S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

INDIVIDUAL STORMWATER PERMIT

South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT)

is hereby authorized to discharge stormwater to all receiving waters in the State of South Carolina from a large transportation separate storm sewer system (TS4), maintenance and material storage facilities, roadways and industrial activity located statewide in accordance with the discharge limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII hereof. This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Pollution Control Act of South Carolina (S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq., 1976), Regulation 61-9 and with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act (PL 92-500), as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., the "Act."

ISSUANCE DATE:	January 15, 2024
EFFECTIVE DATE:	March 1, 2024
EXPIRATION DATE:	February 28, 2029
PERMIT NUMBER:	SCS040001

Jill C. Stewart, P.E., Director

Dam Safety and Stormwater Permitting Division

Bureau of Water

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NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

NPDES PERMIT No: SCS040001

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM

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PART I DISCHARGES AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area

This permit authorizes discharges of stormwater runoff from the state road and interstate highway rights-of-ways that South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) either owns, operates, or maintains; and also authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, as from facilities that SCDOT owns and/or, operates within the political boundary of the State of South Carolina. This permit also authorizes discharges from all areas and facilities owned, operated, or maintained by SCDOT; and all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities previously covered under NPDES Permits authorizing discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) and under NPDES General Permits authorizing Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities.

B. Permittee

The South Carolina Department of Transportation is the permittee subject to the conditions of this permit. The permittee is responsible for compliance with permit conditions relating to discharges generated from portions of the TS4 (Transportation Separate Storm Sewer System) where the permittee is the owner and/or operator, including SCDOT rights-of-way and SCDOT properties within the State, a TS4 is an MS4. In addition to all conditions and requirements contained in the permit herein, the permittee is responsible for the conditions stated in Appendix A of the permit.

C. Authorized Discharges

1. Allowable Stormwater Discharges

Except for discharges prohibited under Part I.C.4., below, this permit authorizes all existing or new stormwater point source discharges to waters of the State of South Carolina from those portions of the TS4 owned, operated or maintained by the permittee, including SCDOT rights-of-way and SCDOT properties within the State. Discharge of pollutants shall achieve the "effective prohibition" and Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) standards from Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act, shall not cause, nor contribute to, violations of South Carolina Water Quality Standards, and shall be in compliance with Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) where applicable.

2. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following non-stormwater discharges are authorized by this permit provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is not identified by the TS4 as a source of pollutants to waters of the State:

a. Water line flushings

b. Discharges from fire-fighting activities

c. Potable water

d. Landscape irrigation

e. Diverted ground waters

f. Rising ground waters

g. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 122.26 (d)(2)(iv)(B)(1)) to separate storm-sewers

h. Uncontaminated pumped ground water

i. Foundation drains

j. Air conditioning condensation

k. Springs

l. Water from crawl space pumps

m. Footing drains

n. Individual residential car washing

o. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands

p. Pavement wash waters

q. Discharges from easements for Leaking Underground Storage Tank Groundwater Remediation Permits

3. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges at the Department's Discretion

The Department reserves the right to allow certain non-stormwater discharges not explicitly stated in Part I.C.2 to be authorized by this permit. A written request explaining the nature of the discharges by the permittee must be submitted to the Department and a written approval received by the permittee before the discharges can be treated as "allowable non-stormwater discharges"

4. Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) of the Clean Water Act specifically requires the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC or the Department) to include within this permit an effective prohibition on non-stormwater entering the TS4.

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

a. Non-stormwater: discharges of non-stormwater, except where such discharges are:

(1) In compliance with a separate NPDES permit; or,

(2) Identified by and in compliance with this Permit

b. Spills: discharges of material resulting from a spill, except where such discharges are:

(1) the result of a Force Majeure event where reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of the discharge; or

(2) An emergency discharge required to prevent imminent threat to human health or prevent severe property damage, provided that reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of the discharge.

D. Implementation Schedule

DATE DESCRIPTION	PERMIT YEAR	TIME FROM EFFECTIVE DATE OF PERMIT
SUBMITTED DATE The Schedule of Activities should be submitted within the specified time after the effective date of this permit	Year 1	N/A
	Year 2	12 months
	Year 3	24 months
	Year 4	36 months
	Year 5	48 months
REPORTED DATE The Annual Report should be submitted within the specified time after the effective date of this permit	Year 1	18 months
	Year 2	30 months
	Year 3	42 months
	Year 4	54 months
	Year 5	66 months
PERMIT RENEWAL DATE The permit renewal application due date	Year 5	54 months

Part II STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

A. Introduction

1. The permittee shall continue to develop, revise, and implement a comprehensive Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) including pollution prevention measures, treatment or removal techniques, stormwater monitoring, use of legal authority, and other appropriate means to control the quality of stormwater discharged from the TS4. The SWMP shall be consistent with and be implemented in accordance with:
    a. Section 402(p)(3) of the Clean Water Act.
    b. South Carolina (SC) Regulation 61-9.
    c. SC Regulation 61-8, SC Classified Waters.
    d. SC Regulation 61-69, SC Water Classifications and Standards.
    e. SC Regulation 72-405 thru 72-445, Standards for Stormwater Management and Sediment Reduction (72-300 et. seq., as applicable);
    f. SC Code of Laws Title 48, Chapter 1, South Carolina Pollution Control Act.
    g. SC Code of Laws Title 48, Chapter 14, Stormwater Management and Sediment Reduction Act; and
    h. Watershed Implementation Schedule in Part II.E.
2. The SWMP shall effectively minimize the discharge of non-stormwater into the TS4 and shall implement controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the TS4 to the MEP, to protect water quality and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. The SWMP shall include management practices, control techniques and systems, design and engineering methods and such other provisions as the Department determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants. Controls and activities in the SWMP shall clearly define areas of permittee jurisdiction, applicability, and responsibility on a specific area basis. Compliance with this SWMP shall be reported annually in the Annual Report, described in Part IV.A.
3. The SWMP shall cover the term of the permit and shall be updated as necessary, or as required by SCDHEC, to ensure compliance with this statutory requirement of the Clean Water Act Section 402(p)(3). Modifications to the SWMP shall be made in accordance with Part II.I of this permit. The SWMP, and its updates, submitted by the permittee as scheduled in this permit, upon approval, shall be incorporated into this permit by reference and shall become permit conditions.
4. The environmental provisions included in the most current version of SCDOT's technical publication Requirements for Hydraulic Design Studies and all approved updates, or similar guidance, may be consulted in relation to stormwater management where applicable.
5. The guidance in the SCDHEC publication entitled “Antidegradation for Activities Contributing Nonpoint Source Pollution to Impaired Waters - Maintaining Water Quality through Stormwater Controls” dated November 1999, or subsequent updates, will be addressed throughout the SWMP.
6. The SWMP shall include detailed measures and practices for each of the categories of SWMP requirements in Part II.C. Once the SWMP is approved by SCDHEC, measurable goals and practices will become an enforceable permit condition. Compliance with the SWMP and with schedules in this permit shall be deemed as compliance with this permit.
7. This permit specifies dates for SCDOT to develop and implement the SWMP. The permittee must comply with specified dates and all measurable and enforceable permit conditions contained herein.

8. The permittee shall provide adequate finances to implement their activities under the SWMP. The permittee shall also have a source of funding for implementing all requirements included within this NPDES permit.

B. Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)

1. This NPDES hybrid permit for a large TS4 requires SCDOT to develop, implement, and enforce a SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP. The SWMP includes the following sections: Illicit Discharges and Improper Disposal, Construction Site Water Quality, Post-Construction Water Quality, Structural Controls and Stormwater Collection System Operation and Maintenance, SCDOT Roadways, Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping, Monitoring Program and Evaluation of Results, SCDOT Industrial Facilities and Public Education. Each of these sections is described in detail in Part II.C.

2. MEP is the technology-based control standard used in the municipal stormwater program against which SCDHEC and SCDOT assess whether an adequate level of control has been proposed in the SWMP. MEP is applied to all permits issued to MS4, including this TS4, to achieve greater cooperation and consistency, to reduce conflicts and confusion, and to improve economies of scale in the effort to manage stormwater pollution.

3. MEP may be determined through a series of iterations associated with identification and implementation of the SWMP elements. SCDHEC establishes requirements for each of the SWMP elements and requires SCDOT to identify the Best Management Practices (BMP) to be performed and the measurable goals to be achieved.

4. The pollutant reductions that represent MEP are different for SCDOT given the unique stormwater concerns that may exist and the differing possible remedies. SCDOT will determine the specific details in each of the SWMP elements that represent MEP through an evaluative process. The SWMP performance will be evaluated against MEP criteria including, but not limited to:

a. Public safety

b. The effectiveness to address the pollutant(s) of concern

c. Public acceptance

d. Cost

e. Technical feasibility

f. Compliance with Federal, State, and local laws and all applicable regulations

5. EPA and SCDHEC have the opportunity to review the application submitted by SCDOT to verify that the identified BMPs and measurable goals meet the MEP requirement. If necessary, SCDHEC could ask SCDOT to revise the mix of BMPs to better reflect the requirements.

6. For purposes of this permit, narrative effluent limitations requiring implementation of BMPs are generally the most appropriate form of effluent limitations when designed to satisfy technology requirements (including reductions of pollutants to the MEP) and to protect water quality. Implementation of BMPs consistent with the provisions of the SWMP constitutes compliance with the standard of reducing pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable."

7. SCDHEC and SCDOT acknowledge that control of SCDOT discharges to the MEP is generally expected to protect State water quality standards. It is further acknowledged for most stormwater discharges, EPA regulation anticipates and allows for an iterative approach; taking up to several permit terms, for water quality standards to be met.

8. Should there be additional policy and technical guidance developed on the process of evaluating MEP for MS4 permits, such guidance would be applicable to SCDOT TS4 permit addressed by the

SWMP requirements. It is important to note that SCDHEC may develop more stringent requirements than these should water quality merit it.

C. SWMP Elements

1. Illicit Discharges and Improper Disposal

The Permittee shall continue to implement a program to detect, investigate, and eliminate or report non-stormwater discharges (see Part I.C.2) including illegal dumping into its system. The IDDE program must include the management measures in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Illicit Discharge and Improper Disposal Management Measures

Management Measure	Requirement
a. Update Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)	Update the SWMP to include a schedule for conducting dry weather field screening activities.
b. Update Storm Drainage Outfall Map	Update the storm sewer system map showing the location of all existing and new major outfalls, and names and location of all waters of the United State that receive discharges from those major outfalls. New major outfalls are those structures which have been constructed after the expiration date of first cycle stormwater permit (October 31, 2011).
c. Identify Priority Areas	Identify priority areas for more detailed screening of the storm drainage system. Document the basis for the selection of each priority area and create a list of all priority areas identified in the system. This priority area list must be updated yearly in the annual report to reflect changing priorities and be available for review by the permitting authority.
d. Dry Weather Field Screening to Detect Illicit Discharges	(1) Field Screening Procedures: Revise, if necessary, the written procedures for dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the TS4 that were developed during the first permit cycle and are included in the SWMP. (2) Conduct Field Screening: Conduct dry weather field screening and / or analytical monitoring per the existing field screening procedures developed in in the first permit cycle, when necessary, to potentially identify the source(s) of illicit discharges. Existing and new major outfalls must be screened per the schedule in Section C.1.b. (3) Field Screening Assessment: Assess the effectiveness of the dry weather field screening component of the IDDE program to determine if the level of effort is adequate in attaining the effective prohibition of non-stormwater discharges into the TS4. Based on the assessment, where necessary, revise the procedures developed in (1) above. If illicit connections or illicit discharges are observed related to another operator's municipal storm sewer system, then the permittee must notify the other operator within a timeframe that is consistent with the procedures found in the permittees SWMP.

Management Measure	Requirement
e. Investigation of Illicit Discharges	(1) Illicit Discharge Investigation Procedures: Revise, if necessary, the written procedures for conducting investigations into the source of all identified illicit discharges that were developed during the first permit cycle and are included in the SWMP. (2) Track Sources of Illicit Discharges: Permittee is required to determine and document through investigations the source of all confirmed illicit discharges within SCDOT's jurisdiction. (a) Immediately report the occurrence of any dry weather flows believed to be an immediate threat to human health or the environment to SCDHEC Emergency Response by calling 1-888-481-0125. (b) Illicit discharges suspected of being sanitary sewage and/or significantly contaminated must be considered a high priority and addressed in a timeframe consistent with the procedures found in the SWMP. (c) If the source of the confirmed illicit discharge is suspected to be out of compliance with an NPDES permit, the appropriate SCDHEC Water Pollution Control Compliance Section Central Office must be notified. (d) Track all investigations to document at a minimum the date(s) the illicit discharge was observed; the results of the investigation; any follow-up of the investigation; and the date the investigation was reported to another MS4 and SCDHEC. (e) If an illicit discharge is found, but within six (6) months of the beginning of the investigation neither the source nor the same non-stormwater discharge has been identified/observed, then permittees must maintain written documentation for review by the permitting authority.
f. Illicit Discharge Identification Training	Employee training. Conduct training for all appropriate staff, who, as part of their normal job responsibilities, may come into contact with, or otherwise observe, an illicit discharge or illicit connection to the storm sewer system.

