annual Report.

5.2.1.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager and EPG personnel working on Dig Permits are responsible for implementing CON-1.

5.2.2 CON-2 Require Compliance with SOP 33 or EPA NOI/CGP

Depending on the size of the project, require compliance with either SOP 33 or EPA NOI/CGP process. All projects disturbing less than 1 acre are required to comply with SOP 33. All projects disturbing 1 acre or greater are required to comply with the EPA NOI/CGP process.

5.2.2.1 Measurable Goals of CON-2

All construction projects comply with either SOP 33 or NOI/CGP, depending upon size of area to be disturbed.

5.2.2.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Copies of all Dig Permit applications, completed permits, and inspection records will be saved to document that this process has occurred. Copies of this documentation can be included in the Annual Report.

5.2.2.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager and GSA project managers are responsible for implementing CON-2.

5.2.3 CON-3 Provide Inspection and Contract Information

Provide information on BMPs, inspection, and contract closure to construction sites.

GSA EPG and project management staff provide information on appropriate BMPs for the DFC, frequency and scope of inspections, and contract closure expectations to project design and construction contractors.

5.2.3.1 Measurable Goals of CON-3

EPG or the contracting officer ensure that all projects, either through design reviews or the Dig Permit process, are provided appropriate information to comply with DFC MS4 Permit requirements.

5.2.3.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Documentation of design review comments are captured in the GSA's Construction Project Management Software. Additionally, Dig Permits document information and resources provided to contractors.

5.2.3.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager, EPG staff and GSA project managers are responsible for implementing CON-3.

5.2.4 CON-4 Provide BMP Guidance

Provide guidance on permit terms, maintenance, installation, and closure process of construction stormwater control BMPs.

GSA DFC will provide guidance on Dig Permit and MS4 Permit terms, installation and maintenance of construction project BMPs, and closure of NOIs (E.g., Notice of Termination [NOT]) to all soil-disturbing projects.

5.2.4.1 Measurable Goals of CON-4

Using Dig Permits and SOP 33, GSA DFC will provide all soil-disturbing projects on the DFC guidance on compliance with MS4 Permit requirements.

5.2.4.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Copies of all design reviews, Dig Permits, and inspection records will be saved to document that this process has occurred. Copies of this documentation can be included in the Annual Report.

5.2.4.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager, EPG staff, and GSA project managers are responsible for implementing CON-4.

6.0 Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

The purpose of the Post-Construction Stormwater Management (PC) MCM is to minimize or alleviate the potential for stormwater contamination from post-construction sites. Management of post-construction sites is important because it will minimize or alleviate the erosion and sediment impacts from disturbed post-construction sites.

6.1 GSA Compliance with Permit Sections 2.5.1 – 2.5.10

This section illustrates GSA compliance with Permit Sections 2.5.1 – 2.5.10 and describes the BMPs the GSA is currently implementing for the PC MCM.

PERMIT SECTION 2.5.1

Include in contracts and requests for funding (e.g., a "prospective package") a requirement to design for and provide funding for the installation of permanent stormwater control measures designed to retain, detain, infiltrate or treat runoff from newly developed and redeveloped impervious surfaces in a manner consistent with Control Measure Design Standards (See Part 2.5.9) for all new projects which disturb greater than or equal to one acre of land, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. This should include a line item for costs associated with the installation and design of permanent stormwater control measures.

GSA uses Construction Project Management Software for project tracking of initiation, management, and review of pre- and post-construction stormwater management projects. This software provides a line item for costs associated with the installation and design of permanent stormwater control measures. The GSA construction contracts require the operator to design and fund the installation of permanent stormwater control measures.

PERMIT SECTION 2.5.2

As part of the design review process for new construction projects disturbing equal to or greater than one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, review contracts to ensure that they meet the Control Measure Design Standards defined in Part 2.5.9.

The construction project COR works in tandem with the stormwater manager to ensure contractor approach meets the Control Measure Design Standards (CMDS).

PERMIT SECTION 2.5.3

For all new construction projects which will disturb one acre or greater of land, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, meet with appropriate city, county, and/or drainage district staff to discuss recently constructed or proposed new developments within the MS4 and how they may impact the water quality downstream.

The GSA EPG conducts an annual meeting with the City of Lakewood. The meeting activity includes a discussion on recent or proposed developments within the MS4 and how they may impact the water quality downstream. The meeting minutes are documented and maintained on the P-drive.

PERMIT SECTION 2.5.4

Within two years of the effective date of this Permit, provide and document training to all planning staff and contracting officers to provide education on stormwater runoff, and to communicate the expectations for meeting the CMDS defined in Part 2.5.9.

The GSA captures specific training on stormwater runoff and requirements to meet CMDS in the annual training class. This class is provided for all planning staff and CORs.

PERMIT SECTION 2.5.5

Implement a closeout procedure such that newly installed post-construction stormwater control measures can be cleaned and maintained and are in working order as designed prior to closing out contracts.

Prior to closing out contracts, the EPG identifies post-construction stormwater control measures and assigns responsibility for ongoing maintenance.

PERMIT SECTION 2.5.6

Upon closeout of new construction projects, include maintenance requirements and as-built specifications for newly installed permanent post-construction stormwater control measures into a plan or system which integrates into existing facility management procedures for the DFC. This process could be incorporated into the Dig Permit process.

GSA uses Construction Project Management Software which requires the construction contract to provide an SOP of maintenance requirements and as-built specifications to be provided to the EPG to assign responsibilities to maintain.

PERMIT SECTION 2.5.7

Retain construction as-built designs and maintenance requirements for all Control Measures installed for the purpose of meeting the CMDS defined in Part 2.5.9 and New Development Planning Procedures for Specific Industrial Activities defined in Part 2.5.10 for the life of the Control Measures. This requirement applies to vegetative and soil management requirements, minimization of directly connected impervious areas, and other green infrastructure practices designed to meet the infiltration requirements in Part 2.5.9.3.

All required information is maintained within the GSA's Construction Project Management Software.

PERMIT SECTION 2.5.8

Inspect at a minimum, annually, all Control Measures installed for the purpose of meeting the CMDS defined in Part 2.5.9 and New Development Planning Procedures for Specific Industrial Activities defined in Part 2.5.10 to ensure that they are being maintained in a manner which meets their intended design. This requirement applies to vegetative and soil management requirements,

minimization of directly connected impervious areas, and other green infrastructure practices designed to meet the infiltration requirements in Part 2.5.9.3.

This inspection is included in the annual MS4 sitewide inspection.

PERMIT SECTION 2.5.9

***Control Measure Design Standards (CMDS):** The Permittee's requirements and oversight must be implemented to address selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance of Control Measures using specified following design standards.*

GSA ensures compliance with the CMDS design standards as part of the Stormwater Construction Project Oversight Program. For situations in which it is not technically feasible to comply with Part 2.5.9 of the permit, the alternative design standard described in Part 2.5.9.1 of the permit will be pursued. GSA maintains the GSA Chief Architect Memo and the GSA P-100 language pertinent to this subject (i.e., Section 2.5.9 and 2.5.9.1).

PERMIT SECTION 2.5.10

New Development Planning Procedures for Specific Industrial Activities. In addition to the CMDS specified in Part 2.5.9, Control Measures such as oil and grease sand filters, secondary containment structures, and/or segregation of flows around pollutant hot spot areas shall be installed and maintained, unless not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, to reduce pollutants discharged from: Retail gasoline outlets and fueling areas; Restaurants and food service preparation facilities; Automotive service and supply stores; and Vehicle maintenance facilities.

The GSA's Construction Project Management Software captures specific control measures for the development of specific industrial activities, as applicable.

6.2 Post-Construction Stormwater Management Best Management Practices

The BMPs that will be implemented by DFC during the five-year permit term as part of the PC stormwater management in new developments and redevelopment are (1) require that new development and redevelopment project designs meet minimum performance criteria for stormwater management and treatment systems via the Dig Permit process and SOP 33, and (2) require design contractors to submit maintenance plans for the completed project.

6.2.1 PC-1 Project Designs Must Meet Minimum Performance Criteria

PC-1 requires that new development and redevelopment project designs meet minimum performance criteria for stormwater management and treatment systems via the Dig Permit and SOP 33.

GSA personnel, using project design reviews, the Dig Permit process, and SOP 33, will require new development and redevelopment project designs to meet minimum performance criteria for stormwater management and treatment systems. GSA will also require design contractors to submit maintenance plans for the completed project that GSA is required to maintain. GSA uses

Construction Project Management Software and National Computerized Maintenance Management System (NCMMS) as a process to include project tracking for initiation, management, and review of pre- and post-construction stormwater management projects.

6.2.1.1 Measurable Goals of PC-1

Ensure that all new development and redevelopment projects on the DFC include designs for stormwater management and treatment and those designs are reviewed by appropriate GSA staff. Designs will also comply with the Dig Permit and SOP 33 requirements.

Per Paragraph 2.1.3 of the Permit, the MCMs must be implemented, including the implementation of measurable goals.

6.2.1.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Design reviews will be archived in the GSA's Construction Project Management Software and Dig Permits will be saved in project records to document that this process has occurred. Copies of this documentation can be included in the Annual Report.

6.2.1.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager, GSA design and construction personnel, and GSA project managers are responsible for implementing PC-1.

6.2.2 PC-2 Require Design Contractors to Submit Maintenance Plans for Completed Projects

Design and construction contractors will be required to submit Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plans for any stormwater management and treatment systems that are part of their new development or redevelopment projects.

6.2.2.1 Measurable Goals of PC-2

All new development and redevelopment projects on the DFC will include stormwater management and treatment O&M Plans, and that those plans are included in final submittals before project closeout.

Per Paragraph 2.1.3 of the Permit, the MCMs must be implemented, including the implementation of measurable goals.

6.2.2.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

O&M Plans will be submitted with final project documents. These plans will also be provided to the GSA DFC Roads and Grounds team and saved in MS4 files. Copies of this documentation can be provided to interested parties upon request.

6.2.2.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager, GSA project managers, and GSA DFC Roads and Grounds team are responsible for implementing PC-2.

7.0 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The purpose of this section is to implement Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping (PP) practices to reduce and prevent pollutant runoff from operations at DFC. The most effective first step toward preventing pollution in stormwater often involves using common sense to improve the housekeeping methods of facility personnel. Poor housekeeping can result in more waste being generated than necessary and an increased potential for stormwater contamination. On the other hand, a clean and orderly work area reduces the possibility of hazards to personnel, while well maintained and orderly material and chemical storage areas reduce the possibility of stormwater mixing with materials to create spilled chemicals or pollutants.

7.1 GSA Compliance with Permit Sections 2.6.1 – 2.6.8

This section illustrates GSA compliance with Permit Sections 2.6.1 – 2.6.8 and describes the BMPs the GSA is currently implementing for the PP MCM.

PERMIT SECTION 2.6.1

Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes an employee training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal-type federal operations. The program must also inform federal employees and contractors of impacts associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste from municipal-type federal operations. The program must prevent and/or reduce stormwater pollution from facilities such as streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots, maintenance and storage yards, fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas, salt/sand storage locations and snow disposal areas operated by the Permittee, and waste transfer stations, and from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, street maintenance, new construction of municipal-type federal operations facilities, and stormwater system maintenance, as applicable.

The GSA O&M Program is a combination of the contents of this SWMP, SOP 33, annual training program, USRs, and a comprehensive inspection program. In addition, GSA assigns specific contract responsibilities to the Roads and Grounds contractor to perform routine street sweeping, stormwater system maintenance, and snow disposal. These activities are further discussed in the sections below.

PERMIT SECTION 2.6.2

Nutrient Source Reductions: The Permittee must develop and implement a municipal-type Federal operations program that has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff associated with the MS4 Permittee's operations. Written procedures for an operation and maintenance program to prevent or reduce nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff associated with the MS4 Permittee's operations shall be developed. The program must specifically list the municipal-type Federal operations (i.e., activities and facilities) that are impacted by this operation and maintenance program. The

Permittee can meet the requirements of this section through contribution to a collaborative program to evaluate, identify, and target sources state-wide or within the specific region or watershed that includes the receiving waters impacted by the Permittee's discharge.

The GSA is currently in the process of evaluating, identifying, and targeting sources of nutrient loading at the DFC. The GSA started collecting samples in September 2023 and has amassed four quarters of data. GSA submitted a FY 2025 funding request for the sampling contractor to provide a data summary and recommendations, which the GSA will implement. Once GSA has identified specific areas contributing to the loading, DFC will work to reduce or eliminate sources in those areas through the development of an O&M program. Following the review of the contractor's recommendations and outcomes of the Roads and Grounds operations review, GSA will present a response to the EPA to explain what steps the municipal-type Federal operations program is taking to prevent or reduce nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff.

In the meantime, GSA is also working closely with the Roads and Grounds team to eliminate nitrogen sources from their operations. GSA ensures that fertilizer is stored indoors and the Roads and Grounds contractor controls stormwater runoff through grading and barriers for areas where fertilizer has been applied.

PERMIT SECTION 2.6.3

Conduct and document an annual snow meeting each fall to discuss strategies to prevent the misuse and over-application of chemical deicers.

In accordance with (IAW) contract requirements, the Roads and Grounds contractor conducts an annual snow meeting each fall to discuss strategies to prevent the misuse and over-application of chemical deicers. The meeting attendance is documented and provided to EPG annually.

PERMIT SECTION 2.6.4

Develop and implement a schedule for cleanout of storm sewer inlets in a manner which prevents significant deposition of sediment or other debris to receiving waters.

GSA developed a schedule to inspect and clean out storm sewers each spring. This inspection is captured in a work order that is implemented by the Roads and Grounds contractor.

PERMIT SECTION 2.6.5

Install and maintain control measures (structural or non-structural) which reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from electronic component recycling areas, herbicide and pesticide application areas, turf management areas, recycling/material storage areas, fuel storage and transfer areas, deicer storage, lavatory waste transfer/disposal areas, industrial activities (e.g., welding), food service areas, and loading/unloading areas.

