

WHAT IS A SWPPP?

All facilities filing an NOI must produce a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that will be maintained on site and implemented by personnel at the facility. The SWPPP is a written assessment of potential sources of pollutants in stormwater runoff and control measures that will be used at the facility to minimize the discharge of these pollutants in runoff from the site. These control measures include site-specific best management practices (BMPs), maintenance plans, inspections, employee training, and reporting. The procedures detailed in the SWPPP must be implemented by the facility and updated annually or as required by the Permit. The BMPs must be properly maintained at the site and established in the SWPPP. All employees should be properly trained on implementing the activities described in the SWPPP.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Permittees must collect and analyze stormwater samples to show compliance with the Permit. The IGP requires the collection of visual, analytical, and/or compliance monitoring data to determine the effectiveness of implemented BMP's. The analytical monitoring types that may apply are:

- Annual benchmark monitoring.
- Annual effluent limitation monitoring.
- Monitoring of discharges to an impaired stream segment (Appendix C).
- Other monitoring as required by EPD.

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



GEORGIA EPD
INDUSTRIAL
STORMWATER UNIT

For any questions, please contact the Georgia EPD Watershed Protection Branch and ask to speak with someone from the Stormwater Unit.

404-463-1511

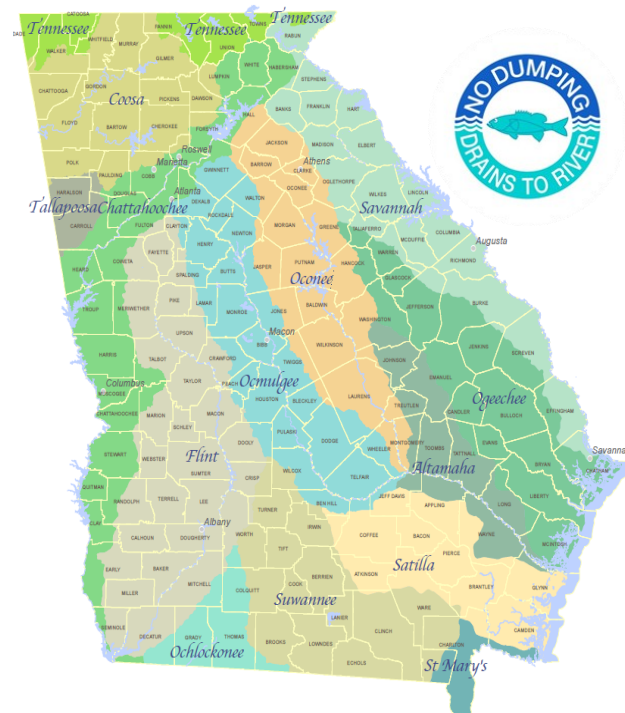


GA EPD Stormwater Website:

<https://epd.georgia.gov/storm-water>

This pamphlet includes excerpts from the Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series
EPA-833-F-06-016

DOES YOUR
INDUSTRIAL SITE
NEED A PERMIT?



AN INDUSTRY'S GUIDE TO
GEORGIA'S INDUSTRIAL
STORMWATER GENERAL
PERMIT



EPD.GEORGIA.GOV

WHAT IS STORMWATER RUNOFF AND WHY IS IT DAMAGING TO OUR WATERWAYS?

Every time it rains, water runs off the land as stormwater. Activities such as material handling and storage, equipment maintenance and cleaning, industrial processing or other operations that occur at industrial facilities can be exposed to stormwater. The runoff from these areas may discharge pollutants such as sediment, oil and grease, heavy metals, litter and bacteria directly into nearby waterbodies, or indirectly via storm sewer systems. The introduction of industrial pollutants, different water temperatures, and the increased volume of water can be harmful to aquatic life and poses one of the biggest threats to water quality in the state. Due in part to stormwater pollution, approximately 15,780 miles of Georgia's beaches and streams are in violation of State water quality standards (Georgia EPD 2018 305(b) / 303(d) List of Assessed Waters).

WHY IS INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER REGULATED?

In 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed permitting regulations under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to control stormwater discharges associated with eleven categories of industrial activity. The State of Georgia has been delegated NPDES permitting authority from EPA to issue stormwater permits to control runoff from these industrial facilities. In Georgia, the Industrial General Permit (IGP) is used to regulate stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities. Failure to comply with any of the requirements of the Permit constitutes a violation of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (WQCA).

WHAT IS THE INDUSTRIAL GENERAL PERMIT (IGP)?

The IGP is the State's general NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Permit regulating stormwater runoff from industrial sites. The creation of this Permit allowed many industries to be uniformly covered, with specific requirements varying by industrial sector. With the common goal being prevention, industries are required to implement Best Management Practices (BMP's) that reduce or prevent pollutants from leaving the site. Implementing preventative measures on site rather than trying to mitigate the pollutants once in the environment is the most effective and economic way to protect water quality.

HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU NEED COVERAGE AND WHAT DISCHARGES ARE REGULATED?

There are 2 main things to consider when determining the need for coverage under the IGP:

1. Does your facility expose industrial activity to stormwater?
2. Is the primary activity at the facility or SIC code in a "sector" that is covered in Appendix D of the IGP?

If you answered yes to both of these, you need to apply for coverage under the IGP. However, if your primary activity is not covered under the IGP, that does not necessarily mean that you do not need a Permit. Any and all point source discharges of pollutants to waters of the State will require coverage under a NPDES Permit.

WHERE DO I BEGIN?

1. Develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implement it at the facility.
2. Complete the Facility Information Form on the EPD website and send it to the contact listed on the Industrial Stormwater page.
3. Create a Georgia EPD Online System (GEOS) account and associate with your facility.
4. Submit a NOI or NEE once for the permit coverage (5 years). Update as necessary.
5. Conduct required sampling and retain all data in the SWPPP.
6. Periodically evaluate BMPs for effectiveness and repair/replace if needed.
7. Submit the Annual Report by January 31st of every year.
8. Renew coverage at the beginning of each permit term.

TYPES OF COVERAGE: NOI VS NEE?

- A Notice of Intent (NOI) is the most commonly received application requesting coverage under the Industrial General Permit. All facilities conducting industrial activities with the potential to come in contact with stormwater must file an NOI. The NOI will document the facility information, number and location of outfalls and impaired stream sampling requirements if applicable. All NOIs will be reviewed by EPD staff.
- A No Exposure Exclusion (NEE) condition applies to facilities that have certified to a condition of no exposure by submitting the Industrial NEE Certification form. These facilities certify that no industrial activities are exposed to stormwater.