2. Construction Site Water Quality

SCDOT shall continue to develop and implement a program to reduce erosion and sedimentation at construction sites that disturb at least one acre including those projects that disturb less than an acre that are part of a larger common plan (LCP) of development or sale such that sediment is retained on-site to the MEP.

a. BMP Standards:
The design, inspection, and maintenance of BMPs utilized during construction activities must be prepared in accordance with any relevant manufacturer specifications and good engineering practices, and at a minimum should be consistent with the most current requirements of the Standards for Stormwater Management and Sediment Reduction and Regulation 72-405 thru 72-445 and the requirements and recommendations contained in the most current edition of the SCDOT Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, SCDOT Supplemental Technical Specifications, SCDOT Standard Drawings, SCDOT Storm Water Quality Design Manual, SCDOT Storm Water Quality Field Manual, and all applicable SCDOT manuals and specifications.

b. Management Measures

SCDOT's requirements for construction site stormwater control are listed as management measures and measurable goals as outlined below. Development and implementation of each measure must consider potential water quality impacts and effectively address them as necessary.

Table 2: Construction Site Water Quality Management Measures

Management Measure	Requirement	Deadline
a. Comply with SCR160000, and SCDOT Water Quality Manual	SCDOT shall incorporate requirements of the effective SCR160000, the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from South Carolina Department of Transportation Construction Activities, into its SWMP Review activities completed for compliance with these manuals and summarize for the annual report. Include any special considerations made for sensitive or impaired waters.	ONGOING
b. Internal Procedures	Develop internal procedures to ensure all projects subject to requirements in this section are adhered to	Developed: YEAR 1 Implemented: ONGOING thereafter
c. All Projects within SCDOT Right of Way	Continue to implement the review and permitting process for all projects that are subject to the SCR160000, including plan review for stormwater quality and construction inspection.	ONGOING

Management Measure	Requirement	Deadline
d. Education and Training of Construction Site Operators	Provide training in addition to online and printed education measures for construction site operators and those associated with the implementation of proper sediment and erosion control measures at construction sites. Provide annual stormwater pollution awareness training for appropriate SCDOT personnel and contractors involved in construction and maintenance activities. SCDOT may require contractors to have equivalent training in lieu of SCDOT-provided training. Training shall include general stormwater awareness, NPDES stormwater permit SCR160000 implementation, identification of stormwater pollution potential, appropriate spill response actions and contacts for reporting spills and illicit discharges/illegal dumping).	ONGOING
e. Construction Site Inspection	SCDOT must continue to implement and enforce a program to ensure the performance of control measures during construction activities through ongoing inspection of construction activities from commencement to final stabilization. Procedures must include provisions to ensure that identified deficiencies are corrected. Inspections must be performed with a focus on protection of water quality and be based on: • Size of the project • Proximity to Waters of the State • Classification and Condition of Receiving Waters	ONGOING
f. Contractor Oversight	SCDOT must ensure that contractors, where applicable, adhere to this section to protect water quality.	ONGOING

3. Post-Construction Water Quality

SCDOT shall continue to implement a program to manage stormwater discharges after construction is completed. This applies to projects that disturb at least one acre including those projects that disturb less than an acre that are part of a larger common plan (LCP) of development or sale.

SCDOT's requirements for post-construction stormwater management are listed as management measures and measurable goals as outlined below. Development and implementation of each measure must address water quality impacts.

The post-construction program shall include provisions to:

Table 3: Post-Construction Management Measures

Management Measure	Requirements	Deadlines
a. Implement a Post-construction BMP Policy	The permittee will update and report on policies for streams, wetlands and other receiving waters, as the policies relate to permanent development practices. Updated policies must be incorporated into the SCDOT Water Quality Manual	Update: YEAR 1 Implemented: ONGOING thereafter
b. Develop and Implement Design Criteria and Performance Standards	(1) Design Criteria and Performance Standard: Develop and implement design criteria and performance standards for post-construction stormwater controls, such as manufactured treatment devices, open space preservation, erosion and sediment controls, stormwater management, etc. Standards must be introduced to limit the discharge of pollutants to pre-development levels after construction is completed to the MEP, to protect water quality in such a manner that discharges do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. These standards must be added to the SCDOT Stormwater Quality Design Manual as necessary. Include a description of any new or modified planning procedures or controls added to the Water Quality Manual in the annual report. (2) Water Quality Manual: Use the SCDOT Stormwater Quality Design Manual to achieve the "effective prohibition" and "MEP" standards from Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act. After plan review and permitting, site stabilization shall be completed according to permit requirements and before completion of projects. The SCDOT Stormwater Quality Manual must effectively address discharges to Wetlands, Sensitive Waters (as defined in this permit), Source Water Protection Areas, impaired waters, and those waters for which a TMDL has been approved. (3) Develop internal procedures to ensure all projects subject to requirements in this section are adhered to**.** (4) The SCDOT Stormwater Quality Manual must be made accessible to the public, design professionals, contractors, and others through web access or other means. It must include a detailed explanation of the step-by-step process to take for each type of construction activity specified in this permit. Include links to the appropriate permits, regulations, checklists, and guidance documents.	EFFECTIVE DATE

Management Measure	Requirements	Deadlines
c. Tracking of Post-Construction Stormwater Control Measures	Post-Construction BMP Inventory: SCDOT must maintain an inventory of all post-construction structural stormwater control measures installed at new development and redeveloped sites located within the permit area.	EFFECTIVE DATE

4. Structural Controls and Stormwater Collection System Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall continue the implementation of operation and maintenance measures for structural stormwater controls including, but not limited to:

- floodplain management controls
- wetland protection measures
- best management practices
- emergency spill response programs.

Consideration shall be extended to wetlands, sensitive waters, areas in proximity to drinking water intakes, watersheds for which a TMDL has been approved, areas of development and significant redevelopment where antidegradation applies to impaired waters., II.C. Table 3.A(b)2. TS4 discharges shall meet established criteria for uses of the waters of the State as authorized by this permit.

Table 4: Structural Controls and Stormwater Collection System Operation and Maintenance Measures

Management Measure	Requirements	Deadlines
a. Structural and source control measures to reduce pollutants from runoff from TS4	SCDOT shall continue to perform scheduled inspection and maintenance activities for post-construction stormwater structures. Update and maintain an inventory of SCDOT-owned structural controls. This shall include all known SCDOT stormwater infrastructure and outfalls. The list of owned or operated stormwater structures must be maintained and available for review by the permitting authority. Provide a description of maintenance activities and a maintenance schedule for structural controls to reduce pollutants (including floatables) in discharges from TS4. Keep records of inspections, maintenance activities performed, and repairs made to structural controls to ensure proper functioning. Report on: • Percentage of structures inspected, including number and type. • Quantity of material collected from the highway's rights of way to include floatable and other debris. • Pollutant reductions accomplished through this measure.	ANNUAL REPORT
b. Long-Term Maintenance of Post-Construction Stormwater Control Measures	All structural stormwater control measures installed to meet the performance standards of Part C.3.b and state stormwater regulations must be maintained in perpetuity. SCDOT must ensure the long-term maintenance of structural stormwater control measures owned by SCDOT.	ONGOING
c. Reducing the discharge of pollutants from TS4	Assess the effectiveness of the inspection, operation and maintenance of controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants from TS4. Identify strategies to improve the overall effectiveness of this measure for the next permit term.	FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

Management Measure	Requirements	Deadlines
d. Flood Management Projects	Ensure that flood management projects, as well as retrofits of existing practices, assess potential impacts to water quality and classified uses of the receiving water body.	ANNUAL REPORT
e. Wetland Protection	Continue to implement, and revise as necessary, procedures throughout SCDOT to ensure potential impacts to Waters of the State, including wetlands, are considered in: • Construction or expansion of SCDOT roadways • Repair and maintenance of SCDOT roadways Ensure all necessary permits/certifications to implement projects are secured before the work is initiated. Permits/certifications may include Coastal Zone Consistency Certification, Critical Area Permit, and all other environmental permits and certifications, including those promulgated under the Clean Water Act. Maintain records to document.	SUBMITTED YEAR 2 REPORTED YEAR 4
f. Anti-Degradation	For stormwater conveyance upgrades and other capital improvements to the storm sewer system, SCDOT shall: (1) Include an assessment of water quality impacts; develop procedures to establish water quality criteria; (2) Identify and prioritize watersheds by characterization to establish the nature and quantity of non-point pollutants on an ongoing basis; (3) For stormwater infrastructure projects proposed in watersheds that drain to impaired water bodies, an assessment of impacts to water quality caused by the discharge of parameter(s) of concern shall be considered in the development of the project.	As the situation presents

5. SCDOT Roadways

Implementation of practices for operating public streets, roads and highways.

Table 5: SCDOT roadways

Management Measure	Requirements	Deadlines
a. Practices for operating and maintaining public streets, roads and highways	Continue to operate and maintain public streets, roads (including those that are unpaved) and highways, particularly all stormwater conveyances, to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP. Implement best practices, including stabilization, during maintenance activities to minimize the discharge of pollutants.	ANNUAL REPORT
b. Salt Storage	Enclose or cover storage piles of salt used for deicing or road maintenance purposes to prevent exposure to precipitation. Implement best practices for areas used to store liquid calcium chloride ($CaCl_2$).	ANNUAL REPORT
c. Interstate Rest Areas	Implement a stormwater runoff management plan for Interstate Rest Areas. The plan for each facility must: (1) Establish a baseline. (2) Set pollutant reduction goals. (3) Include a timetable for implementation of specific practices, to achieve goals. (4) Evaluate implementation of specific practices (5) Report on the achievement of the goals. Performance of nonstructural and structural BMP and/or combination thereof to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP must be reported. Effectiveness of each Interstate Rest Area plan addressing park and ride areas, parking facilities for RV's, Semi-trucks, cars, walking areas, pet relief areas, and any other portions of the facility that may generate pollutants must be reported.	4TH ANNUAL REPORT

6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

The SCDOT shall develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from SCDOT operations as an integral part of the SWMP. Required industrial facility management measures are described in Table 6.A.

Table 6.A: SCDOT-owned Facilities Management Measures

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)
a. Inventory	Update and maintain an inventory of all SCDOT-owned or operated facilities. This shall include all SCDOT maintenance facilities and/or section sheds. The list of owned or operated facilities must be maintained and available for review by the permitting authority. Updated annually for any structural changes performed at operating and/or decommissioned facilities.
b. Waste Management and Pollution Prevention	(1) The permittee shall develop and implement an operation and maintenance program with the goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from SCDOT-owned facilities to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). (2) Develop, implement, and maintain a Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Guide. This document shall include: (a) Potential sources of stormwater pollution (b) Measures taken to minimize exposure to stormwater (including, but not limited to, vehicles, maintenance, material storage piles, etc.) (c) Good housekeeping measures (d) Maintenance activities performed at SCDOT-owned facilities (e) Spill Prevention and response procedures (f) Solid Waste Management (g) Hazardous Waste Management (h) Training requirements (3) Each SCDOT-owned facility shall include the following site-specific documents, which are to be retained at each SCDOT-owned facility, as an appendix to the Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Guide. These shall include: (a) Site Facility Map to include pollutants of concern, site drainage map and identified outfalls, BMPs (pond, oil water separator, etc. (b) Applicable training requirements to ensure: SCDOT Employees and their contractors as well as the employees of contractors applying registered pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers shall work under the direction of a certified applicator, follow the pesticide label, and comply with SCDHEC NPDES General Permit for Discharges from the Application of Pesticides SCG160000, All Permittee employees or contractors applying pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers shall receive training on the BMPs annually.

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)
c. Inspections	(1) Perform Quarterly Routine Facility Inspections - (a) In each inspection, pay specific attention to waste storage areas, dumpsters, vehicle and equipment maintenance/fueling areas, material handling areas, and similar potential pollutant-generating areas. The quarterly inspection results must also include any identified deficiencies and the corrective actions taken to fix the deficiencies. Inspection reports/findings are to be accessible by SCDOT or SCDHEC agency staff at the time of inspections. These can be provided as paper or electronic versions once available. (b) At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring. (c) If corrective action is needed, you must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)
d. Inspection Checklist	(1) The inspection date and time (2) The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s) (3) Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection (4) Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site (5) Any control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repairs (6) Any failed control measures that need replacement (7) Any incidents of noncompliance observed (8) Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater (9) Leaks or spills from potential sources of pollution including industrial equipment, vehicles, machinery, drums, tanks, and other containers (10) Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site (11) Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas (12) Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair. (13) Evidence of non-allowable stormwater discharges. (14) Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.
e. Facility areas to be inspected	SCDOT will inspect and inventory all SCDOT owned and operated (O/O) facilities to determine: Whether activities and materials at these facilities may be contributing pollutants to stormwater runoff. Special emphasis should be placed on evaluating activities and materials at, all rest areas, weighing stations, material handling/storage areas (i.e., salt storage), vehicle maintenance, vehicle storage, waste generation areas; and, Pesticides, Herbicides & Fertilizers (PHF) storage locations

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)
f. SCDOT-Owned Facility Training	Develop an employee training program for appropriate employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices at SCDOT-owned facilities. Training is to be performed annually to ensure personnel have the needed skills and knowledge related to stormwater quality and pollution prevention for their job function. . (1) Include a general stormwater education component for SCDOT staff, any new technologies, operations, or responsibilities that arise during the year, and the Permit Requirements that apply to the staff whose job functions are integral to maintenance and operation facilities. (2) Maintain a description of the training program for review by the permitting authority. (3) Identify and track all personnel requiring training. (4) Maintain records for personnel that have received training.