Table 7-1 lists applicable operations at the DFC.

Table 7-1. DFC Operations and Controls

Operation	Control
Herbicide and pesticide application areas	Train licensed applicators on techniques to avoid discharge.
Turf management areas	Maintain vegetation.
Recycling/material storage areas	Grading, silt fences, or straw waddles as applicable. Inspections, housekeeping, cleaning up spills expeditiously, no chemicals permitted to be stored outside.
Fuel storage and transfer areas	Comply with Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, inspections, training. Spill kits, double walled secondary containment.
Deicer storage	Required to be stored indoors.
Industrial activities	Non-construction is performed indoors or IAW SOP 33. Industrial activities occurring at construction sites are managed under the Construction Oversight Program.
Loading/unloading areas	Comply with SPCC Plan, USR, SOP 33, and training. Sloped grades for docks associated with buildings.

PERMIT SECTION 2.6.6

Implement municipal-type Federal facility runoff control measures.

The following are the applicable municipal-type Federal facilities located at the DFC:

- Loading and unloading docks at Buildings 10, 11, 20, 25, 41, 67, 94, 95, 810
- Seven (7) - ware yards (outdoor storage areas)
- Contractor yard (outdoor storage area)
- Road & Grounds contractor maintenance shop in Bldg 45 (small equipment wash and maintenance)
- Snow storage yard in the southwest corner of DFC

GSA implements control measures specific to these areas, including preventive maintenance and good housekeeping, spill prevention and response procedures, structural control measures, evaluation of non-stormwater discharges, and personnel training, as detailed in this SWMP.

The following are the written facility inspection procedures for GSA implementation of the non-construction stormwater inspection requirements in the MS4:

1. EPG conducts an annual visual inspection of the DFC. This includes the annual outfall inspections.
2. EPG reviews the SWMP and site map, SOP 33, and contractor requirements annually to ensure the documents are current.

3. The following are observed during weekly windshield inspections by EPG staff:
    a. Observe discharges for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc. in any stormwater discharge(s).
    b. Any dry weather flows in the stormwater drainage system.
    c. Condition of and around stormwater outfalls, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring.
    d. Observations for the presence of illicit discharges or other non-permitted discharges.
    e. Visual observation of facility conditions, including pollutant sources and control measures, to identify inadequate control measures and control measures requiring maintenance.
        i. GSA implements a work order program that requires mitigation of control measures within six months of inspection. If unable to meet the six-month timeframe, a plan is developed to modify the control and a maintenance plan is implemented.

PERMIT SECTION 2.6.7

Outdoor Bulk Storage: *Outdoor bulk storage structures for petroleum products and any other liquid chemicals located at applicable Permittee facilities must have control measures implemented that provide secondary containment or equivalent protection that contains all spills and prevents any spilled material from entering receiving waters. For the scenario of a single containment system serving multiple tanks, the containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain 10 % of the volume of containers, or the volume of the largest container plus 10%, whichever is greater. Outdoor bulk storage on mobile refuelers that are subject to the authority and control of the U.S. Department of Transportation, as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of EPA, dated November 24, 1971 are not subject to the requirements of this requirement. Before the implementation of such controls, the Permittee shall implement practices, such as spill prevention and response, to prevent or reduce pollutants in runoff associated with outdoor bulk storage structures.*

Outdoor bulk storage of petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) at the DFC is managed under the GSA's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. This SPCC Plan incorporates all regulatory requirements to control the release of pollutants and requires sized secondary containment. GSA implements this SPCC Plan to comply with the MS4 Outdoor Bulk Storage control measure requirement for POL. GSA does not permit the storage of bulk chemicals outdoors at the DFC.

Hazardous materials are stored either indoors in a building with secondary containment or outside of buildings within an overpack container that provides adequate cover and secondary containment.

PERMIT SECTION 2.6.8

Municipal-type Federal Facility Operations and Maintenance Procedures: At a minimum, implementation of the procedures must prevent or reduce stormwater pollution from the following operations conducted by the Permittee.

Operations and Maintenance Procedures	Stormwater Pollution Prevention or Reduction Procedure
Operation and maintenance of the streets, roads, and highways	Biannual street sweeping of streets and roads.
Operation and maintenance of municipal parking lots	Biannual street seeping of parking lots.
Operations at maintenance and storage yards	Routine inspection of storage yards and cleanup and maintenance of any findings observed.
Operations at maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas	Routine inspection of maintenance shops and outdoor storage areas and cleanup and maintenance of any findings observed.
Operation and maintenance of snow dumps/snow disposal areas	Annual inspection of snow yard with cleanout and maintenance of sediment detention basin as needed.
Operation and maintenance of sites used for temporary storage of sweeper tailings or other waste piles	Sweeper tailings, waste piles and accumulated sediment are removed from waste yard storage cells as soon as the waste can be manifested and trucked off site for disposal.
Park and open space maintenance	Road and Grounds contractor performs maintenance per contract specified schedule and procedures.
Building maintenance	Property management specialists working with O&M contractors perform building maintenance per contract specified schedule and procedures.
New construction of permittee facilities	All new construction is subject to the requirements of SOP 33.
Application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers	Applied by Road and Grounds contractor per applicable state and Federal regulations, and contract specified schedule and procedures.
Large outdoor festivals and events	Not applicable to the DFC.
Construction activities not subject to the requirements of Part 2.4	All construction activities on the DFC are subject to the requirements of SOP 33.

Operations and Maintenance Procedures	Stormwater Pollution Prevention or Reduction Procedure
Maintenance, replacement, and construction of utilities and the storm system, including operations, such as storage, dewatering, or disposal, associated with removal of sediment, debris, and other pollutant sources from the MS4, including removal of materials, such as trash, from control measures, unless covered by a separate NPDES permit	All maintenance, replacement, and construction of utilities and the storm system are performed in accordance with the specific projects scope of work and contract requirements, GSA Universal Scope Requirements, SOP 33, and DFC MS4 Permit requirements.
Firefighting training activities	Firefighting training activities are not performed on the DFC. Firefighting services are provided on the DFC by West Metro Fire Protection District, and they perform training at their own facilities.

7.2 Pollution Prevention Best Management Practices

The BMPs that will be implemented by DFC over the five-year permit term to accomplish this are (1) stormwater management training, (2) storm sewer system maintenance, (3) landscaping and lawn care, (4) pest control, (5) street and parking lot sweeping, (6) road and parking lot deicing, (7) hazardous materials and waste storage, and (8) spill response.

7.2.1 PP-1 Stormwater Management Training

The GSA hosts annual training for building managers, maintenance workers, and tenants on how to minimize, report, and recognize spills and illicit discharges. GSA EPG relies on the support of GSA leadership to ensure all tenants have direction from authority to attend the training. The training attendance is documented by training sign-in logs. Those unable to attend onsite training are encouraged to watch the training video posted on the GSA DFC Stormwater website.

7.2.1.1 Measurable Goals of PP-1

Complete at least one in-person/virtual stormwater management training session per calendar year. Personnel who are not able to attend the stormwater training session will be asked to view the stormwater management training video on the GSA stormwater webpage.

7.2.1.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Attendance rosters will be completed during the stormwater training to serve as documentation that the training was held, and the number of attendees. Copies of the training rosters will be included in the Annual Report.

7.2.1.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager and GSA EPG personnel are responsible for the implementation of PP-1.

7.2.2 PP-2 Storm Sewer Maintenance Program

The GSA will provide a map for locations of all stormwater features such as storm sewer inlets, outfalls, detention basins, drop structures, and trash racks on the DFC to the Roads and Grounds contractor. The contractor will develop a schedule for the annual inspection of these features and procedures for when they need to be cleaned out and/or modified.

The Roads and Grounds contractor will implement their schedule developed above for cleanout of storm sewer inlets. All storm sewer inlets should be inspected at least once per year, and those requiring cleaning will be cleaned out at that time. It is the responsibility of the Roads and Grounds contractor to document these inspections and cleanings and provide that documentation to the GSA COR, who will provide it to the DFC stormwater manager.

The Roads and Grounds contractor will also clean and maintain all areas of pervious concrete and porous asphalt on the DFC. The cleaning and maintenance of these areas shall be performed by mechanically sweeping with the use of a vacuum sweeper truck. It is the responsibility of the Roads and Grounds contractor to document all cleaning and maintenance activities and provide the documentation to the GSA COR, who will provide it to the DFC stormwater manager.

Wastes generated by storm sewer system maintenance activities will be disposed of by the contractor generating the waste. All wastes generated on the DFC are required to be manifested prior to leaving the site for disposal.

7.2.2.1 Measurable Goals of PP-2

DFC will perform annual inspection and cleanout of storm drain inlets and vacuum sweeping of pervious concrete and porous asphalt parking areas.

7.2.2.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Work order records completed by the GSA Roads and Grounds contractor will be completed to document that this work has been completed. Records will be kept in the MS4 files and provided in the Annual Report.

7.2.2.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager working together with the GSA Roads and Grounds team and the Roads and Grounds contractor are responsible for the implementation of PP-2**.**

7.2.3 PP-3 Landscaping and Lawn Care

The current DFC landscaping and lawn program, which minimizes the use of chemicals, will be maintained. Landscaping and lawn care at the DFC is performed by the Roads and Grounds maintenance contractor, under contract to the GSA. The contract for this work provides detailed specifications, many of which serve to minimize the use of chemicals. Unpaved DFC land is

divided into the following categories: open space, field areas, and irrigated areas. The majority of DFC land area is designated as field areas.

Measures currently in place at DFC for minimizing the use of chemicals include the following:

- There is no maintenance of Open Space land.
- Field Area land is not fertilized but is mowed monthly and is weed controlled.
- The Irrigated Areas consist of turf grass, which is watered, fertilized twice per year, mowed monthly, and weed controlled.
- Weed control is accomplished by mowing seed heads and by spot application of herbicides, rather than broadcast application.
- Fertilization of shrubs and perennials is limited to plants two-years-old or less and stressed or nutrient-deficient plants.
- The Roads and Grounds contractor must remove fertilizer from sidewalks immediately after application and prior to watering.
- No chemical spraying may be done around any bodies of water, streams, or drainage ditches.

7.2.3.1 Measurable Goals of PP-3

Continue current landscaping and lawn care as described above.

7.2.3.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Records of fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide application are maintained by the Roads and Grounds contractor. Records will be provided in the Annual Report.

7.2.3.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager working together with the GSA Roads and Grounds team and the Roads and Grounds contractor are responsible for the implementation of PP-3.

7.2.4 PP-4 Pest Control

Current DFC pesticide application policies will be maintained. Insecticides are not applied to turf grass or any of the field areas. However, insecticides may be applied to trees or shrubs to combat an infestation. The Roads and Grounds contractor is required to use only pesticides registered with the EPA and the Colorado Department of Agriculture and must follow manufacturer's instructions for use. No restricted-use pesticides are currently permitted. Records of applications are maintained by the DFC Roads and Grounds contractor.

7.2.4.1 Measurable Goals of PP-4

Continue current pest control procedures as described above.

7.2.4.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Records of pesticide and herbicide application are maintained by the Roads and Grounds contractor. Records will be provided in the Annual Report.

7.2.4.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager working together with the GSA Roads and Grounds team and the Roads and Grounds contractor are responsible for the implementation of PP-4.

7.2.5 PP-5 Street and Parking Lot Sweeping

The DFC is on a regular trash collection schedule; however, litter is always a concern. Therefore, the DFC is on a street and parking lot sweeping schedule to remove contaminants and litter from the streets and parking lots. The street and parking lot sweeping procedures will be maintained. In addition, DFC custodial staff and Roads and Grounds staff responsibilities include maintaining the aesthetics of the DFC grounds, which includes litter pickup. The Roads and Grounds contractor is responsible for sweeping twice a year. Materials collected through street sweeping are stored in a protected roll-off and disposed of offsite.

7.2.5.1 Measurable Goals of PP-5

GSA DFC will continue current street sweeping procedures as described above.

Per Paragraph 2.1.3 of the Permit, the MCMs must be implemented, including the implementation of measurable goals.

7.2.5.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Records of street sweeping events are maintained by the Roads and Grounds contractor. Records will be provided in the Annual Report.

7.2.5.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager working together with the GSA Roads and Grounds team and the Roads and Grounds contractor are responsible for the implementation of PP-5.

7.2.6 PP-6 Street and Parking Lot Deicing

The Roads and Grounds contractor is responsible for street and parking lot deicing. Paved surfaces are plowed to remove snow before deicing agents are applied. Sand is used to assist with deicing. During the recent past, DFC personnel have reduced usage of sand by approximately 60%. DFC also uses Ice Slicer for pavement deicing. The use of magnesium chloride (MgCl) has been discontinued at the DFC.

7.2.6.1 Measurable Goals of PP-6

The Roads and Grounds contractor, under direction from the GSA Roads and Grounds team will continue the current street and parking lot deicing procedures as described above.

Per Paragraph 2.1.3 of the permit, the MCMs must be implemented, including the implementation of measurable goals.

7.2.6.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Records of the annual snow removal meeting/training and quantity of deicer application are maintained by the Roads and Grounds contractor. Records will be provided in the Annual Report.

7.2.6.3 Position Responsible

The Roads and Grounds contractor is responsible for street and parking lot deicing, under the direction of the GSA Roads and Grounds team. The records associated with PP-6 are provided to the stormwater manager.

7.2.7 PP-7 Hazardous Materials and Waste Storage

Hazardous materials used by tenant organizations, the GSA, and the Roads and Grounds contractor are stored either indoors in a building with secondary containment or outdoors in an overpack. Hazardous wastes generated by tenants are currently stored in specified indoor locations, and containers provide adequate cover and secondary containment. The GSA has an SPCC Plan which covers the locations of tanks greater than 55 gallons on the DFC for which GSA is either the owner, or through contractual agreements, the operator. All other tanks on the DFC are agency-owned equipment, and the specific agency is responsible for compliance with regulatory requirements. GSA operates IAW the sitewide SPCC Plan, which dictates required spill prevention and response practices. GSA will require advanced notification from all building managers, tenants, and contractors that plan to bring and store bulk petroleum or liquid chemical products outdoors at the DFC. Once notified, GSA will require sized secondary containment and appropriate spill prevention practices and training prior to allowing future storage of these products at the DFC.