Table 6.B: Additional Management Measures for Other DOT Assets

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)	Deadline
a. Reduce pollutants in discharges from the TS4 associated with the Application of Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers (PHF)	Achieve the "effective prohibition" and "MEP" standards from Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act in the reduction of pollutants in discharges from the TS4 associated with the application of PHF.	ONGOING
	Continue implementation of non-structural controls such as educational activities, permits, certifications and other measures for commercial applicators and distributors.	ANNUAL REPORT

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)	Deadline
	Control PHF application in TS4 rights-of-way and facilities owned, operated or maintained by the permittee, i.e., restriction of application due to current or forecasted weather condition, use of appropriate application methods and estimated quantities including site-specific soil testing and proper fertilizer application rates.	ONGOING
	Permittee staff who apply PHFs must be trained and certified by the Clemson University Regulatory Program for licensed commercial PHF applicators and distributors as required by state law.	THREE YEARS FROM EFFECTIVE DATE
	Reduce the discharge of pollutants related to application and distribution of PHF through minimizing the use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers.	ONGOING
	Monitor for improper PHF usage, prioritize problem areas, and require evidence of proper certification and licensing for all applicators contracted to apply pesticides or herbicides in areas known to receive high PHF application.	ONGOING
	Develop and implement an education program to reduce to the maximum extent practicable, pollutants in discharges from municipal separate storm sewers associated with the application of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer. This program is to address audiences not subject to regulation by Clemson University Regulatory Program for licensed commercial PHF applicators and distributors.	THREE YEARS FROM EFFECTIVE DATE

7. Monitoring Program and Evaluation of Results

The management measures to be accomplished by this Monitoring Program and Evaluation of Results element are listed in Tables 7.A & 7.C.

Roadway Runoff Characterization

In 2011, the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) initiated a multi-year study with the goal of characterizing stormwater runoff from SCDOT rights-of-way.

The data collected from the selected monitoring sites' drainage areas were representative of the conditions within SCDOT's jurisdiction across the state. This study included a search for suitable monitoring stations, the installation of monitoring and sampling equipment, and the collection of stormwater runoff samples.

The permittee shall analyze data collected during the roadway runoff characterization study conducted during the first permit cycle. Data from each sampled storm event for each sampled constituent collected during the collection phase of the study shall be compiled for statistical analysis as required in Table 7.A, below:

Table 7.A: Roadway Runoff Characterization

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)	Deadline
a. Analysis	The permittee will analyze at least ten storm events from previously collected data at each monitoring site established during the study performed during the previous permit cycle for the pollutants listed in Table 7.B, below.	YEAR 1
b. Results	Quantify the results in pollutant loads in the form of a characterization report to be included as Appendices to the Annual Reports. These reports will include information for each rain event sampled, charts showing the distribution of several analytes over the sampling period, and correlations between variables where quantifiable.	YEAR 2

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)	Deadline
c. Assessment	Based on the results of the analysis, summarize key findings to include: (1) Identify pollutants directly attributable to stormwater runoff from the TS4 identified in Table 7.B below (2) Identify locations where pollutant loads discharged from the TS4 have potential to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. (3) Assess potential sources of the pollutants required in Table 7.B for each location. Distinction shall be made between results obtained from roadways with ADT ≥ 30,000 and from those with ADT < 30,000. Compare against benchmark values and indicator parameters	YEAR 4
d. Implementation	The results of this assessment shall be utilized to inform and develop a decision-making process to identify areas where SCDOT must implement additional BMPs to improve water quality.	YEAR 4

Table 7.B: Roadway Runoff Characterization Study Parameters

Parameter	
Total Suspended Solids	Temperature
Total Dissolved Solids	Hardness - calculation
Sediment Concentration	Fecal Coliform
Nitrite	*E. coli*
Nitrate-Nitrite	Cadmium, Total and Dissolved
Ammonia Nitrogen	Chromium, Total and Dissolved
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Copper, Total and Dissolved
Phosphorus, Total and Dissolved	Lead, Total and Dissolved

Biochemical Oxygen Demand	Nickel, Total and Dissolved
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Zinc, Total and Dissolved
Oil & Grease	Mercury
pH	Flow

The permittee shall evaluate the results of previously collected pollutant monitoring and/or stormwater sampling studies conducted for areas of (1) similar rainfall patterns and (2) roadway design/construction similar in character to those owned, operated or maintained by SCDOT (e.g. the Southeastern United States). The results of this evaluation shall be utilized to plan for the implementation of BMPs aimed at reducing the contribution of pollutant loading from the TS4 to the MEP.

A report summarizing the conclusions of this investigation, as well as a plan for BMP implementation, shall be included in the annual report to be submitted as part of the re-notification due 180 days prior to the expiration date of the permit.

Table 7.C. Evaluation of Potential Sources of Organic Compounds

Management Measure	**Measurable Goal(s)**	**Deadline**
a. Data collection	The permittee will collect the results from relevant sampling studies conducted for organic compounds, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, and fuel additives related to roadway runoff.	YEAR 1
b. Evaluate	The permittee will evaluate the results from these studies to determine potential sources of Organic Compounds associated with roadway runoff.	YEAR 1
c. Results	Quantify the results in pollutant loads in the form of a characterization report to be included in Appendices to the Annual Reports. Information in these reports will include information for each study used, charts showing the distribution of several analytes over the sampling periods, and correlations between variables where quantifiable.	YEAR 2

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)	Deadline
d. Assessment	Based on the results of the analysis, summarize key findings to include: (1) Identify pollutants directly attributable to stormwater runoff from the TS4 identified in the Study of Potential sources of Organic Compounds (2) Identification of locations where pollutant loads discharged from the TS4 have potential to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. (3) Assess potential sources of the pollutants required in Tables 7.D of the Evaluation of Potential Sources of Organic Compounds for each location. If possible, distinction shall be made between results obtained from roadways with ADT ≥ 30,000 and from those with ADT < 30,000. Report values for the required parameters	YEAR 4
e. Summary	Summarize the conclusions of this investigation.	REAPPLICATION

Table 7.D. Pollutants

Pollutants	
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	**Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons**
Polycyclic Aromatic Quinones (PAQ)	**Fuel Additives**

8. SCDOT Industrial Facilities

All SCDOT-owned facilities categorized as performing industrial activities as described in R.61-9.122.26(b)(14), subject to the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (Industrial General Permit – SCR000000), will be deemed covered under this permit upon its Effective Date.

Table 8.A: Industrial Facilities Management Measures

(Summary of Appendix A)

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)	Deadline
a. List of Facilities	SCDOT shall maintain an inventory of all facilities subject to this section	ONGOING
b. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	Develop and implement a SWPPP for all identified facilities. At a minimum the SWPPP must include: (1) Identification of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team (2) Site Description (3) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (4) Description of Control Measures that minimize exposure of pollutant sources, prevent spills, address erosion and sedimentation at the facility, address storage of salt storage and other pavement deicing materials, account for the disposal of waste and garbage (5) Schedule and Procedures (6) An employee training component	ONGOING
c. Inspections	For each subject facility, perform: (1) Quarterly Routine Facility Inspections (2) Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges (3) Annual Comprehensive Site Inspections	ONGOING

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)	Deadline
d. Monitoring	For any facility discharging the pollutant of concern to a waterbody identified as being impaired or for which a TMDL has been established, Effluent Limits: Sampling and discharge requirements for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities located in impaired or TMDL watersheds. Monitor discharges to sensitive waters identified in Part II.C.3.b (2), or as required by SCDHEC. See Appendix B.	ONGOING
e. Corrective Actions	When deficiencies are identified, they must be documented, corrective actions taken, and additional measures implemented to prevent reoccurrence.	ONGOING
f. Reporting and Recordkeeping	The permittee must include a summary of inspections. Upon request, supply SCDHEC with reports detailing monitoring results, exceedances, and follow-up actions, planned changes, noncompliance of any kind, and other relevant reports and forms. All records must be kept by the permittee for at least 3 years.	ONGOING
g. Follow Industrial General Permit	SCDOT shall review activities completed for compliance with SCR000000 and summarize these for annual reporting as part of the compliance activities for this TS4 permit. Inspections will be completed in accordance with the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.	ONGOING

9. Public Education

The permittee shall continue to implement a public education program. The program shall include:

Table 9: Public Education Management Measures

Management Measure	Measurable Goal(s)
a. Public Education at Rest Areas	SCDOT must address potential pollution sources at rest areas. Messages will be developed in conjunction with the South Carolina Department of Recreation and Tourism. SCDOT will adapt existing programs to the extent practicable to incorporate a stormwater quality message. Coordination with the South Carolina Department of Recreation and Tourism may be necessary to comply with this objective.
b. Website	SCDOT will evaluate the delivery of educational material related to stormwater quality provided on SCDOT's website. SCDOT's website must be maintained and updated as necessary to educate the public about the impacts of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. SCDOT may seek to coordinate public education with other MS4 and partners.
c. Public Involvement Programs	The SCDOT will report the amount (lbs.) of litter collected during roadway litter cleanup efforts. The weighed pounds of litter are reported in the Annual Report, and any efforts to expand the program should be included. SCDOT engages in partnerships with Palmetto Pride, Adopt a Highway, and other organizations that seek to reduce the discharge of waste into the environment of South Carolina. SCDOT must develop tools to account for the quantity of waste collected through these efforts in SCDOT rights-of-way.
d. Educational Materials and Events	The SCDOT will participate in conferences, symposiums, or seminars that are aimed at educating attendees about proper waste disposal techniques while utilizing state roads.
e. Reduction of floatable, debris and trash in SCDOT rights-of-way and facilities	Implement a floatable and debris reduction public education and outreach campaign to educate the public on trash and debris control issues and the impact to water quality.

D. Area-Specific SWMP Requirements

Permit requirements for specific elements are formulated to maintain or improve water quality standards. Section 401 review is initiated by a federal permit. Some of the activities mentioned in the permit (like post-construction) may require a 401 Certification if they directly involve impacts to waters of the State (including wetlands). Structural practices should be placed on upland soils to the maximum extent practicable as the installation of these and other devices may be subject to Section 404 and/or Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

E. Deadlines for Program Compliance

Compliance with the SWMP shall be required beginning, but no later than three years from the effective date of this permit. Implementation of SWMP activities will occur on a rotating basis across the five watershed basins:

	FFY22	**FFY23**	**FFY24**	**FFY25**	**FFY26**
Broad (05)	NPDES Permitting				
Savannah Salkehatchie (01)		NPDES Permitting			
Saluda Edisto (02)			NPDES Permitting		
Catawba Santee (03)				NPDES Permitting	
Pee Dee (04)					NPDES Permitting

F. Roles and Responsibilities

The SWMP shall clearly identify the role and responsibility of the permittee. Following the effective date of the permit, the SWMP portions developed and implemented must be included in the Annual Report covering the permit year in which they were developed and implemented.

G. Legal Authority

To the extent allowed by law, the permittee shall ensure legal authority to control discharges to and from the TS4 area over which it has jurisdiction. SCDOT, however, is not a traditional MS4 in that it does not possess statutory taxing or enforcement powers. SCDOT does not regulate land use or zoning. This legal authority must be adequate to accomplish items 1 - 6 below.

1. Control the contribution of pollutants to the TS4 by illicit discharges or improper disposal and identify stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity within the permitted areas, control the permittee's compliance status with NPDES regulations and control the quality of stormwater discharged from sites of industrial activity.

2. Prohibit illicit discharges to the TS4.
3. Prevent, contain and respond to the discharge of spills and the dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater (e.g., industrial and commercial wastes, household waste, trash, used motor vehicle fluids, etc.) into the TS4;
4. Control the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the TS4 to another MS4.
5. Require compliance with conditions in permits, contracts, or orders; and,
6. Carry out all inspection, and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance with permit conditions.

Other governmental entities are responsible for environmental action related to activities outside the SCDOT rights-of-way.

H. SWMP Resources

The permittee shall provide adequate finances to implement their activities under the SWMP.

The permittee shall also have a source of funding for implementing all other requirements included within this NPDES permit.

For each fiscal year to be covered by the permit, a fiscal analysis of the necessary capital and operation and maintenance expenditures necessary to accomplish the activities of the programs, particularly monitoring and the SWMP, see Part IV.A.2.g.

Such analysis shall include a description of the source of funds that are proposed to meet the necessary expenditures, including legal restrictions on the use of such funds.

The analysis shall also include a description of staff and equipment available to implement the program.

I. SWMP Review and Modification

1. Program Review

The permittee shall conduct an annual review of the current SWMP in conjunction with preparation of the Annual Report required under Part IV.A of the permit.

2. Program Modifications

The permittee may modify the SWMP during the life of the permit in accordance with the following procedures:

a. Modifications adding (but not subtracting or replacing) components, controls, or requirements to the approved SWMP may be made by the permittee at any time. A description of the modification shall be included within the subsequent Annual Report.

b. Modifications replacing an ineffective or infeasible BMP specifically identified in the SWMP with an alternate BMP may be made by the permittee at any time. A description of the replacement BMP shall be included in the subsequent Annual Report along with the following information:

(1) An analysis of why the former BMP was ineffective or infeasible (including cost prohibitive);

(2) Expectations on the effectiveness of the replacement BMP; and,

(3) An analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to achieve the goals of the BMP which was replaced.

c. Modifications to adjust the schedule for maintenance activities or the frequency of inspections or monitoring identified in the SWMP may be made by the permittee on an annual basis. The permittee must include in the subsequent Annual Report a description of the schedule adjustment along with the following information:

(1) An analysis of why the former schedule was ineffective or infeasible.

(2) Expectations on the effectiveness of the replacement schedule; and

(3) An analysis, if applicable, of why the replacement schedule will ensure the optimization of equipment use.

d. Modifications subtracting components, controls, or requirements of the SWMP may not be made by the permittee unless it can be clearly demonstrated that with the elimination of this component, the SWMP will continue to achieve a reduction in pollutants to the MEP and shall not cause or contribute to violations of the South Carolina Pollution Control Act and Water Quality Classification and Standards. In the case where this type of modification is appropriate, the permittee may make the required modification and shall include in the subsequent Annual Report, a description of the component which has been eliminated along with the following information:

(1) An analysis of why the component was ineffective or infeasible.

(2) Assurance that the elimination of the component will neither cause a transfer of contaminants to groundwater, nor contribute to exceeding standards; and

(3) A detailed explanation of why, with the elimination of this component, the SWMP will continue to achieve a reduction in pollutants to the MEP and shall not cause or contribute to violations of the South Carolina Pollution Control Act Chapter 1 Title 48 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina.

e. Modifications included within the Annual Report shall be signed in accordance with Part V.H.

3. Transfer of Ownership, Operational Authority, or Responsibility for Stormwater Management Program Implementation

The permittee shall implement the SWMP on all new areas added to its portion of the Transportation Separate Storm Sewer System (or for which the permittee becomes responsible for implementation of stormwater quality controls) as expeditiously as practicable. Implementation of the program in any new area shall consider the plans in the SWMP of the previous TS4 ownership.

PART III NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, TMDL, AND IMPAIRED WATERS

A. Numeric Effluent Limitations

There are no numeric effluent limitations at the time of permit issuance. Should the need arise for an effluent limitation, a permit modification may be necessary, and the permit can be reopened according to Part VI. The permit modification should reflect the terms of compliance with the effluent limitation(s) imposed.

Benchmarks are identified in Part VII.B for SCDOT to utilize in assessing pollutant contributions from roadway runoff.

B. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL)

1. When SCDOT is given a WLA, in an approved TMDL, and the area of their ROW is less than 3% of the TMDL watershed area, SCDOT will complete the BMP listed in that corresponding section of the TMDL Compliance Plan, but no specific reporting will be conducted beyond what is already included in the annual report for the cumulative effectiveness of the stormwater management program.
2. When SCDOT is given a WLA, in an approved TMDL, and the area of their ROW is greater than 3%, they will meet, to the MEP, the requirements of the TMDL WLA, and the TS4 permit requirement by implementing the appropriate BMP listed in the Compliance Plan within the SCDOT ROW of the TMDL watershed. In addition, more detailed, supplemental, reporting will be completed for these areas within the annual report. SCDOT rest areas and parking areas are broken out separately in the Compliance Plans to include BMP specific to those locations.
3. In the future, should SCDHEC develop a TMDL with another pollutant of concern (POC), SCDOT will follow the same procedure to develop a TMDL Compliance Plan to define how they will manage the POC within their ROW during construction, seeding, and post-construction, as applicable. The following schedule will be followed for all new Compliance Plans:
    a. A Compliance Plan will be developed for a new POC within 18 months of the effective date of a TMDL that assigns a WLA for the respective POC to SCDOT
    b. The Compliance Plan will be submitted to SCDHEC in the annual report following its development
    c. Implementation of the Compliance Plan will start at the beginning of the next permit year following its development
4. Adherence to the Bacteria and Nutrient Compliance Plans, and any Compliance Plans developed in the future, constitutes compliance with the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) standard; with the TMDL requirements of this permit; and, with the effective implementation of the WLA assigned for bacteria, nutrient, and future POC TMDL, respectively.

It is the responsibility of the permittee to keep abreast of approved TMDL by visiting:

www.scdhec.gov/environment/water/tmdl/tmdlsc.htm

SCDOT MS4 Permit Compliance with Bacteria TMDLs

WLA Given to SCDOT

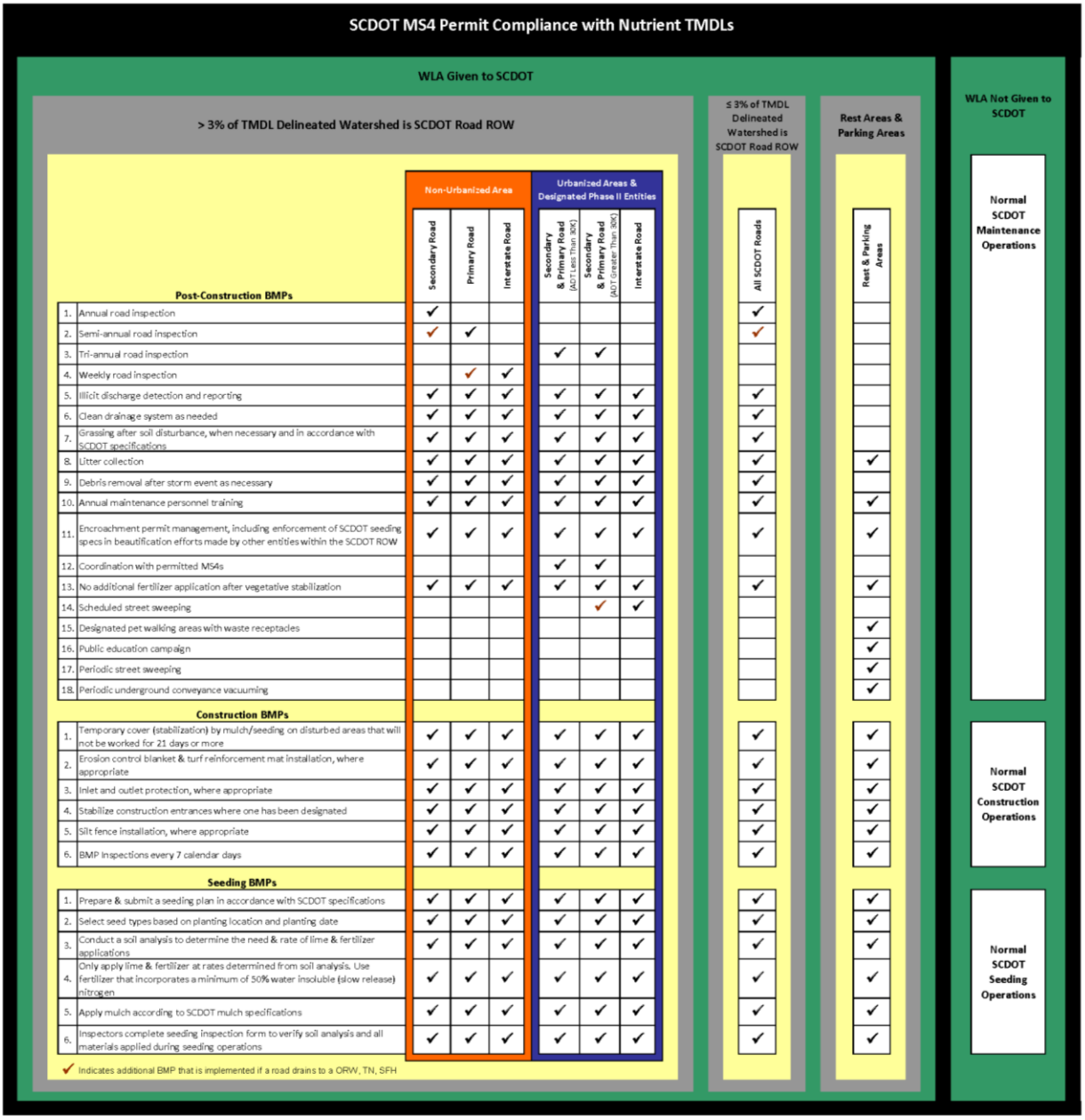
> 3% of TMDL Delineated Watershed is SCDOT Road ROW

		Non-Urbanized Area			Urbanized Areas & Designated Phase II Entities			≤ 3% of TMDL Delineated Watershed is SCDOT Road ROW	Rest Areas & Parking Areas
	BMPs	Secondary Road	Primary Road	Interstate Road	Secondary & Primary Roads (ADT Less Than 30K)	Secondary & Primary Roads (ADT Greater Than 30K)	Interstate Road	All SCDOT Roads	Rest Areas & Parking Areas
1.	Annual road inspection	✓						✓	
2.	Semi-annual road inspection	✓	✓					✓	
3.	Tri-annual road inspection				✓	✓			
4.	Weekly road inspection		✓	✓					
5.	Daily road inspection						✓		
6.	Illicit discharge detection and reporting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7.	Slope protection as needed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8.	Clean drainage system as needed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9.	Grassing after soil disturbance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
10.	Dead animal removal as needed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11.	Litter collection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.	Maintain vegetated filter strips	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13.	Debris removal after storm event	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14.	Annual maintenance personnel training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15.	Encroachment permit management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
16.	Assist public safety and SCDHEC with spill response	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17.	Maintain vegetated buffers		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
18.	Coordination with permitted MS4s				✓	✓			
19.	Evaluate alternative techniques for impervious channels				✓	✓	✓		
20.	Additional annual outfall screening for illicit discharge detection				✓	✓	✓		
21.	Scheduled street sweeping					✓	✓		
22.	Evaluate structural controls					✓	✓		
23.	Designated pet walking areas with waste receptacles								✓
24.	Public educational brochures and posters								✓
25.	Periodic street sweeping								✓
26.	Periodic underground conveyance vacuuming								✓

✓ Indicates additional BMP that is implemented if a road drains to a ORW, TN, SFH

WLA Not Given to SCDOT

Normal SCDOT Maintenance Operations



SCDOT MS4 Permit Compliance with Nutrient TMDLs

WLA Given to SCDOT

> 3% of TMDL Delineated Watershed is SCDOT Road ROW

		Non-Urbanized Area			Urbanized Areas & Designated Phase II Entities			≤ 3% of TMDL Delineated Watershed is SCDOT Road ROW	Rest Areas & Parking Areas	WLA Not Given to SCDOT
	Post-Construction BMPs	Secondary Road	Primary Road	Interstate Road	Secondary & Primary Road (ADT Less Than 30K)	Secondary & Primary Road (ADT Greater Than 30K)	Interstate Road	All SCDOT Roads	Rest & Parking Areas	Normal SCDOT Maintenance Operations
1.	Annual road inspection	✓						✓		
2.	Semi-annual road inspection	✓	✓					✓		
3.	Tri-annual road inspection				✓	✓				
4.	Weekly road inspection		✓	✓						
5.	Illicit discharge detection and reporting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
6.	Clean drainage system as needed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
7.	Grassing after soil disturbance, when necessary and in accordance with SCDOT specifications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
8.	Litter collection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9.	Debris removal after storm event as necessary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
10.	Annual maintenance personnel training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11.	Encroachment permit management, including enforcement of SCDOT seeding specs in beautification efforts made by other entities within the SCDOT ROW	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
12.	Coordination with permitted MS4s				✓	✓				
13.	No additional fertilizer application after vegetative stabilization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14.	Scheduled street sweeping					✓	✓			
15.	Designated pet walking areas with waste receptacles								✓	
16.	Public education campaign								✓	
17.	Periodic street sweeping								✓	
18.	Periodic underground conveyance vacuuming								✓	
	Construction BMPs									Normal SCDOT Construction Operations
1.	Temporary cover (stabilization) by mulch/seeding on disturbed areas that will not be worked for 21 days or more	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Erosion control blanket & turf reinforcement mat installation, where appropriate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3.	Inlet and outlet protection, where appropriate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4.	Stabilize construction entrances where one has been designated	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5.	Silt fence installation, where appropriate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6.	BMP inspections every 7 calendar days	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Seeding BMPs									Normal SCDOT Seeding Operations
1.	Prepare & submit a seeding plan in accordance with SCDOT specifications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Select seed types based on planting location and planting date	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3.	Conduct a soil analysis to determine the need & rate of lime & fertilizer applications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4.	Only apply lime & fertilizer at rates determined from soil analysis. Use fertilizer that incorporates a minimum of 50% water insoluble (slow release) nitrogen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5.	Apply mulch according to SCDOT mulch specifications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6.	Inspectors complete seeding inspection form to verify soil analysis and all materials applied during seeding operations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

✓ Indicates additional BMP that is implemented if a road drains to a ORW, TN, SFH

C. Impaired Waterbodies

In each Annual Report, the permittee shall identify the watersheds of impaired SCDHEC monitoring stations and the location of all known TS4 major outfalls in the outfall inventory area, as defined in Part II.I, discharging a pollutant of concern in these watersheds. SCDOT will implement appropriate BMPs when a road drains directly to Outstanding Resource Waters, Natural Trout Waters, Shellfish Harvesting Water, and Source Water Protection Areas.

For TS4 discharges of the pollutant(s) of concern to waters that have monitoring stations located downstream that are listed in the 303(d) list, SCDOT shall:

1. Determine whether stormwater discharges from the TS4 covered under this permit contribute directly or indirectly to an impaired water body with downstream monitoring stations listed in accordance with Section 303(d) of the CWA.
2. If SCDOT TS4 has 303(d) discharges described above, SCDOT must also determine whether a TMDL has been developed by SCDHEC, and approved by EPA, for the listed waterbody(ies). If a TMDL has been developed, SCDOT must comply with Part III.B of this permit.
3. The SWMP shall include a section describing how BMP implementation will not cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards in water bodies with impaired monitoring stations identified by the SCDHEC Bureau of Water under Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR § 130.7. The SWMP shall specifically identify BMP, control techniques, system design, and engineering methods and such other provisions deemed appropriate for control of the pollutants of concern.
4. The information contained in the SCDHEC Bureau of Water publication entitled, *"Antidegradation for Activities Contributing Nonpoint Source Pollution to Impaired Waters - Maintaining Water Quality Through Stormwater Controls"* dated November 1999, or its updates, shall be taken into consideration when addressing discharges from the TS4 to 303(d) and TMDL water bodies.

SCDHEC maintains a web site, updated periodically, which includes TMDL under development:

https://scdhec.gov/environment/your-water-coast/approved-tmdls

PART IV REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Annual Report

1. Preparation and Submission

a. The permittee shall prepare an annual system-wide report to be submitted by the REPORTED DATE. The permittee shall sign and certify the report in accordance with Part V.H & V.I of this permit and should include a statement or resolution that the permittee's governing body or agency (or delegated representative) has reviewed or has been apprised of the content of the report.