The DFC uses constructed containment cells for staging concrete washout and boring slurry prior to appropriate offsite disposal.

7.2.7.1 Measurable Goals of PP-7

Continue current hazardous material and waste storage procedures as described above. Additionally, GSA EPG will conduct routine inspections of the contractor ware yards on the DFC to ensure that hazardous materials are not being stored in these areas. Inspections will also focus on the prevention of any spills or leaks from vehicles or equipment in these areas. Per Paragraph 2.1.3 of the Permit, the MCMs must be implemented, including the implementation of measurable goals.

7.2.7.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Hazardous materials and waste storage will be documented per the SPCC Plan and the Emergency Response Plan. Inspection reports generated during ware yard inspections will be saved in the MS4 files and will be provided in the Annual Report.

7.2.7.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager is responsible for inspections and reporting associated with the ware yards. Responsibility for hazardous materials and waste storage is specified in the SPCC Plan and the Emergency Response Plan.

7.2.8 PP-8 Spill Response

The GSA currently has designated resources for emergency spill response. To formalize the spill response process, GSA EPG personnel have developed an SPCC Plan to address oil storage for the entire DFC. The GSA also has an Emergency Response Plan in place to address hazardous materials/waste management for the DFC.

7.2.8.1 Measurable Goals of PP-8

Continue hazardous material storage and spill response as detailed in the SPCC Plan and the Emergency Response Plan.

Per Paragraph 2.1.3 of the Permit, the MCMs must be implemented, including the implementation of measurable goals.

7.2.8.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Hazardous materials and waste storage will be documented per the SPCC Plan and the Emergency Response Plan.

7.2.8.3 Position Responsible

Responsibility for hazardous materials and waste storage is specified in the SPCC Plan and the Emergency Response Plan. Copies of spill reports and associated cleanup are provided to the stormwater manager, who saves these reports into the MS4 files, and will be provided in the Annual Report.

8.0 Public Participation and Involvement

The goal of the Public Involvement and Participation (PIP) control measure is to raise public awareness and foster public comment and participation in the DFC Stormwater Management Program. Efforts to foster PIP can include public meetings, hearings, and/or volunteer efforts.

8.1 GSA Compliance with Permit Sections 2.7.1 – 2.7.2

PERMIT SECTION 2.7.1

Implement and document a PIP process that complies with public notice requirements for actions conducted, when applicable, to comply with this Permit.

The GSA PIP process entails implementation of the following:

- Public notice posting of stormwater related information at building entrances and at DFC ten ant public gatherings when available.
- Use of the GSA's public-facing website, located here: https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/gsa-regions/region-8-rocky-mountain/sustainability-and-environmental-management/storm-water-and-wetland-management
- The GSA posts the SWMP on the public-facing website for download. The website states that the SWMP is publicly available for review and comment. The SWMP available to the public is the current version in use at the DFC and reflects all updates.
- The GSA process for accepting and responding to information from the public is through the Denver Mega-Center hotline and emergency contact number (800) 487-4158, the public-facing GSA website (see above) and email or telephone communication with DFC EPG personnel.

PERMIT SECTION 2.7.2

Maintain the following records for activities.

The GSA process for records management entails maintaining copies of the documents used to provide public notice and any public comment received as part of the public notice process in the MS4 files in the P-drive. The GSA uses the hotline, public-facing website and communication with EPG personnel to allow the public to provide input.

8.2 Public Participation and Involvement Best Management Practices

The BMPs that will be implemented as part of the PIP program at the DFC are (1) continue to monitor the emergency hotline for any stormwater related issues, and (2) evaluate and implement target audience input into the SWMP.

8.2.1 PIP-1 DMC Hotline

The DMC is a hotline and emergency contact number that serves as the facility's central point of communication. The DMC number, (800) 487-4158, is included in the educational materials for

use in reporting spills, environmental or security concerns, illicit discharges and improper disposals, or anything else that may be deemed worthy of investigation.

When a call is received by the DMC, notifications are provided to the appropriate departments and the necessary response is enacted. GSA EPG personnel have used the distributed educational materials to educate DFC employees, contractors, and tenants that the hotline should be contacted to report any situations of concern with respect to stormwater management at the DFC. Additionally, DMC personnel contact GSA EPG personnel regarding any calls received that pertain to environmental issues, such as dumping, erosion problems, leaking vehicles, etc. Each call received regarding stormwater is followed-up on by GSA EPG personnel and documented.

8.2.1.1 Measurable Goals of PIP-1

See **Section 4.0 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination** for the amount of hours personnel have to review/inspect and address/correct any reports from hotline.

8.2.1.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

Although reports to the hotline regarding illicit discharges into stormwater are increasingly rare, the GSA "Mega-Center" that manages the hotline, keeps an updated and accurate log of any and all reports received. If the report is stormwater-specific, GSA will document the report and the actions taken to address any issues raised.

8.2.1.3 Position Responsible

GSA Mega-Center Hotline. Responsible for taking all emergency response reports; general hotline.

Regional Environmental Manager. Communicates with the Mega-Center hotline to address reports.

8.2.2 PIP-2 Target Audience Input into the Stormwater Program

GSA EPG personnel will coordinate with property managers and appropriate agency personnel to distribute the SWMP in order to receive comments from DFC and tenant personnel. GSA EPG personnel will ensure that DFC property and tenant agency personnel are provided with an electronic copy of the SWMP for easy review and access. Tenant agency personnel will be instructed to pass on the document to personnel within their agencies to solicit feedback, comments, and recommendations for additional BMPs to be added to the program. Additionally, annual updates to the SWMP will be distributed for review so that commentary and public participation may be solicited on the most up-to-date versions of the SWMP.

8.2.2.1 Measurable Goals of PIP-2

EPG distributes electronic copies of the SWMP to ensure that GSA and tenant agency personnel can access and review the plan.

8.2.2.2 Documentation and Reporting Procedures

A record of agencies/personnel that the SWMP was distributed to will be kept within the MS4 files. Any comments and recommendations will be evaluated and responded to. Changes will be made to the SWMP as applicable. All records of Target Audience input will be kept in the MS4 files.

8.2.2.3 Position Responsible

The stormwater manager, working in conjunction with other GSA EPG staff, property managers and public information personnel, are responsible for PIP-2.

9.0 Total Maximum Daily Loads

Per the State of Colorado's CWA 401 Certification the following conditions apply:

- The Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) assessment for Barr Lake and Milton Reservoir, COSPMS04, pH (Barr Lake/Milton Reservoir TMDL) assigned MS4 permittees a 20 percent reduction in phosphorus loads. The TMDL did not identify specific MS4s, but instead included a single wasteload allocation (WLA) for all MS4 permittees within the datashed.
- The DFC is located within the Barr-Milton datashed. To support the implementation of this TMDL, the permittee is required to perform dry weather outfall phosphorus monitoring on outfalls that discharge to McIntyre Gulch. Dry weather outfall discharges flow greater than 5 gallons per minute (gpm) and a discharge not resulting from surface runoff from stormwater.
- In the first year of the Permit term, the permittee must identify which outfalls contain dry weather flows greater than 5 gpm. Upon identification of dry weather flows at outfalls, the permittee must begin quarterly total phosphorus monitoring for a minimum of eight quarterly samples. The samples must be analyzed using a 40 CFR Part 136 approved analytical method.
- The permittee must submit the results of the quarterly monitoring with its Annual Report required in Part 6.2. The permittee must either measure or estimate the outfall flow at the time the sample is collected. If flow is estimated the permittee must briefly document the method of estimation. The permittee may remove the outfall from monitoring requirements if it meets one of the following requirements:
  - The permittee has identified and eliminated all sources of the dry weather discharge such that the dry weather flow is less than 5 gpm.
  - The dry weather flow has ceased or decreased to below 5 gpm for at least three quarterly samples and there are no indicators present of an illicit discharge.
  - The permittee may use phosphorus data from previous permit terms to satisfy the requirement to collect and analyze 8 quarterly samples provided the previous samples are 10 years old or less, representative of the current dry weather discharge, and samples were analyzed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.

10.0 Storm Sewer Outfall Monitoring

IAW Part 5.0 of the MS4 Permit, the DFC must implement a 1,4-Dioxane Monitoring and Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan and complete the following:

- Monitor for 1,4-dioxane in two outfalls and develop an Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan. 1,4-Dioxane has been detected at Outfalls 02OUT1005C and 02OUT1009C on the DFC. Due to these findings, GSA must notify Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) of these findings as part of their cleanup activities since it would indicate the plume is possibly infiltrating into an area previous identified as "uncontaminated." Notification to CDPHE's Hazardous Waste Corrective Action Unit must occur within three months of this Permit's effective date.
- The permittee shall monitor quarterly for 1,4-dioxane at outfalls 02OUT1005C, 02OUT1009C, and in the storm sewer prior to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) discharge (authorized under NPDES CO-0034860) for two full years after the effective date of this permit using a 40 CFR Part 136 approved analytical method and one of the following additional analytical methods: 1) a solid waste method or 2) a drinking water method. One sample shall be analyzed with each of the two utilized methods. The permittee must submit the result of the quarterly monitoring with its Annual Report. If the permittee has any detectable concentrations of 1,4-dioxane under any method described above, it must prepare, develop, and submit to the EPA an Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan to address the findings or update and submit to EPA a previously developed Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan. Upon submittal to EPA, the Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan shall be implemented.
- The Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan shall address, at a minimum, the steps and timeframes used to identify the source location(s) of 1,4-dioxane and the steps and time frames to address and eventually reduce 1,4-dioxane concentrations below method detection limits.
- The Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan could include measures being conducted through a new or revised CDPHE Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action.
- After two full years of non-detectable concentrations of 1,4-dioxane, the permittee may request EPA approval to terminate quarterly sampling. The permittee may only terminate sampling upon written approval from the EPA.
- The Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan must be submitted to the EPA with the following year's Annual Report.

11.0 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

Recordkeeping and annual reporting requirements are detailed in Section 6.0 of the MS4 Permit and summarized below.

11.1 Reporting

The GSA is required to submit an Annual Report to the EPA for each year of the permit term. The first report was due April 1, 2023, and covered the activities during the period beginning on the effective date of the permit through December 31, 2022. Subsequent Annual Report are due on April 1 of each year for the remainder of the permit term. Reports must be signed IAW the signatory requirements in Section 8.8. Reports may be posted on the EPA Region 8 website. Therefore, parts of the Annual Report which cannot be publicly available should be marked as "confidential" or "for official use only."

The GSA maintains a spreadsheet that identifies all of the Annual Report's requirements. This spreadsheet is provided in **Appendix C.**

Reports must be submitted to the EPA at the following address: U.S. EPA, Region 8 Attention: Stormwater Coordinator, 1595 Wynkoop Street, (Mail Code: 8WD-CWW), Denver, Colorado 80202-1129

11.2 Recordkeeping

Recordkeeping associated with this SWMP should document DFC personnel's efforts to minimize and control discharges to the stormwater system through implementation of the BMPs outlined in this SWMP. Records must be kept for the Permit term and must be made accessible to all personnel.

Records must be maintained internally for the key areas listed in **Table 11-1.**

Table 11-1. Recordkeeping Minimum Control Measures

Minimum Control Measure	Records to Keep/Record-Related Actions
Public Education and Outreach	• Retain educational brochures and any subsequent editions. • Develop and distribute brochures. • Perform storm drain stenciling.
Public Involvement and Participation	• Document any changes to the hotline (e.g., number changes). • Maintain hotline contact records. • Conduct SWMP review.