2. The report shall include the following sections:

a. Contacts List

Provide a list of contacts and responsible parties (e.g.: agency, name, phone number, email address) who had input to and are responsible for the preparation of the report.

b. SWMP Evaluation

Provide an overall evaluation of the SWMP including Objective of Program; Major Findings (e.g., water quality improvements or degradation); Major Accomplishments; Overall Program Strengths / Weaknesses; and Future Direction of Program. Extensive mention shall be made of the SWMP performance and evaluation in the following areas: sensitive waters, areas in proximity to drinking water intakes, watersheds for which a TMDL has been approved, areas of development and significant redevelopment where Antidegradation for Activities Contributing Nonpoint Source Pollution to Impaired Waters applies to any watershed draining to an impaired waterbody.

c. SWMP Activity Summary Table

The purpose of the SWMP Activity Summary Table is to document in a concise form the program activities and permittee's compliance status with quantifiable permit requirements. Program elements that are administrative (e.g., planning procedures, program development and pilot studies) are unnecessary for the Summary Table and shall be discussed in the narrative section of the Annual Report. The following are examples of SWMP activities to be included in the Summary Table:

SWMP Objective	Example of Activity to Include in Summary Table
Construction Water Quality	Training of inspectors, certification of construction site operators, inspections, and enforcement actions
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Investigations, reporting actions, illicit (dry weather) screening, illicit public reporting, and storm sewer inlet marking
Post-Construction Water Quality	All requirements in II.C.3.a-e.
Monitoring Program	Monitoring and data analysis
Maintenance of SCDOT Facilities	Inspections, monitoring, and implementation of BMP & control measures as required in II.C.5 and Appendix B

Stormwater Treatment Projects	Description of stormwater treatment projects that have been completed, including a brief description of the affected drainage basin
Public Education	Summary of public notification and education activity

The Summary Table should indicate the permittee's SWMP activities and accomplishments. Items to be reported include:

(1) Activity description.

(2) Number of activities (with frequency) that were scheduled for implementation and/or accomplishment in program element discussion (i.e., once/6 months, 100%/5 years, 6 sites monitored once/year, all sites inspected/permit term). Enter "Not Applicable" (N/A) if no specific schedule was specified.

(3) Status of schedule for year ("yes" for schedule was adhered to, or "no" for schedule was not adhered to);

(4) Number of activities which were accomplished; and

(5) The availability of documentation (i.e., inspection reports) for those activities which were accomplished and comments describing the reason(s) for any non-compliance.

d. SWMP Narrative for Each Element

The report shall contain a narrative section to succinctly discuss the SWMP elements. This section is intended to clarify information in the Summary Table or include information that is not present in the table.

The discussion of each element should include the following:

(1) Objective of the SWMP Element.

(2) SWMP Element activities completed and those in progress.

(3) General discussion of Element.

(4) Explanation of all Element activity deficiencies (e.g., activities described in the program that have not been fully implemented or completed);

(5) Results of activities (e.g., maintenance caused by inspection, pollutants detected by monitoring, investigations as a result of dry and wet weather screening, number and nature of enforcement items, education activities participation);

(6) Status of SWMP Element with respect to Part II of the permit.

(7) SWMP Element strengths and weaknesses.

(8) Assessment of controls, including necessary revisions; and

(9) Discussion of Element revisions that are summarized elsewhere in the report.

e. Monitoring Program Narrative and Summary

The report shall contain a Monitoring Program Section which discusses the progress and results of the monitoring programs required under Part II: Appendices B & C of the permit. It shall include a summary of the monitoring program as well as the following details:

(1) Summary statement of the objective of each monitoring project included under the program.

(2) Summary chart of the data from the monitoring completed.

(3) Discussion of any results or conclusions derived from the monitoring completed.

(4) Status of monitoring with respect to the Implementation Schedule in Part I.E of the permit; and

(5) Discussion of monitoring program revisions that are summarized elsewhere in the report.

f. Modifications to SWMP and Monitoring Program

The report shall contain a summary of SWMP, and monitoring modifications made during the permit year. This section should serve as a quick reference for changes, but the changes should also be noted and explained thoroughly in the appropriate sections above.

g. Fiscal Analysis

Provide a complete fiscal analysis for the permittee's program implementation, both for the past calendar year and the next. The analysis shall indicate budgets and funding sources, see Part II.H.

h. Any additional information required by SCDHEC to be submitted by the reported date.

i. Appendices

The following information shall be included as Appendices within the report:

(1) Analytical data collected from the monitoring program.

(2) Results of illicit connections screening or dry weather

(3) Any other data specifically requested by SCDHEC to substantiate statements and conclusions reached in any reports

B. Certification and Signature of Reports

All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed and certified in accordance with Parts V.H & V.I of the permit.

C. Reporting: Where and When to Submit

1. Monitoring results obtained during the reporting period running from the 12-month term beginning on the effective date of this permit and annually thereafter as required by Parts II.C.4 & 5, and

Appendices B & C of the permit shall be submitted in the Annual Report for the duration of the permit.

2. The Annual Report required by this division and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted in an acceptable format to:

SCDHEC Bureau of Water

Water Pollution Compliance and Enforcement Division

2600 Bull St

Columbia, SC 29201-1708

D. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain the latest version of the Stormwater Management Program (developed in accordance with Part II this permit) and all necessary accompanying documents during the term of the permit and for at least three years after the expiration date of this permit.

PART V STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit (R. 61-9 §122.43). Any permit noncompliance by a permittee constitutes a violation of the CWA and the SC Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application for the non-complying permittee.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

1. Criminal

a. Negligent Violations, Knowing Violations, and Knowing Endangerment

The SC Pollution Control Act provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions under Section 48-1-320 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.

b. False Statement

The SC Pollution Control Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Act or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both. If a conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or by both (see Section 48-1-340 of the SC Pollution Control Act).

2. Civil Penalties

The SC Pollution Control Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition under Section 48-1-330 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day for each violation.

C. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the permit expiration date, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days prior to expiration of this permit. The Director may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date. Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated at SC Reg 61-9 122.6 and any subsequent amendments.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for the 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.

E. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

F. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a time specified by the Department, any information which the Department may request to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

G. Other Information

When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in any report to the Department, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information.

H. Signatory Requirements

All DMR, SWMP, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the Department or required to be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed by:

1. Either a principal executive officer or relating official; or
2. A duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
    a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director; and
    b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

    If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new written authorization satisfying the requirements of this paragraph must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

I. Certification

Any person signing documents 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 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."

J. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Section 48-1-320 of the SC Pollution Control Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both.

K. Penalties for Falsification of Monitoring Systems

The SC Pollution Control Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by fines and imprisonment described in Section 48-1-320 of the Act.

L. 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 Clean Water Act, section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the SC Pollution Control Act, the SC Hazardous Waste Management Act, or the South Carolina Oil & Gas Act.

M. Property Rights

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

N. 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.

O. Requiring an Individual Permit

Reserved.

P. Federal/Environmental Laws

1. 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 Federal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the CWA.
2. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

Q. 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 and with the requirements of stormwater management programs. Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by the permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

R. Monitoring and Records

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
2. 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 the reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

3. Records of monitoring information shall include:
    a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements.
    b. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements.
    c. The date(s) analyses were performed.
    d. The time(s) analyses were initiated.
    e. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses.
    f. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and
    g. The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.

S. Monitoring Methods

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

T. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director or an authorized representative of SCDHEC, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter 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.
2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment).

U. 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. SC R.§ 122.44(d)(vi)(4) allows the permitting authority to modify or revoke and reissue the permit if State narrative, numeric, or ambient indicator parameter no longer attain and maintain applicable water quality standards and or intended uses.

V. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Such increased monitoring frequency shall also be indicated on the DMR.

W. Transportation Separate Storm Sewer System

The operator of a large transportation separate storm sewer system must submit an annual report according to the permit for such system, see Part I.D. As of December 21, 2020, all reports submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative of the TS4 to the Department, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR Part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to Part 3), Section 122.22, and 40 CFR Part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of Part 127, the owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative of

the TS4 may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by State law. The report shall include:

1. The status of implementing the components of the storm water management program that are established as permit conditions.
2. Proposed changes to the storm water management programs that are established as permit conditions. Such proposed changes shall be consistent with section 122.26(d)(2)(iii); and
3. Revisions, if necessary, to the assessment of controls and the fiscal analysis reported in the permit application under section 122.26(d)(2)(iv) and (d)(2)(v).
4. A summary of data, including monitoring data, that is accumulated throughout the reporting year.
5. Annual expenditures and budget for year following each annual report.
6. A summary describing the number and nature of enforcement actions, inspections, and public education programs.
7. Identification of water quality improvements or degradation.

X. Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

Water quality-based effluent limits are required under this permit. Compliance with the requirements and conditions contained in this permit shall provide reasonable assurance that:

1. The level of water quality to be achieved by point source discharges authorized under this permit complies with all applicable water quality standards; and
2. Effluent limitations developed to protect a narrative water quality criterion, a numeric water quality criterion, or both, are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available waste load allocation for the discharge prepared by the State and approved by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7.

PART VI PERMIT MODIFICATION

A. Modification of the Permit

The permittee may request SCDHEC to reopen the permit to incorporate relevant elements of the Comprehensive Management Plan including, but not limited to, living resource targets and associated pollutant loading targets. If a permit modification is not requested during the term of this permit, elements of the plan will be considered for incorporation in the permit renewal. At any time, during the permit term, the permit will not be modified to include the relevant plan elements unless SCDHEC has previously agreed to incorporate consistent conditions in any permits or related rules and regulations that might affect the permittee. In addition, the permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit to:

1. Address impacts on receiving water quality caused, or contributed to, by discharges from the TS4.
2. Address changes in State or Federal statutory or regulatory requirements.
3. Include the addition of a new permittee who is the owner or operator of a portion of the TS4 located within the geographical boundaries of the existing permit.
4. Include additional Separate Storm Sewer(s) located adjacent to the geographical boundaries of the existing permittees but under the jurisdiction of another MS4 to be consistent with the State watershed permitting approach;
5. Allow for the inclusion of Separate Storm Sewer(s) designated by the permitting authority; or,
6. Include other modifications deemed necessary by the Department to comply with the goals and requirements of the Clean Water Act.

All modification to the permit will be made in accordance with SC Regulation 61-9 122.62, 122.63, and 124.5.

B. Modification of Stormwater Management Program(s)

Only those portions of the SWMP specifically required as permit conditions shall be subject to the modification requirements of SC regulation 61-9 124.5. Replacement of an ineffective or infeasible BMP implementing a required component of the Stormwater Management Program with an alternate BMP expected to achieve the goals of the ineffective or infeasible BMP shall be considered minor modifications to the SWMP and not modifications to the permit (see also Part II.J.). Modifications that are due to updates to documents incorporated by reference in the body of the permit, or to addition or deletion of items to appendices of this permit shall be considered minor modifications.

C. Changes in Monitored Outfalls

This permit is issued on a system-wide basis in accordance with Clean Water Act §402(p)(3)(I) and authorizes discharges from all portions of the TS4. Since all outfalls are authorized, changes in monitoring outfalls, other than those with specific numeric effluent limitations, if any, shall be considered minor modifications to the monitoring program and not modifications to the permit. Changes in monitoring outfalls with specific numeric effluent limitations shall be considered modifications to the permit and will be made in accordance with the procedures at SC Regulation 61-9 122.62.

PART VII DEFINITIONS

A. "Antidegradation" The SCDHEC Bureau of Water publication entitled "Antidegradation for Activities Contributing Nonpoint Source Pollution to Impaired Waters - Maintaining Water Quality Through Storm Water Controls" dated November 1999; and in "Antidegradation Implementation for Water Quality Protection in South Carolina" dated July 1998, or subsequent updates, (Antidegradation Rules of SC Regulation 61-68) must be addressed throughout the SWMP, particularly in the Construction Site Water Quality, Post-Construction Water Quality, Structural Controls and Stormwater Collection System Operation and Maintenance elements of this permit. These special considerations shall be extended to: sensitive waters, areas in proximity to drinking water intakes, watersheds for which a TMDL has been approved, areas of development and significant redevelopment where Antidegradation for Activities Contributing Nonpoint Source Pollution to Impaired Waters applies to watersheds draining to all sensitive waterbodies

B. "Benchmark Median Values for Roadway Runoff Pollutants"

Pollutant	Median (µg/l) ADT ≥ 30 K	Median (µg/l) ADT<30K
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	**142,000**	**41,000**
VSS (Volatile Suspended Solids)	**39,000**	**12,000**
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	**25,000**	**8,000**
COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand)	**114,000**	**49,000**
NO_3/NO_2 (Nitrate + Nitrite)	**760**	**460**
TKN (Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen)	**1,830**	**870**
Phosphorus as PO_4	**400**	**160**
Cu (Total Copper)	**54**	**22**
Pb (Total Lead)	**400**	**80**
Zn (Total Zinc)	**329**	**80**

C. "Best Management Practices" ("BMP") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

D. "CWA" means Clean Water Act, also referred to as "the Act" (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 6-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq., as amended by the WQA of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the "Act."

E. Director means the Regional Administrator, the State director or the Tribal director as the context requires, or an authorized representative. When there is no approved State or Tribal program, and there is an EPA administered program, Director means the Regional Administrator. When there is an approved State or Tribal program, Director normally means the State or Tribal director. In some circumstances, however, EPA retains the authority to take certain actions even when there is an approved State or Tribal program. In such cases, the term Director means the Regional Administrator and not the State or Tribal director.

F. "Discharge" for the purpose of this permit, unless indicated otherwise, refers to discharges from the Transportation Separate Storm Sewer System (TS4).

G. "Discharge Monitoring Report" (DMR) means the EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees, and modified to substitute the State Agency name, address, logo, and other similar information, as appropriate, in place of EPA's. "DMR" means Discharge Monitoring Report.
Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Department for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.
As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Department, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR Part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to Part 3), Section 122.22, and 40 CFR Part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting.
Prior to this date, and independent of Part 127, permittees may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by State law.
If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Department.

H. "Effective Prohibition" means to include requirements to effectively prohibit non-Stormwater discharges into the storm sewers.

I. "Flow-weighted composite sample" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge at the time of sampling.

J. "Force Majeure" means hurricanes, floods, extreme weather, earthquakes, fires, or other acts of God, unusual transportation delays, wars, insurrections, civil unrest, or acts of terrorism, governmental actions and mandates, government shutdowns, epidemics, or pandemics, which, by exercise of reasonable diligent effort, the non-performing permittee is unable in whole or in part to prevent or overcome. The Force Majeure event will be deemed to have begun on the first day the effect of the Force Majeure prevents, performance, non-performance or the availability. All time periods, schedules or deadlines affected by the Force Majeure event will be extended a reasonable time up to 7 days after the Force Majeure event no longer prevents performance under this permit; provided, however, that, if such Force Majeure event continues to prevent performance under this permit more than 30 days beyond a time period, schedule or deadline, the Department reserves the right to revoke and reissue this permit by delivering written notification to the permittee.

K. Fuel Additives

Fuel Additives	
2-Methoxy-2-methylpropane	Methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE)
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	*tert*-Butyl alcohol (TBA)

L. "Illicit connection" means any man-made conveyance connecting a non-stormwater discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer system.

M. "Illicit discharge" means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and other discharges listed in Part I.C.2 of this permit.

N. "Industrial Land Use" means land utilized in connection with manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage at facilities identified under SC Regulation 61-9 122.26(b)(14).

O. "Landfill" means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

P. "Large Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:

1. located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 250,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census (these cities are listed in Appendix F of 40 CFR Part 122); or
2. located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 250,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties (these counties are listed in Appendix H of 40 CFR Part 122); or
3. owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (b)(4)(i) or (ii) of this section and that are designated by the Department as part of the large municipal separate storm sewer system due to the interrelationship between the discharges of the designated storm sewer system and the discharge from municipal separate storm sewers described under (b)(4)(i)(ii) of this section.

Q. "Major outfall" is defined as follows:

1. a pipe (or closed conveyance) system with a cross-sectional area equal to or greater than 7.07 square feet (e.g., if a single circular pipe system, an inside diameter of 36 inches or greater).
2. a single conveyance other than a pipe, such as an open channel ditch, which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres.
3. a pipe (or closed conveyance) system, draining *"industrial land use,"* with a cross-sectional area equal to or greater than 0.79 square feet (e.g., if a single circular pipe system, an inside diameter of 12 inches or greater); or
4. a single conveyance other than a pipe, such as an open channel ditch, which is associated with an *"industrial land use"* drainage area of more than 2 acres.
5. For the purpose of this permit, outfalls of the “double barrel” type, whose combined cross-sectional area is greater than 7.07 square feet, equivalent to a single circular pipe outfall with an inside diameter of 36 inches or greater, are also considered major outfalls.

R. "Major Watershed" is defined as one or more hydrologic units as derived from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA-NRCS) with an area of approximately two hundred miles. A major watershed shall encompass one or more named major water body or may consist of a coastal area draining directly into a bay. A major watershed may contain one or more "major outfalls".

S. "MEP" is an acronym for "Maximum Extent Practicable," the technology-based discharge standard for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems established by CWA §402(p).

T. "Municipal Separate Storm Sewer" means a conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, and storm drains):

1. owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State Law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State Law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian Tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater.
3. which is not a combined sewer; and
4. which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at SC Regulation 61-9 122.2.

U. "MS4" is an acronym for "municipal separate storm sewer system" and is used to refer to either a Large or Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

V. "Permittee" means each individual co-applicant for an NPDES permit who is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge that they own or operate. (Also, See SC Regulation 61-9 122.2).

W. "Point Source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

X. "Sensitive Waters" are waters:

1. With a TMDL developed and approved, or established by EPA,
2. Included in the most recent SCDHEC Bureau of Water Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list approved by EPA,
3. That pursuant to SCDHEC Bureau of Water Classifications & Standards (R.61-68) & Classified Waters (R.61-69) regulations are classified as either.
    a. Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW)
    b. Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW)
    c. Trout Waters (Natural (TN), Put, Grow, and Take (TPGT) & Put and Take (TPT), or
    d. Shellfish Harvesting Waters (SFH), and
4. In Source Water Protection Areas (SWPA)

Y. "SCDOT Stormwater Quality Design Manual" has the purpose to provide engineers, plan reviewers, inspectors, and contractors involved in South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) construction projects with information about:

• Stormwater quality management requirements for SCDOT construction projects including a summary of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) construction permit application and submittal process.

• Stormwater quality management and submittal requirements related to post-construction (long-term) water quality control for SCDOT owned properties; and,

• Guidelines and direction for designing stormwater best management practices (BMP) to be used on SCDOT projects, both during and after construction, to improve water quality and to minimize stormwater runoff quality impacts due to road and bridge construction projects.

The SCDOT Stormwater Quality Design Manual has been prepared in fulfillment of the requirements of NPDES Permit No. SCS040001; South Carolina Regulation 63-380, Standard Plan for Erosion, Sediment, and Stormwater Runoff Control; and the South Carolina Stormwater Management and Sediment Reduction Act of 1983 (Title 48, Chapter 18 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1983, as amended). The overall objective for use of this Stormwater Quality Design Manual is to minimize short and long-term water quality impacts on receiving streams from SCDOT roadway construction projects and other land disturbing activities. Receiving streams are defined as any watercourse, or bodies of water, into which runoff or treated effluent is discharged.

Z. "State Water Quality Standards", is defined in Water Classification and Standards, SC Regulation 61-68, and Classified Waters, SC Regulation 61-69 and Sections 48-1-10, et seq., of the South Carolina Code.

AA. "Storm Sewer", unless otherwise indicated, refers to a separate storm sewer.

BB. "Stormwater" means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff and drainage.

CC. "Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity" is defined at SC Regulation 61-9 122.26(b)(14).

DD. "Stormwater Management Program" refers to a comprehensive program to manage the quality of stormwater discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system. For the purposes of this permit, the Stormwater Management Program is considered a single document, but may actually consist of separate programs (e.g. "chapters") for each permittee.

EE. "SWMP" is an acronym for "Stormwater Management Program."

FF. "Time-weighted composite" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a constant time interval.

GG. "Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)" definition from CHAPTER 61 Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 48-1-10 et seq. from SC Regulation 61-110, Total Maximum Daily Loads for Pollutants in Water.

GG. "Total Maximum Daily Load" (TMDL) means a written quantitative analysis of water quality for a pollutant at one or more sites in a watershed. A TMDL shall include identification of the pollutant, a calculation of the maximum amount of the pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards, load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background, individual or categorical waste load allocations for point sources, and a margin of safety.

HH. **Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)**

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	
Benzene	Benzene
Ethylbenzene	Ethylbenzene
Methylbenzene	Toluene
Total Xylenes*	--
1,3-Dimethylbenzene	m-Xylene
1,2-Dimethylbenzene	o-Xylene
1,4-Dimethylbenzene	p-Xylene

II. "Transportation Separate Storm Sewer System" is a non-conventional type of separate sewer system different than the municipal kind defined in VII.N &VII.R above.

JJ. "TS4" is an acronym for "Transportation Separate Storm Sewer System".

KK. "Waters of the State" is defined at SC Regulation 122.2.

LL. "Watershed Water Quality Management Strategy"

The interdependence of water quality and all the activities that occur in the associated drainage basin is affirmed through this approach. For the purposes of this permit, South Carolina is divided into 5 major drainage basin groupings. NPDES permitting, among other activities, is performed for each basin during each five-year cycle. The current NPDES permitting cycle for each basin is presented next:

	FFY22	**FFY23**	**FFY24**	**FFY25**	**FFY26**
Broad (05)	NPDES Permitting				
Savannah Salkehatchie (01)		NPDES Permitting			
Saluda Edisto (02)			NPDES Permitting		
Catawba Santee (03)				NPDES Permitting	
Pee Dee (04)					NPDES Permitting

SC DHEC watershed managers focus on identifying sources of water quality problems in each basin. Watershed managers work closely with local governments, lake and river associations, industry representatives and state and federal agencies to implement water quality improvement and prevention strategies.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A: Responsibility and Limitations on Coverage For the Permittee

A. This permittee is responsible for:

1. Compliance with permit conditions relating to discharges from portions of the TS4 where the permittee is the operator, including SCDOT rights-of-way and SCDOT properties within the State;
2. Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) implementation on portions of the TS4 where either, the permittee is the owner, the operator, or the responsible party;
3. Where permit conditions are established for specific portions of the TS4, the permittee need only comply with the permit conditions relating to those portions of the TS4 for which either, the permittee is the owner, the operator, or the responsible party;
4. A plan of action to assume responsibility for implementing stormwater management and monitoring programs on its portions of the TS4. (See Part II.I.3. of this permit.); and
5. The permittee (SCDOT) is responsible for any violation of specific standards for ground water quality as outlined in SC regulation 61-68 resulting from runoff discharged into the subsurface via stormwater controls or storage / detention. For areas within the boundaries of the TS4 where it is determined by SCDHEC, that there is a potential ground water contamination caused by stormwater from the TS4, the permittee will, after proper notification by SCDHEC, develop and upon approval, implement a ground water monitoring plan to monitor compliance with specific standards for ground water. If an impact to groundwater is confirmed by monitoring results, the permittee, after notification from SCDHEC, will develop a proposal to determine the source and extent of the impact to Soil/Groundwater; and upon approval, implement the assessment. Further, the permittee will, upon notification from SCDHEC, develop, and upon approval, implement a corrective action plan to remediate groundwater, soil and/or other media impacted as determined by the monitoring assessment.

B. For all areas of the TS4 owned or operated by the permittee, the permittee is responsible for:

1. Submission of annual reporting requirements as specified in part V.C. (ANNUAL REPORT);
2. Collection of monitoring data as required by Part V.B.;
3. Ensuring implementation of system-wide management program elements, including any system-wide public education efforts.

C. For all areas of the TS4 owned or operated by the permittee, the permittee is specifically responsible for the permit compliance on portions of the TS4:

1. Where operational or SWMP implementation authority over portions of the TS4 exist; or
2. Where both the owner and the operator are jointly responsible for permit compliance on those portions of the TS4.

D. Limitations on Coverage

Section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) of the Clean Water Act specifically requires the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC or the Department) to include within this permit an effective prohibition on non-stormwater entering the TS4. The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

1. Non-stormwater: discharges of non-stormwater, except where such discharges are:
    a. In compliance with a separate NPDES permit; or
    b. Identified by and in compliance with Part II.B.7.a. of this permit.

2. Spills: discharge of SCDOT material resulting from a spill, except where such discharges are:
    a. The result of a Force Majeure event as long as performance or non-performance of reasonable and prudent measures taken to minimize the impact of the discharge is disrupted, delayed, caused, or prevented by such Force Majeure evet; or
    b. An emergency discharge required to prevent an imminent threat to human health or prevent severe property damage, provided reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of the discharge.

APPENDIX B

Appendix B: Industrial Permit for SCDOT-Owned Maintenance Facilities

This appendix serves as the full text for the SWMP requirement No. 6 (Industrial Facilities).

All SCDOT-owned facilities regulated under SCDHEC NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (Industrial General Permit) at the time of this permit submittal and all SCDOT-owned facilities with industrial-classified activities beginning operations after that date shall henceforth be regulated under this permit. The requirements for these facilities are substantially similar to the aforementioned permit and are enumerated below.

A. Coverage

1. Allowable Discharges

a. Stormwater including run-on adjacent area.

b. Discharges from fire-fighting activities.

c. Fire hydrants flushing.

d. Potable water, including water line flushing.

e. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.

f. Irrigation drainage

g. Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with approved labeling.

h. Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);

i. Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents.

j. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water.

k. Discharges from easements for Leaking Underground Storage Tank Groundwater Remediation Permits

Discharges from fire hydrant and water line flushing must not exceed a total residual chlorine (TRC) concentration at the outfall of 0.5 mg/L.

2. Limitations on Coverage

a. New Discharges to Water-Quality Impaired Waters

New discharges to water-quality impaired waters are only allowed if one of the following conditions is met:

(1) Prevent all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired and retain documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with your SWPPP.

(2) Document that the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired is not present at the site, and retain documentation of this finding with your SWPPP.

(3) Prepare data to support a showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard and retain such data onsite with the SWPPP. The data must be sufficient to demonstrate:

(a) For discharges to waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will meet in-stream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or

(b) For discharges to waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL, that there are sufficient remaining waste load allocations in an EPA approved or established TMDL to allow your discharge and that existing discharges to the water body are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the water body into attainment with water quality standards.

b. New Discharges to Waters Designated as ONRW for Anti-degradation Purposes

New discharges to outstanding national resources waters (ONRW) are not eligible for coverage under this permit for anti-degradation purposes under S.C. R. 61-68 and 61-69.

3. Authorization

To authorize discharges from new facilities (facilities commencing discharge on or after the effective date of this permit), the requirements for maintaining authorization for existing facilities below should be met prior to commencing discharge. For existing facilities, the permittee must:

a. Maintain documentation of facilities covered under this section of the permit and relevant information including at least all of the following:

(1) Facility name and contact information for the responsible operator/manager.

(2) Address and location of the facility shown on a map.