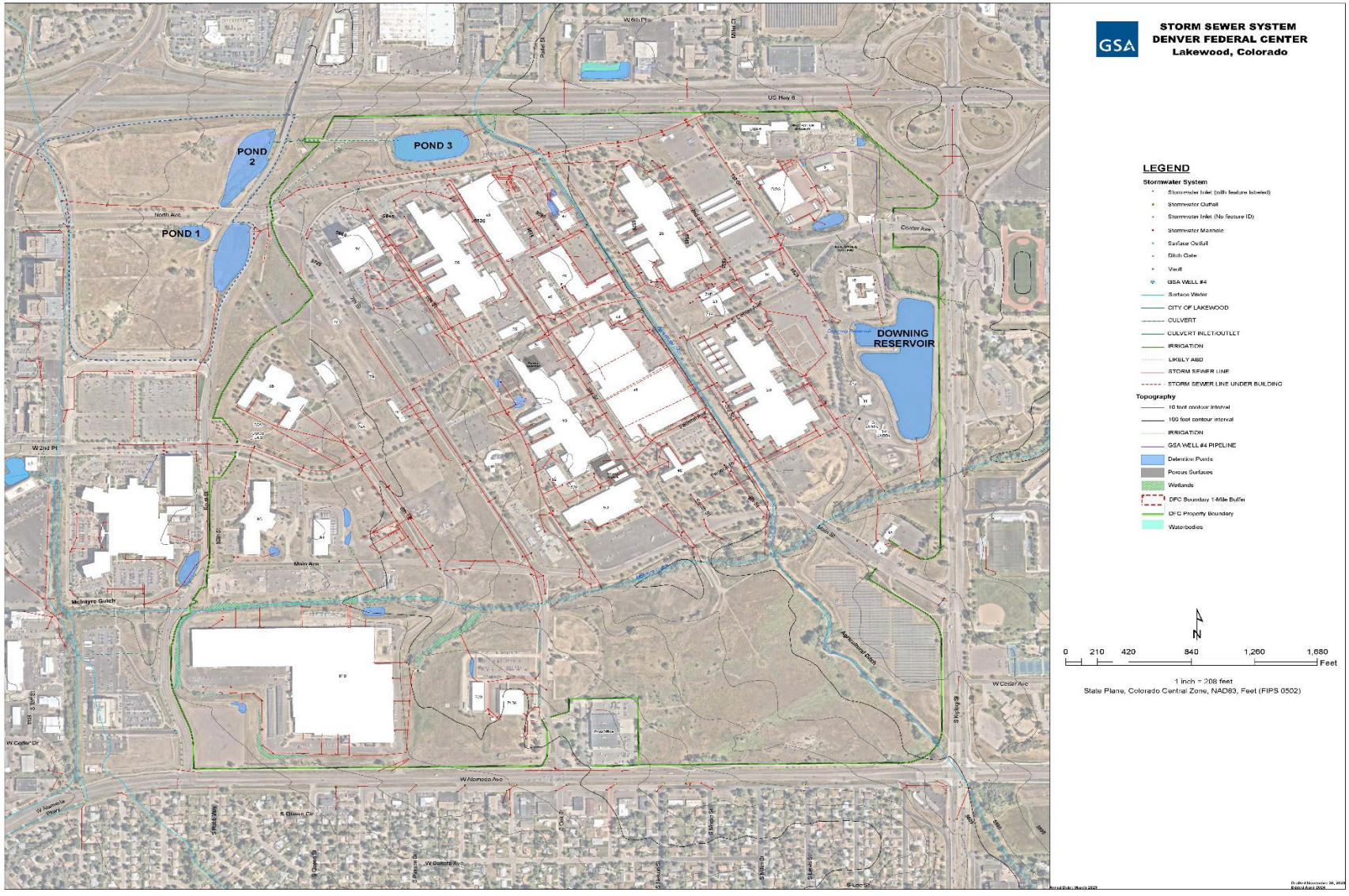
Minimum Control Measure	Records to Keep/Record-Related Actions
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	• Maintain a copy (including a hard copy) of the current storm sewer map. • Maintain a record of changes made to the storm sewer map. • Illicit connection correction. • Perform dry weather surveys. • Maintain a record of the methodology used to prohibit non-stormwater discharges.
Construction Site Stormwater Control	• Document any changes to existing contract language requiring proper construction site waste control and disposal. • Document site plan reviews. • Once developed, maintain a copy of the contract language developed that requires Erosion and Sediment Control (E&SC) Plans. Also keep a record of any subsequent changes to the contract language. • Keep a copy of construction site inspection procedures and maintain copies of completed inspection forms.
Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment	• Once developed, maintain a copy of the contract language requiring post-construction stormwater management and any subsequent revisions.
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping BMPs for Municipal Operations	• Retain initial and refresher stormwater management training rosters. • Document any changes to the landscaping and lawn care program at the DFC. • Document any changes to the pest control program at the DFC. • Document any changes to street and parking lot sweeping practices at the DFC. • Document any changes to street and parking lot deicing practices at the DFC. • Document any improvements or additions regarding hazardous materials storage or hazardous waste accumulation areas. • Maintain a copy of the SPCC Plan with this SWMP so that it is accessible to regulatory authorities upon request.

Minimum Control Measure	Records to Keep/Record-Related Actions
Endangered Species Act	• Based on a list of plant species and wildlife species identified as present on DFC property, there are no documented occurrences of any federally listed or candidate-endangered species within DFC property. • DFC EPG personnel must maintain documentation or a statement of the process by which a determination was made that no listed species or critical habitat are in proximity to the DFC MS4.
Monitoring	• Retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the MS4, and records of all data used to complete the application for the MS4, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the EPA at any time.

11.3 SWMP Revisions

- GSA EPG personnel may change the SWMP during the life of the Permit according to the following procedures:
- Changes adding (but not subtracting or replacing) components, controls, goals, or requirements to the SWMP may be made at any time upon notification to EPA Region 8;
- Requests to change or replace an ineffective or unfeasible BMP or goal, with an alternate BMP, may be made at any time. Unless denied by the EPA, changes proposed shall be deemed approved and may be implemented 60 days from the date the request is submitted to the EPA. Modification requests must include the following:
  - An analysis of why the BMP or goal is ineffective or infeasible (including cost prohibitive);
  - Expectations on the effectiveness of the replacement BMP or goal, and;
  - An analysis of why the replacement BMP or goal is expected to better achieve the SWMP requirements.
- If/when this plan is ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges.

Appendix A: DFC Stormwater Map



Appendix B: DFC MS4 Permit

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 8
1595 WYNKOOP STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80202-1129

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq; "the Act"),

The United States General Services Administration

is authorized to discharge from all portions of the municipal separate storm sewer system within the exterior boundaries of the Denver Federal Center,

to, **McIntyre Gulch entering Lakewood Gulch, tributary to the South Platte River**, and other associated waters of the United States, and an **Agricultural Ditch** within the exterior boundaries of Denver Federal Center in the City of Lakewood, Jefferson County, Colorado, latitude 39.715º N and longitude 105.117º W

in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This Permit shall become effective September 1, 2022.

This Permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, August 31, 2027.

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Authorized Permitting Official

Darcy O'Connor, Director
Water Division

1 BACKGROUND AND FACILITY INFORMATION

1.1 Definitions:

The *7-day (and weekly) average*, other than for microbiological organisms (e.g., bacteria, viruses, etc.), is the arithmetic mean of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for microbiological organisms unless specified otherwise in the Permit. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains the Saturday.

The *30-day (and monthly) average*, other than for microbiological organisms (e.g., bacteria, viruses, etc.), is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period or calendar month, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for microbiological organisms unless specified otherwise in the Permit. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.

Composite samples shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, at a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period. Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours, nor more than twenty-four (24) hours. Acceptable methods for the preparation of composite samples are as follows:

a) Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at the time of sampling;

b) Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to total flow (volume) since last sample. For the first sample, the flow rate at the time of the first sample was collected may be used;

c) Constant sample volume, time interval between samples proportional to flow (i.e., sample taken every “X” gallons of flow); and,

d) Continuous collection of sample with sample collection rate proportional to flow rate.

CWA means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as either the Federal Water Pollution Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972), Pub. L. 92-500, as amended by Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483, Pub. L. 97-117, and Pub. L. 100-4. In this Permit the CWA may be referred to as “the Act”.

Daily Maximum (Daily Max.) is the maximum measured value for a pollutant discharged during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with daily maximum limitations expressed in units of mass (e.g., kilograms, pounds), the daily maximum is calculated as the total mass of pollutant discharged over the calendar day or representative 24-hour period. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., milligrams/liter, parts per billion), the daily maximum is calculated as the average of all measurements of the pollutant over the calendar day or representative 24-hour period.

If only one measurement or sample is taken during a calendar day or representative 24-hour period, the single measured value for a pollutant will be considered the daily maximum measurement for that calendar day or representative 24-hour period.

Daily Minimum (Daily Min.) is the minimum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement collected during the course of a day.

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Regional Administrator of the EPA Region 8 or an authorized representative.

E. coli means Escherichia coli.

Grab sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.

Instantaneous measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.

Permit means this NPDES permit upon finalization. (40 CFR § 122.2)

Permittee means the "person" as defined by either section 502(5) of the Act or 40 CFR § 122.2, including an agent or employee thereof, authorized to discharge under this Permit. (Section 502(5) of the Act, 40 CFR § 122.2)

Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

Stormwater means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Sufficiently Sensitive – An analytical chemical-specific test method is sufficiently sensitive when:

- The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limit established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

- The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

1.2 Permit Area:

This Permit covers all areas of the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) within the exterior boundary of the Denver Federal Center.

1.3 Description of Discharge Point(s):

During the Effective Dates of this Permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from all portions of the MS4 within the exterior boundaries of the Denver Federal Center.

This Permit also authorizes the discharge of stormwater commingled with those discharges (allowable non-stormwater discharges) set forth in Part 1.4.2 of this Permit.

1.4 Limitations on Permit Coverage:

1.4.1 The Permittee must prohibit all types of non-stormwater discharges into its MS4, except for allowable non-stormwater discharges described in Part 1.4.2.

1.4.2 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges:

The following sources of non-stormwater discharges are allowed to be discharged into the MS4 unless the Permittee determines they are significant contributors of pollutants. If the Permittee identifies any of the following categories as a significant contributor of pollutants, the Permittee must include the category as an illicit discharge (see Part 2.3).

- Discharges authorized by a separate NPDES permit;
- Discharges in compliance with instructions of an On-Scene-Coordinator pursuant to 40 CFR Part 300 or 33 CFR 153.10(e);
- Landscape irrigation;
- Diverted stream flows;
- Rising ground waters;
- Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration;
- Uncontaminated pumped groundwater;
- Discharges from potable water sources;
- Foundation drains;
- Air conditioning condensate;
- Irrigation water;
- Springs;
- Water from crawl space pumps;
- Footing drains;
- Lawn watering;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- Street wash water;
- Power washing where no chemicals are used;
- Roof drains;
- Non-storm water discharges resulting from a spill which are the result of an unusual and severe weather event where reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of such discharge;
- Water line flushing; and
- Discharges or flows from emergency firefighting required to prevent imminent threat to human health or severe property damage, provided that reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of such discharges.

1.4.3 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.

This Permit does not authorize stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity as defined in 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

1.4.4 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity.

This Permit does not authorize stormwater discharges associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(x) or 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(15).

2 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

2.1 General Requirements:

2.1.1 The Permittee must continue to develop, implement, and enforce a stormwater management plan (SWMP). The SWMP must include management practices, control techniques, system design, engineering methods, and other provisions appropriate for the control of pollutants discharged from the MS4. The Permittee must update their existing SWMP to comply with the new requirements of this Permit within one year after the effective date of this Permit.

2.1.2 The Permittee must develop a written SWMP. This plan must specifically describe how the Permittee is complying with each of the elements required by this Permit. The SWMP does not need to be a comprehensive document which describes all procedures. However, the plan shall reference policies, procedures, or other documents which provide additional details used to comply with the terms of this Permit.

2.1.3 The Permittee must fully implement the SWMP; including meeting its measurable goals. Progress must be tracked in the annual report (see Part 6.2).

2.1.4 The SWMP must include each of the minimum control measures of Parts 2.2-2.7.

2.1.5 The Permittee must conduct an annual review of the SWMP in conjunction with preparation of the annual report required under Part 6.2.

2.1.6 The EPA may request documentation of implementation of the minimum control measures as required by the SWMP. The EPA may review and the delegated EPA representative may subsequently notify the Permittee that changes to the SWMP are necessary to:

- Address discharges from the MS4 that are causing or contributing to water quality impacts;
- Include more stringent requirements deemed necessary by the EPA to comply with water quality standards, Endangered Species Act (ESA) related requirements, and/or other goals and requirements of the Clean Water Act; and/or
- Address the SWMP requirements of this Permit, if the EPA determines that the Permittee's current SWMP does not meet Permit requirements.

2.1.6.1 The delegated EPA representative may require changes in writing and can require a schedule to develop and implement the changes. The notification will offer the Permittee the opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objectives of the modification. Following this opportunity, the Permittee must implement any required changes according to the schedule set by the EPA.

2.1.7 Transfer of Ownership, Operational Authority, or Responsibility for SWMP Implementation. The Permittee must implement the SWMP on all new areas added to the Permittee's MS4 (or for which the Permittee becomes responsible for implementation of storm water quality controls) as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than one year from addition of the new areas. Implementation may be accomplished in a phased manner to allow additional time for controls that cannot be implemented immediately.

2.1.8 GSA shall utilize the enforcement mechanisms available to ensure compliance with this permit (tenant leases, easement agreements, contracts, etc.). Once aware of noncompliance, GSA shall take the necessary steps to return to compliance including, but not limited to, notifying GSA and tenant management and escalating enforcement including utilizing the mechanisms mentioned previously. If GSA utilizes the available enforcement mechanisms as appropriate (including providing documentation) and is unable to achieve compliance, GSA shall notify the EPA Region 8 NPDES and Wetlands Enforcement Section at 1595 Wynkoop Street, Mail code: 8ENF-W-NW, Denver, Colorado 80202-1129. GSA is only responsible for complying with the terms and conditions of this permit.

2.2 Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts:

The Permittee must:

2.2.1 Define target audiences to be reached by the Public Education and Outreach Program which include but are not limited to grounds maintenance personnel, facility managers, non-staff residents, contract managers, workers engaging in industrial activities, and food service personnel.

2.2.2 At a minimum, disseminate informational material to the defined target audiences on both the general water quality goals of the Permit and provide education specific to the target audiences defined in Part 2.2.1 which addresses their potential pollutant sources, impacts of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the target audience can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. Inform the target audience of the impacts associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste, GSA's evacuation (dig) permit, and any policies and/or procedures that shall be implemented to minimize the discharge of the defined pollutants in stormwater runoff. Informational materials shall be updated and distributed as necessary throughout the duration of this Permit, and should provide a location where all annual reports and/or SWMP updates as required by this Permit may be viewed.

2.2.3 Provide and document annual training to building managers, maintenance workers, and tenants on how to minimize, report, and recognize spills and illicit discharges. This training may be incorporated into a larger program to educate tenants and building managers related to environmental compliance or environmental awareness.

2.2.4 Provide and document the grounds contractors or other parties responsible for pesticide and herbicide application with training related to the requirements for NPDES permitting and chemical disposal and stormwater runoff at least once during the effective term of this Permit or within one year of beginning a new contract, whichever is sooner.

2.2.5 Nutrients: As part of their public education program, the Permittee must specifically address the reduction of water quality impacts associated with nitrogen and phosphorus in discharges from the MS4. This program component must address both nitrogen and phosphorus.

- For both nitrogen and phosphorus, the Permittee must determine the targeted sources (e.g., residential, industrial, agricultural, or commercial) that are contributing to, or have the potential to contribute these constituents to the waters receiving the discharge authorized under this Permit. Targeted sources may include but are not limited to the use of deicers containing phosphorus, application of fertilizers, and pet waste.

- The Permittee must prioritize which targeted sources are likely to obtain a reduction in nutrient discharges through education and outreach. The Permittee must distribute educational materials or equivalent outreach to the prioritized targeted sources. Educational materials or equivalent outreach, individually or as a whole, must describe stormwater quality impacts associated with nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff and illicit discharges, the behaviors of concern, and actions that the target source can take to reduce nutrients. Examples of education efforts include encouraging responsible fertilizer application, encouraging xeriscaping, proper disposal of leaves and lawn waste, and evaluating alternatives to deicers containing phosphorus.

2.2.6 The annual report (See Part 6.2) must document the following information related to public education and outreach:

2.2.6.1 A list of dates and activities meeting the requirements in Parts 2.2.1.-2.2.5;

2.2.6.2 A description of the target audiences from Part 2.2.1;

2.2.6.3 A copy or representation of public outreach materials provided to the target audience(s); and

2.2.6.4 The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the stormwater public education and outreach program.

2.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination:

An illicit discharge is any discharge to a MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater. Exceptions are described in Part 1.4.2. The Permittee must:

2.3.1 Implement a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into its MS4. The program shall include procedures for detection, tracing and identification of sources, and removal of non-stormwater discharges from the storm sewer system. This program shall address dry weather discharges and illegal dumping into the storm sewer system and include training for staff on how to respond to reports of illicit discharges.

2.3.2 Maintain and implement an enforcement policy which effectively prohibits, through ordinance or other regulatory or contractual mechanism available under the legal authorities of the MS4, non-stormwater discharges into the storm sewer system and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. The enforcement policy shall include a description of the range of actions to be taken by the Permittee in response to an illicit discharge.

2.3.3 Provide a mechanism for reporting of illicit discharges to the Permittee and provide this number on any outreach materials as appropriate. For each of the illicit discharges identified, the Permittee shall document a brief description that outlines how that illicit discharge was identified and the procedures taken to characterize and/or eliminate the illicit discharge.

2.3.4 Provide emergency spill contact information to all building managers, project managers, and tenants.

2.3.5 Investigate any illicit discharge within two (2) business days of its detection, and take action to eliminate the source of the discharge within forty-five (45) business days of its detection (or obtain permission from the delegated EPA official for such longer periods as may be necessary in particular instances). If illicit discharges can be determined through sampling and analysis to be allowable non-stormwater discharges as defined in Part 1.4.2 of the Permit (e.g.,

uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains), then elimination of the source of the discharge may not be appropriate.

2.3.6 Maintain an information management system which tracks dry weather screening efforts, illicit discharge reports, enforcement actions, and the location and any remediation efforts to address identified illicit discharges.

2.3.7 If an illicit discharge is detected, an assessment of that discharge shall be made. The assessment should first be used to determine the source of the dry weather discharge and if it can be readily remedied (e.g., landscape watering). Field sampling should be used when it is not possible to eliminate a dry weather discharge. Sampling could include field tests of selected chemical parameters as indicators of discharge sources where dry weather flows are detected. Screening level tests may utilize less expensive "field test kits" using test methods not approved by the EPA under 40 CFR Part 136, provided the manufacturer's published detection ranges are adequate for the illicit discharge detection purposes.

2.3.8 Develop and maintain an updated map of the stormwater drainage system within the Denver Federal Center showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls.

2.3.9 The annual report (See Part 6.2) must document the following information related to illicit discharge detection and elimination:

2.3.9.1 A description of the program used to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4 including procedures for detection, tracing and identification of sources, and removal of non-stormwater discharges from the storm sewer system;

2.3.9.2 A description of the location(s) and method(s) of dry weather screening performed;

2.3.9.3 A description of illicit discharges detected and all actions taken to eliminate sources of illicit discharges;

2.3.9.4 A description or citation of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanisms used to prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4;

2.3.9.5 A copy or excerpt from the information management system used to track illicit discharges showing all information required by Part 2.3.6 for the year;

2.3.9.6 A description of the categories of non-stormwater discharges evaluated as potentially being significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4 and any local controls placed on these discharges; and

2.3.9.7 A description of the schedule and/or progress in creating a complete storm sewer map.

2.4 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control:

The Permittee must:

2.4.1 Develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any stormwater runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of pollutants in stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less

than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more.

2.4.2 Provide and document training to contracting office representatives which perform inspections regarding the maintenance and installation of best management practices (BMPs) for construction stormwater control and the terms of the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities. This training is required at least once during the term of this Permit or within one year of hiring new contracting office representatives, whichever is sooner, and shall include procedures for how representatives will document and submit findings to the Permittee's staff.

2.4.3 Maintain a list of policies and/or procedures which shall be used to enforce construction site compliance within the Denver Federal Center and implement procedures for documenting deficiencies in contract performance based on compliance with construction stormwater regulations. This may include working with other cities, drainage districts, and/or utilizing the EPA for enforcement of construction stormwater violations and shall address enforcement mechanisms for non-Denver Federal Center construction projects (e.g., county road construction). The policies and/or procedures shall incorporate an escalation protocol (e.g., a warning for first-time violators, followed by escalated actions for subsequent violations).

2.4.4 The program must be developed and implemented to assure adequate design, implementation, and maintenance of BMPs at construction sites within the MS4 to reduce pollutant discharges and protect water quality and compliance with the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities.

2.4.5 Appropriate control measures must be selected, designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to minimize all potential pollutants, such as but not limited to sediment, construction site waste, trash, discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, sanitary waste, and contaminated soils in discharges to the MS4. Specific control measures must meet the requirements listed below. At a minimum, pollutant sources associated with the following activities (if part of the applicable construction activity) must be addressed:

2.4.5.1 Control Measures for Erosion and Sediment Control

2.4.5.1.1 Stormwater runoff from all disturbed areas and soil storage areas for which permanent or temporary stabilization is not implemented, must flow to at least one control measure to minimize sediment in the discharge. This may be accomplished through filtering, settling, or straining. The control measure must be selected, designed, installed and adequately sized in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices. The control measure(s) must contain or filter flows in order to prevent the bypass of flows without treatment and must be appropriate for stormwater runoff from disturbed areas and for the expected flow rate, duration, and flow conditions (i.e., sheet or concentrated flow);

2.4.5.1.2 Vehicle tracking controls shall be implemented at all vehicle exits to minimize vehicle tracking of sediment from disturbed areas;

2.4.5.1.3 Outlets that withdraw water from or near the surface shall be installed when discharging from basins and impoundments, unless not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices;

2.4.5.1.4 Maintain pre-existing vegetation or equivalent control measures for areas within 50 horizontal feet of receiving waters as described in the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities, unless infeasible;

2.4.5.1.5 Soil compaction must be minimized for areas where infiltration control measures will occur or where final stabilization will be achieved through vegetative cover;

2.4.5.1.6 Unless not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, topsoil shall be preserved for those areas of a site that will utilize vegetative final stabilization; and

2.4.5.1.7 Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity, including the disturbance of steep slopes.

2.4.5.2 Practices for Other Common Pollutants

2.4.5.2.1 Bulk storage, 55 gallons or greater, for petroleum products and other liquid chemicals must have secondary containment, or equivalent protection, in order to contain spills and to prevent spilled material from entering receiving waters.

2.4.5.2.2 Control measures designed for concrete washout must be implemented. The Permittee must ensure the washing activities do not contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff, or receiving waters.

2.4.5.3 Practices for Other Activities

At a minimum pollutant sources associated with the following activities (if reasonably expected to be part of the applicable construction activity) must be addressed:

2.4.5.3.1 Loading and unloading operations;

2.4.5.3.2 Outdoor storage of construction site materials, building materials, fertilizers, and chemicals;

2.4.5.3.3 Bulk storage of materials;

2.4.5.3.4 Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling;

2.4.5.3.5 Significant dust or particulate generating processes;

2.4.5.3.6 Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, and oils;

2.4.5.3.7 Asphalt and concrete batch plants;

2.4.5.3.8 Other areas or operations where spills can occur;

2.4.5.3.9 Other non-stormwater discharges including construction dewatering not covered under the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities and wash water that may contribute pollutants to the MS4; and

2.4.5.3.10 Construction waste control, material containment, and spill prevention.

2.4.5.4 Stabilization Requirements

The following requirements must be implemented for each construction site:

2.4.5.4.1 Temporary stabilization must be implemented for earth disturbing activities on any portion of the site where ground disturbing construction activity has permanently ceased, or temporarily ceased for more than 14 calendar days. Temporary stabilization methods may include, but are not limited to, tarps, soil tackifier, and hydroseed. The construction operator may exceed the 14-day schedule when either the function of the specific area of the site requires it to remain disturbed, or, physical characteristics of the terrain and climate prevent stabilization. The construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must document the constraints necessitating the alternative schedule, provide the alternate stabilization schedule, and identify all locations where the alternative schedule is applicable on the site map.

2.4.5.4.2 Final stabilization must be implemented for all construction sites. Final stabilization is reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the construction site are complete; and, for all areas of ground surface disturbing activities, establish uniform, perennial vegetation that provides 70% or more of the cover that is provided by vegetation native to the local undisturbed areas; and/or implement permanent non-vegetative stabilization measures to provide effective cover.

2.4.5.4.3 The exceptions to Part 2.4.5.4.2 include: arid, semi-arid or drought-stricken areas, disturbed areas on agricultural lands that are restored to their preconstruction agricultural use, and areas that need to remain disturbed as described in the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities.

2.4.5.4.4 Final stabilization must be designed and installed as a permanent feature. Final stabilization measures for obtaining a vegetative cover and permanent non-vegetative measures include, but are not limited to, the following as appropriate:

2.4.5.4.4.1 Seed mix selection and application methods;

2.4.5.4.4.2 Soil preparation and amendments;

2.4.5.4.4.3 Soil stabilization methods (e.g., crimped straw, hydro mulch or rolled erosion control products);

2.4.5.4.4.4 Appropriate sediment control measures as needed until final stabilization is achieved;

2.4.5.4.4.5 Permanent pavement, hardscape, xeriscape, stabilized driving surfaces; or

2.4.5.4.4.6 Other alternative stabilization practices as applicable.

2.4.5.4.5 The Permittee must ensure all temporary control measures are removed from the construction site once final stabilization is achieved, except when the control measure specifications allow the control measure to be left in place (i.e., bio-degradable control measures).

2.4.5.5 Maintenance

All control measures must remain in effective operating condition and be protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness. Control measures must be maintained in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices. The necessary

repairs or modifications to a control measure requiring routine maintenance must be conducted to maintain an effective operating condition.

2.4.6 Review the site plan for construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre or less than one acre and part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. A narrative description of non-structural control measures must be included in the construction SWPPP. The Permittee must require that the construction SWPPP be maintained to reflect current conditions. This means, among other actions, the Permittee must take all enforcement steps necessary at each site in order to ensure that the construction SWPPP is maintained to reflect all current conditions.

2.4.6.1 Initial SWPPP Review: The Permittee must review and approve site plans for **all** applicable construction activities prior to the start of construction activities. If a site plan does not meet the requirements in EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities, the Permittee shall not approve the site plan and will notify the site plan contact that land disturbing activities may not be commenced at the site. The Permittee will only approve a construction SWPPP if the Permittee staff has confirmed that the site plan meets the following:

2.4.6.1.1 Has been prepared in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices;

2.4.6.1.2 Includes appropriate control measures for all potential sources of pollution at all stages of construction, including final stabilization;

2.4.6.1.3 Meets the requirements in the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities;

2.4.6.1.4 Identifies all potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the site;

2.4.6.1.5 Includes a site description which includes, at a minimum, the following:

2.4.6.1.5.1 Qualified Stormwater Manager. The construction SWPPP must list individual(s) by title and name who are designated as the site's qualified stormwater manager(s) responsible for implementing the construction SWPPP in its entirety. This role may be filled by more than one individual;

2.4.6.1.5.2 Spill Prevention and Response Plan. The construction SWPPP must have a spill prevention and response plan. The plan may incorporate by reference any part of a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) or a Spill Prevention Plan required by a separate NPDES permit. The relevant sections of any referenced plans must be available as part of the construction SWPPP;

2.4.6.1.5.3 Materials Handling. The construction SWPPP must describe and locate all control measures implemented at the site to minimize impacts from handling significant materials that could contribute pollutants to runoff. These handling procedures can include control measures for pollutants and activities such as, exposed storage of building materials, paints and solvents, landscape materials, fertilizers or chemicals, sanitary waste material, trash and equipment maintenance, or fueling procedures;

2.4.6.1.5.4 Potential Sources of Pollution. The construction SWPPP must list all potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the site. This shall include, but is not limited to, the following pollutant sources:

- Disturbed and stored soils;
- Vehicle tracking of sediments;
- Management of contaminated soils;
- Loading and unloading operations;
- Outdoor storage activities (erodible building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.);
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling;
- Significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., saw cutting material, including dust);
- Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.;
- On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters);
- Concrete truck/equipment washing, including washing of the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment;
- Dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants, and masonry stations; and
- Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets.

2.4.6.1.6 Implementation of Control Measures. The construction SWPPP must include design specifications that contain information on the implementation of the control measure in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices; including as applicable drawings, dimensions, installation information, materials, implementation processes, control measure-specific inspection expectations, and maintenance requirements.

2.4.6.1.6.1 The construction SWPPP must include a documented use agreement between the applicable construction site owner or operator and the owner or operator of any control measures located outside of the construction site boundaries that are used by the applicable construction site for compliance with the construction SWPPP, but not under the direct control of the applicable construction site owner or operator. The applicable construction site owner or operator is responsible for ensuring that all control measures located outside of the construction site boundaries, that are being used by the applicable construction site, are properly maintained. The construction SWPPP must include all information required of and relevant to any such control measures located outside the construction site boundaries, including location, installation specifications, design specifications and maintenance requirements.