(3) Description of receiving waters (each stream, if more than one).

(4) The name of any MS4 which receives the stormwater discharge.

b. Implement and maintain control measures as appropriate and practicable.

c. Perform and document facility inspections.

d. Maintain site-specific SWPPPs as outlined below for all existing facilities, at each facility.

e. Perform and document the required sampling as addressed below; and

f. Report these activities each year in the Annual Report.

B. Control Measures and Effluent Limits

In this section, the term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

1. Control Measures

The selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. If the permittee finds that the control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, the control measures must be modified as expeditiously as practicable. The following non-numeric technology-based effluent limits (BPT/BAT/BCT) should be followed:

a. Minimize Exposure

The permittee must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings.

b. Good Housekeeping

The permittee must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and storing materials in appropriate containers.

c. Maintenance

The permittee must regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharge. All control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit must be kept in effective operating condition. Nonstructural control measures must also be diligently maintained (e.g., keeping spill response supplies available, training personnel appropriately).

d. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, the following must be implemented:

(1) Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," "fertilizers and pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;

(2) Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;

(3) Procedures for quickly stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of your stormwater pollution prevention team; and

(4) Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 and SCDHEC Emergency Response Section at (803-253-6488 or 888-481-0125) as soon as he/she has knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

e. Erosion and Sediment Controls

The permittee must stabilize exposed areas and manage runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation and the resulting discharge of pollutants. This includes placing flow velocity-dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary.

f. Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt/Pavement Deicing Activities

(1) Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

The permittee must enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. Appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment, etc.) must be implemented to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from the piles is not discharged.

(2) Pavement Deicing Activities

For any pavement deicing activities at facilities covered under the industrial section of this permit, the SWPPP must include measures to assure that no SARA 313 chemicals are used for deicing and that no deicing occurs where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed). Deicing is to be carried out only for safety purposes during inclement weather and must meet water quality standards in compliance with water quality-based effluent limitations, any applicable MS4 permit conditions pertinent to the discharge.

g. Employee Training

The permittee must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the Pollution Prevention Team. Training must cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit.

h. Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

The permittee must ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

2. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

a. Water Quality Standards

If at any time the permittee becomes aware, or SCDHEC determines, that discharge from their industrially classified site causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, they must take corrective action and document the corrective action.

b. Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters

The following conditions must be met for each facility that has one or more industrial activities exposed to stormwater. The permittee must demonstrate ability to meet these requirements prior to commencing discharge from any facility completed on or after the effective date of this permit.

(1) Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with an EPA Approved or Established TMDL

Any facility that discharges to water with an EPA-approved or established TMDL must comply with any requirement(s) stated in the TMDL that may be applicable to industrial stormwater discharges. Industrial stormwater, as a point source, is subject to the waste load allocation (WLA) of a TMDL. Many existing TMDLs do not contain a WLA that is specific to industrial or other stormwater sources. If this is the case for a TMDL to which the facility discharges, that facility's discharges are to be consistent with the pollution reduction goals of the TMDL. That facility

must incorporate into their SWPPP any conditions applicable to their discharge(s) necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL. The WLA must be incorporated into the SWPPP and the steps necessary to meet the WLA/WQS must be implemented.

(2) Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water Without an EPA Approved or Established TMDL

Facilities that discharge to an impaired water, listed in the most current 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, without an EPA approved of established TMDL, should not cause or contribute to a violation of WQS. Further, these facilities must sample according to the guidance below.

c. Antidegradation Requirements for New or Increased Discharges

SCDHEC may notify the permittee of additional requirements before new facilities or facility expansions are allowed with discharges to impaired waters. No new discharge to waters classified as ONRW is allowed under this permit.

C. Corrective Actions

1. Conditions Requiring Review and Revision to Eliminate a Problem

In the case of an unauthorized discharge, improperly operated or maintained control measures, or a determination by SCDHEC that control measures are not sufficient to meet numeric or non-numeric water quality standards, the permittee is required to review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to ensure that the condition is eliminated.

2. Documentation of Corrective Actions

a. Documenting Discovery of Incident

The incident report should describe the incident, when it was identified, the cause (or likely causes if no cause is immediately known), and the extent of known damage as a result. This is to be documented by the end of the business day after the incident was found.

b. Documenting Corrective Action

Any corrective action taken or planned (or reasoning why no corrective action will be performed), notice of whether the SWPPP needs revisions to prevent recurrence of this incident, and dates of all relevant incidents and actions (including the date corrective action is expected to be complete) should be documented. This documentation must be completed within 14 days of the incident being found.

3. Substantially Identical Outfalls

If the event triggering corrective action occurs in the drainage area of an outfall substantially identical to other outfalls, the review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall similar to the outfall that triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made as expeditiously as possible.

D. Inspections

1. Quarterly Routine Facility Inspections

Conduct routine facility inspections of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and of all stormwater control measures used to comply with this permit. Routine facility inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter) although in many instances, more frequent inspection (e.g., monthly) may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes, and control measures or areas of the facility

with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. The relevant inspection schedules should be specified in the facility's SWPPP document. These routine inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (for definition, see Appendix A of the Industrial General Permit) with at least one member of the stormwater pollution prevention team participating. At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring. The yearly requirement may be extended or modified under limited circumstances and only with written approval by SCDHEC.

The routine facility inspections must be documented, and the documentation must be maintained onsite with the SWPPP. Documentation of each routine facility inspection must include:

a. The inspection date and time.

b. The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);

c. Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection.

d. Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site.

e. Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs.

f. Any failed control measures that need replacement.

g. Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and

h. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

2. Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

Once each quarter for the entire permit term, a stormwater sample must be collected from each outfall (except as noted in Part 4.2.3) and a visual assessment conducted for each of these samples. These samples should be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. The sampling required is anticipated to occur during a site's normal business hours.

a. Visual Assessment Sampling

The sample must be collected and examined in a clean, clear container. It should be collected within the first 30 minutes of discharge from a storm event (if it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes, and the reason for delay in sampling must be documented), and from a discharge that occurs at least 72 hours after the previous discharge.

b. Sample Inspection Characteristics

The samples must be inspected for the following water quality characteristics: color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

c. Documentation

The quarterly visual assessment must be documented, and the documentation maintained onsite with the SWPPP. The documentation should include, for each sample, the following:

(1) Sample location(s);

(2) Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample.

(3) Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signature(s);

(4) Nature of the discharge (e.g., runoff or snowmelt).

(5) Results of observations of the stormwater discharge.

(6) Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination; and

(7) If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.

d. Substantially Identical Discharges

For facilities with multiple outfalls with discharge substantially identical to each other, only one of the similar outfalls needs to be sampled for the visual inspection each quarter. These similar outfalls must be sampled on a rotating basis. Documentation must be kept making this assumption clear and noting the individual outfall sampled for each period and which outfalls that sample represented. If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, any corrective action must be taken at all outfalls as described in the Corrective Actions section.

This provision is not applicable to any outfalls with numeric effluent limitations. Each outfall covered by a numeric effluent limit requires monitoring.

e. Exemption to Sample for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

Facilities which are inactive, unstaffed, and do not contain industrial activities or materials exposed to stormwater are not subject to routine quarterly inspections or quarterly sampling requirements. This condition must be documented in the SWPPP. The quarterly inspections and sampling must resume if any of these conditions cease to be met.

3. Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedures

Each facility must be comprehensively inspected at least once each calendar year (January 1-December 31), except in the first year of this permit if the permit is made effective on or after September 1st.

a. Comprehensive site inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel, with at least one member of the stormwater pollution prevention team participating in the comprehensive site inspections.

b. The comprehensive site inspections must cover all areas of the facility unless a substantial portion of the facility does not include any industrial activity. In that case, all areas used for the industrial activity, adjacent areas that could reasonably contribute run-on to the affected areas, any area where a spill or illicit discharge has occurred in the last three years, any stormwater control measures, and any other relevant area are to be inspected. All inspections should also include a review of the visual and analytical sample results.

c. The comprehensive inspection should cover the following:

(1) Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.

(2) Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers.

(3) Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.

(4) Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.

(5) Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.

(6) SCDHEC list of approved TMDLs (found at www.scdhec.gov/tmdl) must be reviewed during each annual comprehensive site inspection.

(7) Elimination of non-stormwater discharges

d. Documentation

The following documentation of each comprehensive site inspection must be kept with the SWPPP.

(1) Previously unidentified discharges from the site.

(2) Previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges.

(3) Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

(4) Evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters at all facility outfall(s), and the condition of and around the outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring; and

(5) Additional control measures needed to address any conditions requiring corrective action identified during the inspection.

e. Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection.

f. Any incidents of noncompliance observed or a certification stating the facility is in compliance with this permit (if there is no noncompliance); and

g. A statement signed and certified in accordance with S.C. R.61-9.122.22 (Appendix B of the Industrial General Permit).

E. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures. As distinct from the SWPPP, the additional documentation requirements are intended to document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, sampling, and corrective action) of the permit requirements. Consider using the U.S. EPA template on the following web page in preparing your SWPPP: www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp.

1. Contents

a. The SWPPP must contain all the following elements, described below:

(1) Stormwater pollution prevention team.

(2) Site description.

(3) Summary of potential pollutant sources.

(4) Schedules and procedures; and

(5) Signature requirements

b. If the SWPPP references any other document, that document must accompany the SWPPP (or be located nearby and easily accessible).

c. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

Staff members must be identified (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for assisting the facility manager in developing

and revising the facility's SWPPP as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and your SWPPP.

d. Site Description

This section of the SWPPP must include the following:

(1) Activities at the Facility

Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at your facility, including any co-located activities.

(2) General Location Map

Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges.

(3) Site Map

Provide a map showing:

(a) The size of the property in acres.

(b) The location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces.

(c) directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);

(e) locations of all existing structural control measures.

(f) locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of your facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have TMDL established for them.

(g) locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales.

(h) locations of potential pollutant sources.

(i) locations where significant spills or leaks have occurred.

(j) locations of all stormwater monitoring points.

(k) locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No.1, No.2, etc.), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as "substantially identical," and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall.

(l) municipal separate storm sewer systems, where your stormwater discharges to them.

(m) locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges.

(n) locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:

i. Fueling stations.

ii. Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas.

iii. Loading/unloading areas.

iv. Locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes.

v. Liquid storage tanks.

vi. Processing and storage areas.

vii. Immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility.

viii. Transfer areas for substances in bulk.

ix. Machinery; and

x. Locations and sources of run-on to the site that contain significant quantities of pollutants from adjacent properties.

(4) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The locations of all industrially-classified activities and materials (fueling, salt, etc.) must be documented and be accompanied by the following descriptive items: activities in the area, potential pollutants, potential for spills and leaks (and the outfall where they would discharge), all significant actual spills or leaks that occurred in the 3 years prior to the SWPPP amendment, any non-stormwater discharges and validation of their elimination, description of salt storage and pavement deicing activities, ensuring they have been stored, handled, and used according to the relevant control measure, and all sampling data from the facility.

e. Description of Control Measures

Describe how the control measures at the facility address both the pollutant sources identified in the previous subsection and any stormwater run-on that commingles with any discharges covered under this permit. You must keep, operate, and maintain any permanent stormwater treatment or storage facilities/devices.

f. Schedules and Procedures

(1) Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with Effluent Limits

The following must be documented in the SWPPP:

(a) Good housekeeping schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks, and containers.

(b) Maintenance schedule for maintaining industrial equipment and system and control measures.

(c) Employee training schedule including all pertinent training.

(2) Pertaining to Monitoring and Inspection

(a) Procedures for conducting each type of sampling (the SWPP must be updated if new sampling is required, e.g., if the facility's receiving waterbody becomes subject to a new 303(d) impairment or TMDL)

(b) For each type of sampling, document:

i. Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical.

ii. Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter.

iii. Schedules for monitoring at your facility.

iv. Any numeric control values (benchmarks, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and

v. Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used, etc.) for gathering storm event data.

(c) If a facility has substantially identical outfalls, the following must be documented in the SWPPP:

i. Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls.

ii. Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall.

iii. Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall.

iv. Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges.

v. An estimate of the amount of impervious surface located within each of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and

vi. Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

(d) Procedures for performing the three types of inspections specified by this permit, including the quarterly routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges, and the annual comprehensive site inspections.

(e) For each type of inspection performed, the SWPPP must identify the person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection, the schedule for conducting the inspections, and specific items to be covered by the inspection.

(f) If any inactive and unstaffed facilities are excepted from routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, you must include in the SWPPP the information to support this claim.

g. Signature Requirements

The facility manager must sign and date the SWPPP.

2. SWPPP Availability

a. The current SWPPP must be retained and immediately available at each facility and retrievable upon request by the TS4 and SCDHEC. SCDHEC may provide the public access to portions of the SWPPPs upon request. Confidential Business Information (CBI) may be withheld from the public but may not be withheld from those staff cleared for CBI review within SCDHEC or EPA.

b. The SWPPP may be posted online on SCDOT's website.

3. Additional Documentation Requirements

The permittee is required to maintain the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records and make them readily available to SCDHEC. Along with the SWPPP, these complete and up-to-date records demonstrate full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

a. A copy of this permit (or at least the industrial section);

b. Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the State or U.S., through stormwater or otherwise; the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release; and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such releases.

c. Records of employee training, including the date training is received documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules.

d. All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection Reports, the Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports, and the Comprehensive Site Inspection Reports.

e. Descriptions of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reasons for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of actual discharge.

f. Description of any corrective action taken at your site, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered, and modifications occurred.

g. Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if you discharge directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants were not detected in your discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources.

h. Documentation to support any claims that facilities have changed status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments.

F. Monitoring

The permittee must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities. The sampling required is anticipated to occur during a site's normal business hours.