2.4.6.1.7 Site Description. The construction SWPPP must include a site description which includes, at a minimum, the following:

2.4.6.1.7.1 The nature of the construction activity at the site;

2.4.6.1.7.2 The proposed schedule for the sequence for major construction activities and the planned implementation of control measures for each phase. (e.g., clearing, grading, utilities, vertical, etc.);

2.4.6.1.7.3 Estimates of the total acreage of the site, and the acreage expected to be disturbed by clearing, excavation, grading, or any other construction activities;

2.4.6.1.7.4 A summary of any existing data used in the development of the construction site plans or construction SWPPP that describe the soil or existing potential for soil erosion;

2.4.6.1.7.5 A description of the percent of existing vegetative ground cover relative to the entire site and the method for determining the percentage;

2.4.6.1.7.6 A description of any allowable non-stormwater discharges at the site;

2.4.6.1.7.7 A description of areas receiving discharge from the site. Including a description of the immediate source receiving the discharge. If the stormwater discharge is to another municipal separate storm sewer system, the location of the storm sewer discharge and the ultimate receiving water(s); and

2.4.6.1.7.8 A description of all stream crossings located within the construction site boundary.

2.4.6.1.8 Site Map. The construction SWPPP must include a site map which includes, at a minimum, the following:

2.4.6.1.8.1 Construction site boundaries;

2.4.6.1.8.2 Flow arrows that depict stormwater flow directions on-site and runoff direction;

2.4.6.1.8.3 All areas of ground disturbance including areas of borrow and fill;

2.4.6.1.8.4 Areas used for storage of soil;

2.4.6.1.8.5 Locations of all waste accumulation areas, including areas for liquid, concrete, masonry, and asphalt;

2.4.6.1.8.6 Locations of asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations;

2.4.6.1.8.7 Locations of all structural control measures;

2.4.6.1.8.8 Locations of all non-structural control measures;

2.4.6.1.8.9 Locations of springs, streams, wetlands and other receiving waters, including areas that require pre-existing vegetation be maintained within 50 feet of a receiving water, where determined feasible in accordance with Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements in the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities; and

2.4.6.1.8.10 Locations of all stream crossings located within the construction site boundary.

2.4.6.1.9 Final Stabilization and Long-Term Stormwater Management. The construction SWPPP must describe the practices used to achieve final stabilization of all disturbed areas at the site and any planned practices to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that will occur after construction operations are completed. Including but not limited to, detention/retention ponds, rain gardens, stormwater vaults, etc.

2.4.6.2 Construction SWPPP Revisions: The construction SWPPP must reflect current site conditions. The Permittee will implement procedures and deadlines for the following construction SWPPP modifications:

2.4.6.2.1 Major Modifications. Changes to the original site plan that remove or add additional area to the project, modify the final hydrology or drainage of the final design, replace approved site plans, or otherwise expand or contract the scope of the original project shall require the submission of plans to Permittee for review and approval.

2.4.6.2.2 Minor Modifications. Modifications to the original site plan that do NOT increase the scope or change hydrology of the project but modify/improve specific control measures in use at site, indicate progression in phasing of the project, or specify relocation of previously approved control measures within the project shall be made in the field by the construction site owner/operator and thoroughly documented in the site plan narrative and drawings. The Permittee must review these revisions during inspections, determine if the Permittee approves, and show in some way (like initialing the map or through an electronic log) that the Permittee approves the minor modifications.

2.4.6.2.3 The Permittee will only approve a major or minor modification if the modification meets the applicable requirements of Part 2.4.6.2.1 and 2.4.6.2.2.

2.4.6.3 Routine Inspections:

2.4.6.3.1 Frequency: Conduct a routine inspection of construction sites at least every 45 days. A routine inspection must be conducted at least once before final stabilization if the period of construction activity is less than 45 days in length.

2.4.6.3.2 Scope: The inspection must assess the following:

2.4.6.3.2.1 Whether the construction SWPPP accurately reflects site conditions, includes all existing control measures and potential pollution sources. Evaluate the adequacy of any changes, including new onsite control measures, and determine if the inspector will: 1) approve or deny the changes as minor modifications, and document these decisions on the onsite construction SWPPP; or 2) require the owner or operator of the site to re-submit the construction SWPPP for review by the Permittee because it includes major changes;

2.4.6.3.2.2 Control measures: Identify failure to implement control measures, inadequate control measures, and control measures requiring routine maintenance;

2.4.6.3.2.3 Pollutant sources: Evaluate all pollutant sources, including trash, to determine if an illegal discharge has occurred; and

2.4.6.3.2.4 Discharge points: Visually inspect each discharge point to the MS4, or beyond the limits of the construction site as necessary to determine if an illicit discharge has occurred. The Permittee must require the removal of the pollutants, when feasible, from the MS4 when the Permittee identifies a failure to implement a control measure or an inadequate control measure resulting in pollutants discharging to the MS4 or beyond the limits of the construction site.

2.4.6.4 Maintain inspection records with the following minimum information for all inspections conducted:

2.4.6.4.1 Inspection date;

2.4.6.4.2 Name of inspector(s);

2.4.6.4.3 Site identification;

2.4.6.4.4 Inspection results including the location of and description of any illicit discharges, failure to implement control measures, and inadequate control measures. The inspection results should also list (not locate) any control measures requiring routine maintenance;

2.4.6.4.5 Identification of any inadequate control measures that have not been resolved from the previous inspection; and

2.4.6.4.6 Type of inspection (initial, routine, final, compliant-related, etc.).

2.4.7 Maintain and utilize a closure process whereby environmental staff or contracting office representatives evaluate whether 70% vegetative cover (or another final stabilization measure described in Parts 2.4.5.4-2.4.5.3) has been met at all areas of the site prior to closing out construction stormwater permits.

2.4.8 The annual report (See Part 6.2) must document the following information related to construction site stormwater runoff control:

2.4.8.1 A description of construction activities which disturbed greater than or equal to one acre of land or were part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more;

2.4.8.2 A description or citation of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanisms used to require erosion and sediment controls;

2.4.8.3 A description of the compliance mechanisms the Permittee used to ensure that construction activities disturbing equal to or greater than one acre of land were in compliance with the terms of the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities.

2.4.8.4 A description of the procedures for site plan review, including the review of pre-construction site plans;

2.4.8.5 A description of the procedures for site inspection;

2.4.8.6 Documentation of training provided to contracting office representatives regarding the maintenance and installation of BMPs for construction stormwater control and the terms of the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities; and

2.4.8.7 The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the construction site runoff control program.

2.5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment:

The Permittee must:

2.5.1 Include in contracts and requests for funding (e.g., a "prospective package") a requirement to design for and provide funding for the installation of permanent stormwater control measures designed to retain, detain, infiltrate or treat runoff from newly developed and redeveloped impervious surfaces in a manner consistent with Control Measure Design Standards (See Part 2.5.9**)** for all new projects which disturb greater than or equal to one acre of land, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. This

should include a line item for costs associated with the installation and design of permanent stormwater control measures.

2.5.2 As part of the design review process for new construction projects disturbing equal to or greater than one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, review contracts to ensure that they meet the Control Measure Design Standards defined in Part 2.5.9.

2.5.3 For all new construction projects which will disturb one acre or greater of land, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, meet with appropriate city, county, and/or drainage district staff to discuss recently constructed or proposed new developments within the MS4 and how they may impact the water quality downstream.

2.5.4 Within two years of the effective date of this Permit, provide and document training to all planning staff and contracting officers to provide education on stormwater runoff, and to communicate the expectations for meeting the Control Measure Design Standards defined in Part 2.5.9.

2.5.5 Implement a closeout procedure such that newly installed post-construction stormwater control measures can be cleaned and maintained and are in working order as designed prior to closing out contracts.

2.5.6 Upon closeout of new construction projects, include maintenance requirements and as-built specifications for newly installed permanent post-construction stormwater control measures into a plan or system which integrates into existing facility management procedures for the Denver Federal Center. This process could be incorporated into the dig permit process.

2.5.7 Retain construction as-built designs and maintenance requirements for all Control Measures installed for the purpose of meeting the Control Measure Design Standards defined in Part 2.5.9 and New Development Planning Procedures for Specific Industrial Activities defined in Part 2.5.10 for the life of the Control Measures. This requirement applies to vegetative and soil management requirements, minimization of directly connected impervious areas, and other green infrastructure practices designed to meet the infiltration requirements in Part 2.5.9.3.

2.5.8 Inspect at a minimum, annually, all Control Measures installed for the purpose of meeting the Control Measure Design Standards defined in Part 2.5.9 and New Development Planning Procedures for Specific Industrial Activities defined in Part 2.5.10 to ensure that they are being maintained in a manner which meets their intended design. This requirement applies to vegetative and soil management requirements, minimization of directly connected impervious areas, and other green infrastructure practices designed to meet the infiltration requirements in Part 2.5.9.3.

2.5.9 Control Measure Design Standards. The Permittee's requirements and oversight must be implemented to address selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance of Control Measures using one of the following design standards:

- Any new or redevelopment footprint that exceeds 5,000 square feet shall use site planning, design, construction, and maintenance strategies for the property to maintain or restore, to the maximum extent technically feasible, the predevelopment hydrology of the property with regard to the temperature, rate, volume, and duration of flow. For the purposes of this

Permit only, pre-development hydrology shall equate to a performance standard that retains, detains, infiltrates or treats stormwater runoff from the 80th percentile storm event.

2.5.9.1 If the Permittee determines that it is not technically feasible to utilize this design standard for the site, for sites 1 acre or greater or part of a larger common plan of development, the Permittee must ensure the post construction Control Measure(s) is designed to provide treatment and/or infiltration of the runoff from the 80^{th} percentile storm event for 80% of the site with a minimum drain time of 12 hours. 12 hours does not apply to stormwater runoff that is treated with filtration (e.g. bioretention) or is infiltrated (e.g. permeable pavement). (This condition has been added per the State of Colorado's CWA 401 Certification).

2.5.10 New Development Planning Procedures for Specific Industrial Activities. In addition to the Control Measure Design Standards specified in Part 2.5.9, Control Measures such as oil and grease sand filters, secondary containment structures, and/or segregation of flows around pollutant hot spot areas shall be installed and maintained, unless not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, to reduce pollutants discharged from:

- Retail gasoline outlets and fueling areas;
- Restaurants and food service preparation facilities;
- Automotive service and supply stores; and
- Vehicle maintenance facilities.

2.5.11 The annual report (See Part 6.2) must document the following information related to post-construction site stormwater runoff control:

2.5.11.1 A description of the process used to ensure that all the Permittee's contracts initiated after the effective date of this Permit contain language which requires the installation of permanent stormwater control measures and an excerpt of applicable contract language;

2.5.11.2 A description of the inspection and recordkeeping procedures and the assumptions provided to ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of permanent stormwater control measures;

2.5.11.3 Documentation of training provided to contracting officers regarding low impact development and green infrastructure; and

2.5.11.4 The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the post-construction stormwater management program.

2.5.11.5 Include or reference in the evacuation (dig) permit, applicable requirements and available guidance to design post-construction stormwater features or low impact development practices designed to comply with Section 2.5.9.

2.6 <u>Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal-type Federal Operations:</u>

The Permittee must:

2.6.1 Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes an employee training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from

municipal-type federal operations. The program must also inform federal employees and contractors of impacts associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste from municipal-type federal operations. The program must prevent and/or reduce stormwater pollution from facilities such as streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots, maintenance and storage yards, fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas, salt/sand storage locations and snow disposal areas operated by the Permittee, and waste transfer stations, and from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, street maintenance, new construction of municipal-type federal operations facilities, and stormwater system maintenance, as applicable.

2.6.2 Nutrient Source Reductions: The Permittee must develop and implement a municipal-type federal operations program that has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff associated with the MS4 Permittee's operations. Written procedures for an operation and maintenance program to prevent or reduce nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff associated with the MS4 Permittee's operations shall be developed. The program must specifically list the municipal-type federal operations (i.e., activities and facilities) that are impacted by this operation and maintenance program. The Permittee can meet the requirements of this section through contribution to a collaborative program to evaluate, identify, and target sources state-wide or within the specific region or watershed that includes the receiving waters impacted by the Permittee's discharge.

2.6.2.1 The Permittee shall evaluate, identify, and document the municipal-type federal operations and facilities that are and/or have the potential to contribute nitrogen and phosphorus to the waters receiving the discharge authorized under this Permit (identified municipal-type federal operations nutrient sources). The Permittee is authorized to meet the requirements of this section through contribution to a collaborative program to evaluate, identify, and target sources state-wide or within the specific region or watershed that includes the receiving waters impacted by the Permittee's discharge. At a minimum:

2.6.2.1.1 If the Permittee has any operations that use fertilizers, then the Permittee shall include the storage and application of fertilizer, including subsequent stormwater or irrigation runoff from areas were fertilizer has been applied, as an identified municipal-type federal operations nutrient source if these operations were not covered under Part 2.6.2.

2.6.2.2 The Permittee shall implement control measures that prevent or reduce the nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff associated with identified municipal-type federal operations nutrient sources. The control measures shall be implemented and documented in accordance with Part 2.6.2.

2.6.3 Conduct and document an annual snow meeting each fall to discuss strategies to prevent the misuse and over-application of chemical deicers.

2.6.4 Develop and implement a schedule for cleanout of storm sewer inlets in a manner which prevents significant deposition of sediment or other debris to receiving waters.

2.6.5 Install and maintain control measures (structural or non-structural) which reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from electronic component recycling areas, herbicide and pesticide application areas, turf management areas, recycling/material storage areas, fuel storage and transfer areas, deicer storage, lavatory waste transfer/disposal areas, industrial activities (e.g., welding), food service areas, and loading/unloading areas.