1. Monitoring Procedures

a. Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a "substantially identical outfall." If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and

control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, you may monitor the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). As required in Part e.(1)vi.b), your SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations.

b. Commingled Discharges

If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable.

c. Measurable Storm Events

(1) All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from the site ("measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (three 24-hour days). In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at your site.

(2) For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event or, alternatively, the absence of measurable precipitation in the 72 hours (three 24-hour days) preceding the monitoring event. For snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the dates of the snowfall and of the sampling event.

d. Sample Type

You must take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of initial discharge from a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of initial discharge from a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes, and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes initial discharge. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

e. Adverse Weather Conditions

When adverse weather conditions as described in Part 4.2.3 prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. You must document in your SWPPP any failure to monitor, indicating the basis for not sampling during the usual monitoring period.

f. Monitoring Periods

The quarterly monitoring periods begin on the first day of the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth months of the year.

g. Parameter Codes for Reports of Monitoring Data

The following parameter codes must be used when describing the applicable parameters of interest for sampling requirements:

Parameter	Parameter Code
Ammonia	00610
Aniline	77089
Antimony	01268
Arsenic (As)	01002
Benzoic acid	77247
Beryllium (Be)	00998
BOD_5	00310
Cadmium (Cd)	01027
COD	00340
Chromium (Cr)	01030
Copper (Cu)	01040
p-Cresol	77146
Cyanide (total)	00720
Debris	
Fecal coliforms	74055
Fluorine (Fl)	00953
Lead (Pb)	01051
Mercury (Hg)	01260
Naphtalene	34696
Nickel (Ni)	01261
Nitrate/nitrite	00631
Nitrogen, total Kjedhahl	00625
Oil & Grease	00556
pH	00400
Phenol	34694
(total) phenols	03604

Parameter	Parameter Code
Phosphorus (total)	00665
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) (pg/l) (PCB) (µg/l)	 78819 39516
Pyridine	77045
Selenium (Se)	00981
Silver (Ag)	01079
Suspended solids (total) TSS	00530
α-Terpineol	51031
Turbidity	00070
Zinc (Zn)	01090

h. Monitoring Standards

All monitoring data shall be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited by SCDHEC. Per 40 CFR 136.3, the field parameter of PH must be acted upon in a timely manner to assure accurate results. Due to the small timeframe required for accurate pH samples, SCDHEC is waiving the certification requirement. However, it is expected that each site follows the monitoring procedures specified in the latest version of SCDHEC Field Parameter Certification Guidance Document as applicable.

2. Required Monitoring: Monitoring Discharges to Impaired Waters

No monitoring under this permit is required related to the impairment where the impairment is instream dissolved oxygen (DO) below the stream standard. Note also that the Freshwater recreational use pathogen indicator changed from fecal coliform bacteria to E. coli in February 2013. Reference S.C. R.61-68, Water Classifications & Standards, for general information on impaired waters.

a. Permittees Required to Monitor to Impaired Waters

(1) If a facility discharges to an impaired water and has industrial activities exposed to stormwater, the permittee must monitor all outfalls at that facility draining exposed industrial activities for all pollutants for which the water body is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136). Each facility must keep abreast of impaired waters' status, available on SCDHEC website.

(2) If the pollutant for which the water body is impaired is suspended solids, turbidity, or sediment/sedimentation, you must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

(3) If the pollutant for which the water body is impaired is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, you must monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant.

(4) For streams for which the cause of impairment is stated as "BIO" (biological, based on macro-invertebrate stream study), monitoring is required only after development and U.S. EPA approval of a TMDL which states the pollutants of concern. This permit may be reopened to include a procedure to determine monitoring requirements for a stream impaired for "BIO" where a TMDL has not been developed.

(5) No monitoring is required when a water body's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, dissolved oxygen, or temperature.

(6) If the pollutant for which the water body is impaired is mercury or polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), the facility is not required to monitor. These impairments are based on the presence of the pollutant in fish tissue, not the water column.

(7) If the stream is impaired for Dissolved Oxygen, no discharge monitoring is required.

b. Impaired-Waters Monitoring Schedule

(1) Discharges to Impaired Waters Without an EPA Approved or Established TMDL

(a) The permittee must monitor once per year at each outfall (except substantially identical outfalls) discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL. This monitoring requirement does not apply after one year if the pollutant for which the water body is impaired is not detected above natural background levels in your stormwater discharge, and it is documented that this pollutant is not expected to be present above natural background levels in future discharges.

i. If the pollutant for which the water is impaired is not present and not expected to be present in your discharge, or it is present, but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you should include a notification to this effect in your SWPPP, after which you may discontinue annual monitoring of this section. To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you must keep the following documentation with your SWPPP records:

(i) An explanation of why the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your discharge is not related to the activities at the facility, and

(ii) Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in the discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

ii. Natural background pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on the site or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring.

c. Discharges to Impaired Waters with an EPA Approved or Established TMDL

For stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities authorized under this permit to receiving waters for which there is an EPA approved or established TMDL, monitoring must be conducted to demonstrate both consistency with the assumptions and requirements of any available TMDL and progress and ultimate achievement toward the pollutant reduction stated in the TMDL pertinent to the authorized discharges as required below.

(1) Stormwater sampling and analytical monitoring must be carried out for the pollutants of concern in the TMDL not less than four times per 12-month period. This monitoring requirement does not apply after one 12-month period if the pollutant pertinent to the TMDL is not detected above natural background levels in your stormwater discharge, or you document, in the SWPP, that this pollutant is not expected to be present above natural background levels in your discharge. The requirements in Section f.(2)ii.a) concerning non-detection and natural background apply to impaired waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL.

(2) Stormwater sampling and analytical monitoring must be carried out for the pollutants of concern in the TMDL not less than four times per year.

(3) For EPA approved or established TMDLs effective before the comprehensive annual review date (on which date the TMDL list is to be checked), monitoring requirements triggered by the TMDL must commence within 90 days after such review.

(4) Unless the TMDL instructs otherwise, should the results of the monitoring conducted for the pollutant of concern in your stormwater discharges analyzed in the first 12-month period (all 4 samples) fall below detection limits, sampling of said discharges for the pollutant of concern may discontinue.

(5) Unless the TMDL specifies more frequent monitoring, should the presence of the pollutant of concern be detected in any of your stormwater discharges analyzed in the first 12-month period and the appropriate water quality standard is not met (see 6.2.4.2.b.vi. below), monitoring must continue.

(6) Progress toward the pollutant reduction goal of the TMDL must be demonstrated. Upon demonstrating compliance with the water quality standard for the pollutant of concern during four consecutive stormwater sampling and analyzing events, you may discontinue monitoring of the authorized discharge provided that the drainage conditions leading to that outfall remain the same as it was during the compliance period. In this scenario, monitoring results must demonstrate consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL prior to monitoring of the authorized discharge being discontinued.

d. Discharges into an EPA approved or established TMDL watershed meeting water quality standards

For stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities authorized under this permit to receiving waters for which there is an EPA approved or established TMDL and the water quality standard is being met (attained) for the pollutant of concern at the immediate downstream water quality monitoring station, monitoring is not required.

In Freshwaters impaired for recreational use and covered under an approved or established fecal coliform bacteria TMDL, E. coli is the relevant pollutant of concern. In cases where the water quality standard is not being met (attained) for E. coli, it is appropriate to monitor for E. coli in lieu of fecal coliform bacteria, targeting the current E. coli 349 MPN/100 ml single sample maximum water quality criterion. Furthermore, required TMDL WLA

percentage reductions relevant to stormwater discharges will remain the same, based on the conditions observed at the time of initial fecal coliform bacteria TMDL development.

G. Reporting and Recordkeeping

1. Reporting Monitoring Data to SCDHEC

All monitoring data must be submitted in a format approved by SCDHEC. The forms submitted by **the individual facilities prior to this permit meet this criterion.**

2. Additional Reporting

a. The permittee is subject to the standard permit reporting provisions of Appendix B of the SC Industrial General Permit.

b. Where applicable, you must submit the following reports to the appropriate SCDHEC Regional Office.

(1) 24-hour reporting (see Appendix B of the Industrial General Permit) – the permittee must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances.

(2) 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24-hour reporting (see Appendix B of the Industrial General Permit) - A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances;

(3) Reportable quantity spills – The permittee must provide notification as soon as they have knowledge of a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity.

c. Where applicable, the following forms must be submitted to SCDHEC (see Appendix B of the Industrial General Permit for further explanation):

(1) Planned changes – The permittee must give notice to SCDHEC as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

(2) Anticipated noncompliance – The permittee must give advance notice to SCDHEC of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which is anticipated to result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

(3) Compliance schedules – Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be included in the SWPPP.

(4) Other noncompliance – The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not reported in the monitoring report, compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report at the time monitoring reports are submitted; and

(5) Other information – The permittee must promptly submit facts or information if they become aware that they failed to submit relevant facts in any report.

(6) The permittee must submit, within 30 days after the request, results of required monitoring when specifically requested by SCDHEC.

3. Recordkeeping

The permittee must retain copies of the SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements (including documentation related to corrective actions taken), all reports and certifications required by this permit, and all monitoring data for a period of at least 3 years after the date that coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

4. Addresses

a. The address for reports pertaining to discharge monitoring, follow-up monitoring, and exceedances is:

SCDHEC

Bureau of Water/Water Pollution Compliance & Enforcement

2600 Bull St.

Columbia, SC 29201

b. The address for all other written correspondence concerning industrial stormwater discharges is:

SCDHEC

Bureau of Water/Stormwater Permitting

2600 Bull St.

Columbia, SC 29201

5. Department Regional Offices

For after-hours calls, report to the 24-Hour Emergency Response telephone number, 803-253-6488, or 1-888-481-0125 outside of the Columbia area.

County	EQC Region	Phone No.
Anderson, Oconee	Region 1- Anderson EQC Office	864-260-5569
Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens McCormick, Saluda	Region 1- Greenwood EQC Office	864-223-0333
Greenville, Pickens	Region 2 - Greenville EQC Office	864-241-1090
Cherokee, Spartanburg Union	Region 2 - Spartanburg EQC Office	864-596-3800
Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland	Region 3 -Columbia EQC Office	803-896-0620
Chester, Lancaster, York	Region 3 - Lancaster EQC Office	803-285-7461
Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro	Region 4 - Florence EQC Office	843-661-4825

County	EQC Region	Phone No.
Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter	Region 4 - Sumter EQC Office	803-778-6548
Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Orangeburg	Region 5 - Aiken EQC Office	803-641-7670
Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg	Region 6 – Myrtle Beach EQC Office	843-238-4378
Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester	Region 7 - Charleston EQC Office	843-953-0150
Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper	Region 8 - Beaufort EQC Office	843-846-1030

APPENDIX C

Appendix C: Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

A. Seasonal Loadings, Event Mean Concentrations, and Major Outfall Inventory

General:

B. Requirements for monitoring written in South Carolina (SC) Regulation 61-9, Part 122.26 primarily address discharges from urban areas.

Monitoring Data Collection

1. General

The permittee shall develop and implement a monitoring program that meets the requirements identified in Parts II.C.7 & II.E.

2. Pollutant Loadings and Event Mean Concentration Estimates

The permittee shall provide an estimate of annual pollutant load of the cumulative discharges to waters of the State from all identified major outfalls and the event mean concentration of the cumulative discharges to waters of the State from all identified major outfalls during a qualified storm event for the parameters listed in Part V.A.b. The permittee shall also propose a schedule to provide estimates for all major outfalls of the seasonal pollutant load and of the event mean concentration of a representative storm event for any constituent detected in the samples collected under Part V.A.1.a. of this Appendix. The estimates shall consider land uses and drainage areas within the basin and shall be included in the ANNUAL REPORT for each permitted basin.

3. Record Keeping for Monitoring Data

For V.B.2 of this appendix, records of all analytical results shall be maintained in accordance with Part V.R. of this permit.

4. Sample Analysis

All samples collected for Part V.A.1. a, 3, shall be analyzed in accordance with the methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 by a lab certified to perform the analyses by the SCDHEC Bureau of Environmental Services (SCDHEC BES) unless otherwise specified. When no analytical method is approved in 40 CFR Part 136, a suitable method may be used but a description of the method must be provided.

5. Sampling Waiver

When a discharger is unable to collect samples required by B.2 of this appendix due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must submit in lieu of sampling data, a description of why samples could not be collected, including available documentation of the event. Adverse climatic conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, etc.). Dischargers are precluded from exercising this waiver more than once during a two-year period.

C. Annual Report

1. The Monitoring Section of the report shall include a summary of the monitoring program developed and implemented under the permit. The details to be discussed include:
    a. Brief summary statement of the objective of each monitoring project included under the program,
    b. Summary chart of the data from the monitoring completed,

c. Discussion of any results or conclusions derived from the monitoring completed,

d. Status of monitoring with respect to the compliance schedule in Part V.B.2 of the permit, and

e. Discussion of monitoring program revisions that are summarized elsewhere in the report.

2. The Monitoring Section of the report shall include the following information as required in the permit:

b. The report for Year One of the permit shall contain an inventory of all known major outfalls, with updates describing additionally identified major outfall in each subsequent report.

c. The report for Year Two of the permit shall include progress in the Evaluation of Potential Sources of Organic Compounds required in Part II.C.7, Monitoring Program and Evaluation of Results.

d. The report for Year Four of the permit shall include results for all evaluations due during the re-notification process, 180 days before the expiration date of the permit. Review and revision of the SWMP and a Corrective Action Plan, if applicable, is also required to be included in the report for Year Four.

3. Provide a summary of SWMP and monitoring modifications made during the permit year.