2.6.6 Municipal-Type Federal Facility Runoff Control Measures:

2.6.6.1 The Permittee shall maintain a list of all applicable municipal-type federal facilities. Applicable facilities include the following:

2.6.6.1.1 Vehicle maintenance and washing facilities, motor pools with vehicle maintenance and washing, and loading and unloading areas;

2.6.6.1.2 Asphalt and concrete batch plants that are not subject to a separate NPDES permit coverage;

2.6.6.1.3 Solid-waste transfer stations where waste and recyclables are briefly held before further transport;

2.6.6.1.4 Outdoor storage yards with exposed stockpiles of materials which may be reasonably expected to affect the quality of stormwater runoff, including stockpiles of road deicing salt, salt and sand, sand, and rotomill material, dirt, snow dumps, sweeper tailings and/or spoils, gravel; and

2.6.6.1.5 Equipment storage yards.

2.6.6.2 The Permittee shall implement control measures to prevent or reduce potential discharges of pollutants to the MS4 from the applicable Permittee facilities. New procedures shall be developed and implemented for any new applicable Permittee facilities before the facility becomes operational.

2.6.6.2.1 The Permittee shall implement the following categories of control measures as necessary to prevent or reduce the pollutant sources present:

2.6.6.2.1.1 Preventive maintenance;

2.6.6.2.1.2 Good housekeeping;

2.6.6.2.1.3 Spill prevention and response procedures;

2.6.6.2.1.4 Structural control measures;

2.6.6.2.1.5 Evaluation of non-stormwater discharges; and

2.6.6.2.1.6 Personnel training.

2.6.6.2.2 The Permittee shall implement written facility inspection procedures, which shall be documented and must at a minimum include the following:

2.6.6.2.2.1 An annual visual inspection of each applicable Permittee facility;

2.6.6.2.2.2 A verification that the written facility procedures, documentation, and site map are current;

2.6.6.2.2.3 Visual observation of locations and areas where stormwater from facilities is discharged off-site; or discharged to the receiving waters, or to a storm sewer system that drains to the receiving waters. The observations, at a minimum must include the following:

2.6.6.2.2.3.1 Observations for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc. in any stormwater discharge(s) and dry weather flows, if observed;

2.6.6.2.2.3.2 Observations of the condition of and around stormwater outfalls, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring;

2.6.6.2.2.3.3 Observations for the presence of illicit discharges or other non-permitted discharges; and

2.6.6.2.2.4 Visual observation of facility conditions, including pollutant sources and control measures, to identify inadequate control measure and control measure requiring maintenance.

2.6.6.2.2.4.1 All inadequate control measures shall be modified or replaced as necessary as soon as possible, but not later than 6 months from the visual inspection. If the Permittee is unable to modify or replace the inadequate control measure within 6 months, then the Permittee must complete the following:

2.6.6.2.2.4.1.1 Develop a plan to modify or replace the inadequate control measure;

2.6.6.2.2.4.1.2 Develop a frequent maintenance plan so that the control measure does not fail;

2.6.6.2.2.4.1.3 Install a temporary feature on the inadequate control measure to ensure that it does not fail; and

2.6.6.2.2.4.2 All control measures requiring routine maintenance shall be maintained as necessary to meet the control measure requirements in this permit as soon as possible, but not later than 6 months from the visual inspection.

2.6.7 Outdoor Bulk Storage: Outdoor bulk storage structures for petroleum products and any other liquid chemicals located at applicable Permittee facilities must have control measures implemented that provide secondary containment or equivalent protection that contains all spills and prevents any spilled material from entering receiving waters. For the scenario of a single containment system serving multiple tanks, the containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain 10 % of the volume of containers, or the volume of the largest container plus 10%, whichever is greater. Outdoor bulk storage on mobile refuelers that are subject to the authority and control of the U.S. Department of Transportation, as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of EPA, dated November 24, 1971 are not subject to the requirements of this requirement. Before the implementation of such controls, the Permittee shall implement practices, such as spill prevention and response, to prevent or reduce pollutants in runoff associated with outdoor bulk storage structures.

2.6.8 Municipal-type Federal Facility Operations and Maintenance Procedures: At a minimum, implementation of the procedures must prevent or reduce stormwater pollution from the following operations conducted by the Permittee:

2.6.8.1 Operation and maintenance of the streets, roads, and highways;

2.6.8.2 Operation and maintenance of municipal parking lots;

2.6.8.3 Operations at maintenance and storage yards;

2.6.8.4 Operations at maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas;

2.6.8.5 Operation and maintenance of snow dumps/snow disposal areas;

2.6.8.6 Operation and maintenance of sites used for temporary storage of sweeper tailings or other waste piles;

2.6.8.7 Park and open space maintenance;

2.6.8.8 Building maintenance;

2.6.8.9 New construction of Permittee facilities;

2.6.8.10 Application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers;

2.6.8.11 Large outdoor festivals and events;

2.6.8.12 Construction activities not subject to the requirements of Part 2.4;

2.6.8.13 Maintenance, replacement, and construction of utilities and the storm system, including operations, such as storage, dewatering, or disposal, associated with removal of sediment, debris, and other pollutant sources from the MS4, including removal of materials, such as trash, from control measures, unless covered by a separate NPDES permit; and

2.6.8.14 Firefighting training activities.

2.6.9 The annual report (See Part 6.2) must document the following information related to pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal-type federal facility operations:

2.6.9.1 A description of the contents and frequency of the training program for municipal personnel and a list of the personnel or positions trained during the term of the Permit;

2.6.9.2 A description of storm sewer inlet cleanout procedures and schedules, catch basin cleaning operations, and street sanding/salt practices, and any measures taken as a result of the evaluation to minimize negative impacts to water quality;

2.6.9.3 A description of any changes to control measures installed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from areas described in Part 2.6.1; and

2.6.9.4 A description of how maintenance activities are tracked for permanent stormwater control measures.

2.7 Public Participation/Involvement:

2.7.1 The Permittee must implement and document a Public Involvement and Participation process that complies with public notice requirements for actions conducted, when applicable, to comply with this Permit. The following requirements apply:

2.7.1.1 The Permittee must follow its own public notice requirements to provide opportunities for public involvement that reach a majority of the public and staff within the permittee's jurisdictional boundary through the notification process;

2.7.1.2 The Permittee shall provide a mechanism and process that allows for review of the SWMP by the public without charge, which may be met by providing electronic copies via electronic mail

or posting it on a public website for download. In addition, the Permittee's website must provide a statement that the SWMP is publicly available for review and comment. The SWMP available to the public must reflect all updates made prior to the previous 30 days; and

2.7.1.3 The Permittee must have the ability to accept and respond (in accordance with this Permit requirements) to information submitted by the public, including but not limited to information on illicit discharges or failure to implement or meet control measure requirements associated with applicable construction activities, applicable development sites, or Permittee operations.

2.7.2 The Permittee must maintain the following records for activities to meet the requirements of Part 2.7.1. and 6.1.

2.7.2.1 Copies of the documents used to provide public notice and any public comment received as part of the public notice process;

2.7.2.2 Documentation of the mechanism used to allow the public to provide input; and

2.7.2.3 Records of information submitted by the public in accordance with Part 2.7.1.3. and any actions the Permittee took to address the information.

3 TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs)

3.1 Per the State of Colorado's CWA 401 Certification the following conditions apply:

3.1.1 The TMDL assessment for Barr Lake and Milton Reservoir, COSPMS04, pH (Barr Lake/Milton Reservoir TMDL) assigned MS4 permittees a 20 percent reduction in phosphorus loads. The TMDL did not identify specific MS4s, but instead included a single wasteload allocation (WLA) for all MS4 permittees within the datashed, as defined within the TMDL, for three averaging periods, as shown below.

Summary of Allowable MS4 Loads for Barr and Milton			
Source Wasteload	Target Load (kg/yr)	Daily Mean Target Load (kg/day)	Total Max. Daily Load (kg/day)
Barr Lake	1,751	7.3	19.3
Milton Reservoir	362	2.2	4.8

3.1.2 The DFC is located within the Barr - Milton datashed. To support the implementation of this TMDL, the Permittee is required to perform dry weather outfall phosphorus monitoring on outfalls that discharge to McIntyre Gulch. Dry weather outfall discharges are flows greater than 5 gallons per minute (gpm) and a discharge not resulting from surface runoff from stormwater.

3.1.3 In the first year of the permit term, the Permittee must identify which outfalls contain dry weather flows greater than 5 gpm. Upon identification of dry weather flows at outfalls, the Permittee must begin quarterly total phosphorus monitoring for a minimum of 8 quarterly samples.

3.1.4. The samples must be analyzed using a 40 CFR Part 136 approved analytical method.

3.1.5 The Permittee must submit the results of the quarterly monitoring with its annual report required in Part 6.2. The Permittee must either measure or estimate the outfall flow at the time the sample is collected. If flow is estimated the permittee must briefly document the method of estimation. The Permittee may remove the outfall from monitoring requirements if it meets one of the following requirements.

3.1.5.1 The Permittee has identified and eliminated all sources of the dry weather discharge such that the dry weather flow is less than 5 gpm.

3.1.5.2. The dry weather flow has ceased or decreased to below 5 gpm for at least 3 quarterly samples and there are no indicators present of an illicit discharge.

3.1.5.3 The Permittee may use phosphorus data from previous permit terms to satisfy the requirement to collect and analyze 8 quarterly samples provided the previous samples are 10 years old or less, representative of the current dry weather discharge, and samples were analyzed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.

4 MASTER PLANNING/STREAM RESTORATION

4.1 McIntyre Gulch Planning Meeting

4.1.1 The purpose of the McIntyre Gulch Planning Meeting described in Part 4.2 is to have a structured process for coordination and consultation between participants in attendance to help ensure that the participants may be able to address the stormwater issues in and along the portions of McIntyre Gulch under their control from a holistic, watershed perspective.

4.2 Annual Meeting Requirements:

4.2.1 Annually, the Permittee shall plan and coordinate a McIntyre Gulch planning meeting. At a minimum, the Permittee shall invite to this annual planning meeting: the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8, City of Lakewood, the Mile High Flood District (MHFD), the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Water Quality Control Division (CDPHE-WQCD). Under this provision, the Permittee is responsible for the invitation, not the attendance, of all identified parties and must give at least a 60-day notice regarding the date of the annual planning meeting.

4.2.2 The first annual McIntyre Gulch planning meeting shall be held within 6 months of the final issuance of this Permit, and once every subsequent federal fiscal year thereafter until the next renewal of this Permit.

4.2.3 At each annual McIntyre Gulch planning meeting, the Permittee shall identify and prioritize upcoming restoration projects, if any, for that portion of McIntyre Gulch under its control. These projects may include either those identified in the consultant's report, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., Draft Final McIntyre Gulch Stream Stabilization Conceptual Design, Rough Order-of-Magnitude Cost Estimate, and Ranking of Possible Projects (April 26, 2018), or other projects of a similar nature developed independently by the Permittee or its contractors. The prioritized list shall be documented as required by Part 4.3.2 below.

4.2.4 "Upcoming restoration projects" means projects that can be practicably implemented within 2-3 fiscal years after the annual meeting taking into consideration the Permittee's budgetary process,

the other participants' planning efforts for McIntyre Gulch, the need to sequence upstream or downstream stormwater projects in McIntyre Gulch, and other financial or technical considerations that may be identified by the participants.

4.2.5 Implementation of Restoration Projects. To the extent practicable, the Permittee shall implement any upcoming restoration projects in McIntyre Gulch based on the prioritized list developed in the annual planning meetings. Implementation of such projects is not contingent on participation by any of the parties in Part 4.2.1. If the Permittee determines it is impracticable to implement an upcoming restoration project on the timeline identified in the most recent annual planning meeting, it shall document its justification as required by Part 4.3 below.

4.3 Reporting and Recordkeeping: The Permittee shall record and report the following information to EPA as part of its MS4 Annual Report required under Part 6.2 of the Permit:

4.3.1 The Permittee's invitation and coordination attempts to hold a McIntyre Gulch Planning Meeting consistent with Part 4.2.1;

4.3.2 A prioritized list containing, at a minimum, a description of any selected restoration project(s), the timeline(s) to implement and complete these projects, the rationale for the selection and prioritization of the project(s), and a justification if a restoration project that is selected is not implemented on the timeline identified; and

4.3.3 The coordination, if any, that will take place between the parties in Part 4.2.1 for any selected restoration projects.

5 STORM SEWER AND OUTFALL MONITORING

5.1 1,4-Dioxane Monitoring and Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan

5.1.1 As described in the Section 7.2 of the Statement of Basis, 1,4-Dioxane has been detected at Outfalls 02OUT1005C and 02OUT1009C. Due to these findings, GSA must notify CDPHE of these findings as part of their clean-up activities since it would indicate the plume is possibly infiltrating into an area previous identified as "uncontaminated." Notification to CDPHE's Hazardous Waste Corrective Action Unit must occur within 3 months of this Permit's effective date.

5.1.2 The Permittee shall monitor quarterly for 1,4-Dioxane at outfalls: 02OUT1005C, 02OUT1009C, and in the storm sewer prior to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) discharge (authorized under NPDES CO-0034860) for two full years after the effective date of this permit using a 40 CFR Part 136 approved analytical method **and** one of the following additional analytical methods: 1) a solid waste (SW) method or 2) a drinking water (DW) method. One sample shall be analyzed with each of the two utilized methods. The Permittee must submit the result of the quarterly monitoring with its annual report required in Part 6.2. If the Permittee has any detectable concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane under any method described above, it must prepare, develop, and submit to EPA an Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan to address the findings or update and submit to EPA a previously developed Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan. Upon submittal to EPA, the Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan shall be implemented.

5.1.3 The Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan must be submitted to EPA with the following year's annual report.

5.1.4 The Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan shall address, at a minimum, the steps and time frames to identify the source location(s) of 1,4-Dioxane and the steps and time frames to address and eventually reduce 1,4-Dioxane concentrations below method detection limits.

5.1.5 The Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan could include measures being conducted through a new or revised CDPHE RCRA corrective action.

5.1.6 If after two full years of all non-detectable concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane, the Permittee make request approval to terminate quarterly sampling from EPA. The Permittee may only terminate sampling upon written approval from EPA.

6 RECORDKEEPING AND ANNUAL REPORTS

6.1 Retention of Records:

The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the EPA at any time.

6.1.1 The Permittee must submit the records referred to in Part 2 to the EPA only when specifically asked to do so or when required by the annual report (see Part 6.2). The Permittee must retain a description of the SWMP required by this Permit (including a copy of the Permit) at a location accessible to the EPA. The Permittee must make records, including the application and the SWMP, available to the public if requested to do so in writing.

6.2 Annual Report:

6.2.1 The Permittee must submit an annual report to the EPA for each year of the Permit term. The first report is due April 1, 2023 and must cover the activities during the period beginning on the effective date of the Permit through December 31, 2022. Each subsequent annual report is due on April 1 of each year following 2022 for the remainder of the Permit term. Reports must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in Part 8.8. Reports may be posted on the EPA Region 8 website. Therefore, parts of the annual report which cannot be publicly available should be marked as "confidential" or "for official use only." Reports must be submitted to the EPA at the following address:

U.S. EPA, Region 8
Attention: Stormwater Coordinator
1595 Wynkoop Street (Mail Code: 8WD-CWW)
Denver, Colorado 80202-1129

7 COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 Duty to Comply:

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this Permit. Any failure to comply with the Permit may constitute a violation of the Clean Water Act and may be grounds for enforcement action, including, but not limited to termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial

of a permit renewal application. The Permittee shall give the EPA advanced notice of any planned changes at the permitted facility that will change any discharge from the facility, or of any activity that may result in failure to comply with permit conditions.

7.2 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions:

7.2.1 The Clean Water Act provides for statutory maximum and minimum civil and criminal monetary penalties for violations of its provisions. The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 requires EPA to make adjustments of statutory civil penalties on an annual basis according to a prescribed formula to reflect inflation, beginning in 2016. EPA has adjusted its civil monetary penalties effective [December 23, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 83818-21]. Please note that the civil penalties described below are reflective of the most recent Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Rule the year this permit was issued and that civil penalties will have been adjusted annually thereafter. Civil penalties that EPA issues will therefore be reflective of the minimum amounts adjusted for inflation at the time of the violation. The civil and criminal penalties for violations of the Act are as follows: Any person who violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under Section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $56,460per day for each violation.

7.2.2 Any person who ***negligently*** violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

7.2.3 Any person who ***knowingly*** violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than six years, or both.

7.2.4 Any person who ***knowingly*** violates Section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in Section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

7.2.5 Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of this Act. Where an administrative enforcement action is brought for a Class I civil penalty, the assessed penalty may not exceed $22,584 per violation, with a maximum amount not to exceed $56,460. Where an administrative enforcement action is brought for a Class II civil penalty, the assessed penalty may not exceed $22,584 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount not to exceed $282,293.

7.3 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense:

It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Permit.

7.4 Duty to Mitigate:

The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

7.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance:

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

8 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Planned Changes:

The Permittee shall give written notice to the EPA as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility as required in Parts 8.1.1 and 8.1.2. The notice shall be signed and certified in accordance with the Signatory Requirements (see Section 7.7) sent to the address below:

U.S. EPA, Region 8 (8WD-CWW)
Attention: Wastewater Section Chief
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, Colorado 80202-1129

Notice is required only when:

8.1.1 The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutant discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are not subject to effluent limitations in the Permit;

8.1.2 The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source.

8.2 Anticipated Noncompliance:

The Permittee shall give advance notice to the EPA of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with Permit requirements.

8.3 Permit Actions:

This Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

8.4 Duty to Reapply:

If the Permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Permit after the expiration date of this Permit, the Permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this Permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the EPA.

8.5 Duty to Provide Information:

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

8.6 Inspection and Entry:

The Permittee shall allow the EPA, or authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of EPA) upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

8.6.1 Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;

8.6.2 Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;

8.6.3 Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Permit; and,

8.6.4 Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

8.7 Other Information:

When the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the EPA, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

8.8 Signatory Requirements:

All applications, reports or information submitted to the EPA shall be signed and certified.

8.8.1 All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

8.8.2 All reports required by the Permit and other information requested by the EPA shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

8.8.2.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the EPA; and,

8.8.2.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

8.8.3 Changes to authorization: If an authorization under section 8.8.2 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of section 8.8.2 must be submitted to the EPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

8.8.4 Certification: Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

8.9 Penalties for Falsification of Reports:

The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

8.10 Availability of Reports:

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this Permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the EPA. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

8.11 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability:

Nothing in this Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

8.12 Property Rights:

The issuance of this Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

8.13 Severability:

The provisions of this Permit are severable, and if any provision of this Permit, or the application of any provision of this Permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Permit, shall not be affected thereby.

8.14 Transfers:

This Permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

8.14.1 The current Permittee notifies the EPA at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

8.14.2 The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and,

8.14.3 The EPA does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the Permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in section 8.14.2.

8.15 State Laws:

Nothing in this Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

8.16 Reopener Provision:

This Permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations (and compliance schedule, if necessary), or other appropriate requirements if one or more of the following events occurs:

8.16.1 Water Quality Standards: The water quality standards of the receiving water(s) to which the Permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this Permit.

8.16.2 Wasteload Allocation: A wasteload allocation is developed and approved by the state of Colorado and/or the EPA for incorporation in this Permit.

8.16.3 Water Quality Management Plan: A revision to the current water quality management plan is approved and adopted which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this Permit.

Appendix C: Annual Report Requirements Tracker

Permit Paragraph	Permit Section	Permit Language	Comments/Actions/ Tasks
2.1.3	SWMP General Requirements	"The Permittee must fully implement the SWMP; including meeting its measurable goals. Progress must be tracked in the annual report."	
2.1.5	SWMP General Requirements	"The Permittee must conduct an annual review of the SWMP in conjunction with preparation of the annual report required under Part 6.2."	
2.2.2	Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts	"At a minimum, disseminate informational material to the defined target audiences on both the general water quality goals of the permit and provide education specific to the target audiences defined in Part 2.2.1 which addresses their potential pollutant sources, impacts of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the target audience can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. Inform the target audience of the impacts associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste, GSA's evacuation (dig) permit, and any policies and/or procedures that shall be implemented to minimize the discharge of the defined pollutants in stormwater runoff. Informational materials shall be updated and distributed as necessary throughout the duration of this Permit and should provide a location where all annual reports and/or SWMP updates as required by this Permit may be viewed."	
2.2.6	Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts	"The annual report (See Part 6.2) must document the following information related to public education and outreach: 2.2.6.1 A list of dates and activities meeting the requirements in Part 2.2.1-2.2.5; 2.2.6.2 A description of the target audiences from Part 2.2.1; 2.2.6.3 A copy or representation of public outreach materials provided to the target audience(s)' and 2.2.6.4 The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the stormwater public education and outreach program."	

Permit Paragraph	Permit Section	Permit Language	Comments/Actions/ Tasks
2.3.9	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	"The annual report (See Part 6.2) must document the following information related to illicit discharge detection and elimination: 2.3.9.1 A description of the program used to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4 including procedures for detection, tracing and identification of sources, and removal of nonstormwater discharges from the storm sewer system; 2.3.9.2 A description of the location(s) and method(s) of dry weather screening performed; 2.3.9.3 A description of illicit discharges detected and all actions taken to eliminate sources of illicit discharges; 2.3.9.4 A description or citation of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanisms used to prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4; 2.3.9.5 A copy or excerpt from the information management system used to track illicit discharges showing all information required by Part 2.3.6 for the year; 2.3.9.6 A description of the categories of non-stormwater discharges evaluated as potentially being significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4 and any local controls placed on these discharges; and 2.3.9.7 A description of the schedule and/or progress in creating a complete storm sewer map."	

Permit Paragraph	Permit Section	Permit Language	Comments/Actions/ Tasks
2.4.8	Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control	"The annual report (See Part 6.2) must document the following information related to construction site stormwater runoff control: 2.4.8.1 A description of construction activities which disturbed greater than or equal to one acre of land or were part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more; 2.4.8.2 A description or citation of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanisms used to require erosion and sediment controls; 2.4.8.3 A description of the compliance mechanisms the Permittee used to ensure that construction activities disturbing equal to or greater than one acre of land were in compliance with the terms of the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities. 2.4.8.4 A description of the procedures for site plan review, including the review of pre-construction site plans; 2.4.8.5 A description of the procedures for site inspection; 2.4.8.6 Documentation of training provided to contracting office representatives regarding the maintenance and installation of BMPs for construction stormwater control and the terms of the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities; and 2.4.8.7 The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the construction site runoff control program."	

Permit Paragraph	Permit Section	Permit Language	Comments/Actions/ Tasks
2.5.11	Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment	"The annual report (See Part 6.2) must document the following information related to post- construction site stormwater runoff control: 2.5.11.1 A description of the process used to ensure that all the Permittee's contracts initiated after the effective date of this Permit contain language which requires the installation of permanent stormwater control measures and an excerpt of applicable contract language; 2.5.11.2 A description of the inspection and recordkeeping procedures and the assumptions provided to ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of permanent stormwater control measures; 2.5.11.3 Documentation of training provided to contracting officers regarding low impact development and green infrastructure; and 2.5.11.4 The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the postconstruction stormwater management program. 2.5.11.5 Include or reference in the evacuation (dig) permit, applicable requirements and available guidance to design post-construction stormwater features or low impact development practices designed to comply with Section 2.5.9."	
2.6.9	Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal-Type Federal Operations	"The annual report (See Part 6.2) must document the following information related to pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal-type Federal facility operations: 2.6.9.1 A description of the contents and frequency of the training program for municipal personnel and a list of the personnel or positions trained during the term of the Permit; 2.6.9.2 A description of storm sewer inlet cleanout procedures and schedules, catch basin cleaning operations, and street sanding/salt practices, and any measures taken as a result of the evaluation to minimize negative impacts to water quality; 2.6.9.3 A description of any changes to control measures installed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from areas described in Part 2.6.1; and 2.6.9.4 A description of how maintenance activities are tracked for permanent stormwater control measures."	

Permit Paragraph	Permit Section	Permit Language	Comments/Actions/ Tasks
3.1.5	Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)	"The Permittee must submit the results of the quarterly monitoring with its annual report required in Part 6.2. The Permittee must either measure or estimate the outfall flow at the time the sample is collected. If flow is estimated the permittee must briefly document the method of estimation. The Permittee may remove the outfall from monitoring requirements if it meets one of the following requirements. 3.1.5.1 The Permittee has identified and eliminated all sources of the dry weather discharge such that the dry weather flow is less than 5 gpm. 3.1.5.2. The dry weather flow has ceased or decreased to below 5 gpm for at least 3 quarterly samples and there are no indicators present of an illicit discharge. 3.1.5.3 The Permittee may use phosphorus data from previous permit terms to satisfy the requirement to collect and analyze 8 quarterly samples provided the previous samples are 10 years old or less, representative of the current dry weather discharge, and samples were analyzed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136."	
4.3	Master Planning/Stream Restoration	"Reporting and Recordkeeping: The Permittee shall record and report the following information to EPA as part of its MS4 Annual Report required under Part 6.2 of the Permit: 4.3.1 The Permittee's invitation and coordination attempts to hold a McIntyre Gulch Planning Meeting consistent with Part 4.2.1; 4.3.2 A prioritized list containing, at a minimum, a description of any selected restoration project(s), the timeline(s) to implement and complete these projects, the rationale for the selection and prioritization of the project(s), and a justification if a restoration project that is selected is not implemented on the timeline identified; and 4.3.3 The coordination, if any, that will take place between the parties in Part 4.2.1 for any selected restoration projects."	

Permit Paragraph	Permit Section	Permit Language	Comments/Actions/ Tasks
5.1.2	Storm Sewer and Outfall Monitoring	"The Permittee shall monitor quarterly for 1,4-Dioxane at outfalls: 02OUT1005C, 02OUT1009C, and in the storm sewer prior to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) discharge (authorized under NPDES CO-0034860) for two full years after the effective date of this permit using a 40 CFR Part 136 approved analytical method and one of the following additional analytical methods: 1) a solid waste (SW) method or 2) a drinking water (DW) method. One sample shall be analyzed with each of the two utilized methods. The Permittee must submit the result of the quarterly monitoring with its annual report required in Part 6.2. If the Permittee has any detectable concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane under any method described above, it must prepare, develop, and submit to EPA an Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan to address the findings or update and submit to EPA a previously developed Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan. Upon submittal to EPA, the Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan shall be implemented."	
5.1.3	Storm Sewer and Outfall Monitoring	"The Organic Pollutant MS4 Reduction Plan must be submitted to EPA with the following year's annual report."	
6.1.1	Recordkeeping and Annual Reports	"The Permittee must submit the records referred to in Part 2 to the EPA only when specifically asked to do so or when required by the annual report (see Part 6.2). The Permittee must retain a description of the SWMP required by this Permit (including a copy of the Permit) at a location accessible to the EPA. The Permittee must make records, including the application and the SWMP, available to the public if requested to do so in writing."	

Permit Paragraph	Permit Section	Permit Language	Comments/Actions/ Tasks
6.2.1	Recordkeeping and Annual Reports	"The Permittee must submit an annual report to the EPA for each year of the Permit term. The first report is due April 1, 2023 and must cover the activities during the period beginning on the effective date of the Permit through December 31, 2022. Each subsequent annual report is due on April 1 of each year following 2022 for the remainder of the Permit term. Reports must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in Part 8.8. Reports may be posted on the EPA Region 8 website. Therefore, parts of the annual report which cannot be publicly available should be marked as "confidential" or "for official use only." Reports must be submitted to the EPA at the following address: U.S. EPA, Region 8 Attention: Stormwater Coordinator, 1595 Wynkoop Street, (Mail Code: 8WD-CWW), Denver, Colorado 80202-1129."	