

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity Fact Sheet

Permit Number CTR050000

This fact sheet sets forth the significant factual, legal, and policy considerations examined during preparation of this general permit. This action has been prepared in accordance with the Connecticut State Statutes and its implementing regulations, the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Issuance of a general permit serves to simplify and streamline the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) and state groundwater permitting process for similar types of discharges; in lieu of each facility having to obtain an individual permit. This general permit provides permit conditions and limitations to protect waters of the State from pollution.

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NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity

Fact Sheet

1.0 General Permit History & Authority

1.1 Regulatory Authority

In 1965 the Connecticut Clean Water Task Force was commissioned to investigate the condition of rivers and harbors in Connecticut. In 1966 the Connecticut Clean Water Task Force developed an action program called Clean Water for Connecticut. Then in 1967, Connecticut's Clean Water Bill was signed into law, inaugurating the state's modern water pollution control program. And, in 1970, the Connecticut Water Quality Standards were first approved by the federal government. The U.S. Department of Environmental Protection (U.S. EPA) was created in 1971 and Congress began writing the federal legislation for the first national Clean Water Act using Connecticut's Clean Water Act as a guide.

Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 ("Clean Water Act" or "CWA") on October 18, 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., with the objective to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." section 101(a), 33 U.S.C. 1251(a). To help achieve this objective, the CWA provides that "the discharge of any pollutant by any person shall be unlawful" except in compliance with other provisions of the statute, CWA section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. 1311(a).

The Water Quality Act of 1987 amended the CWA, adding section 402(p), which required implementation of a comprehensive program for addressing municipal stormwater discharges, industrial stormwater discharges, and any other stormwater discharge (or category of discharges) determined to contribute to a violation of an instream water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States. EPA was instructed to develop stormwater regulations in two phases and promulgated the Phase I and II Stormwater Rules in 1990 and 1999, respectively. In recent years, the authority granted by the CWA to designate additional stormwater discharges or categories of discharges not expressly included in the CWA has become known as Residual Designation Authority ("RDA").

1.2 Delegation and Permitting

Pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act discharges of stormwater from industrial activity are required to have a permit authorizing the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state. The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection ("DEEP" or "Department") is a delegated authority to implement the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") Program. In accordance with this delegation, DEEP has been provided the authority to promulgate regulations and issue permits in accordance with the Connecticut General Statutes ("CGS") and Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies ("Regs. Conn. State Agencies.").

On October 1, 1992, DEEP issued the first NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity ("general permit" or "IGP"). The general permit has been reissued multiple times, most recently on October 1, 2021. The purpose of the general permit is to protect the waters of the state from pollution originating from stormwater run-off from industrial activities.

Stormwater discharges can be highly intermittent, are usually characterized by high flows occurring over relatively short time intervals, and can carry a variety of pollutants whose source, nature, and extent varies.

The IGP establishes numeric and non-numeric permit conditions, such as benchmarks, goals, effluent limits, Stormwater Control Measures ("SCMs") and Best Management Practices ("BMPs") to assist in minimizing and controlling potential sources of pollution before it enters the environment. Industrial facility operators are required to select, design, install, and implement site-specific control measures to meet the requirements of the

general permit. If the existing stormwater control measures do not adequately protect the waters of the state from stormwater pollution, the permittee is required to take corrective actions to identify solutions and comply with all permit terms and conditions.

The general permit requires eligible facilities to submit a registration to obtain permit coverage, develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (“SWPPP”), and monitor the discharge from stormwater outfalls from industrial activity. The SWPPP is a site-specific plan containing tailored requirements for industrial activities to describe and manage their operations and control measures that will result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants discharging in the stormwater from the industrial activity.

2.0 Water Quality & Pollutants of Concern

Stormwater is water resulting from rain or snowmelt that runs off surfaces such as rooftops, paved streets, highways, and parking lots. Along the way, stormwater may pick up and transport pollutants including motor oils, gasoline, antifreeze, and brake dust (commonly found on pavements), fertilizers and pesticides (found on landscaped areas), and soils and sediments (from farms and construction sites). The water eventually flows into a local stream, river, or lake, or into a stormdrain and continues through the system until it is released – untreated – into a local waterbody. Stormwater can result in significant pollution to surface water affecting primary contact recreation such as swimming and aquatic life use support. Stormwater discharges can be highly intermittent, are usually characterized by high flows occurring over relatively short time intervals, and can carry a variety of pollutants whose source, nature, and extent varies.

The term “pollutant” is defined in CWA section 502(6) and § 122.2 and in Regs. Conn. State Agencies 22a-430-3(a)(3). Pollutants are grouped into three (3) categories: conventional, non-conventional, and toxic. By definition, there are five (5) conventional pollutants: 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (“BOD_{5-day}”), total suspended solids (“TSS”), bacteria, pH, and oil and grease. Toxic or “priority” pollutants are those defined in Section 307(a)(1) of the CWA (and listed in 40 CFR §401.15) and include metals and manmade organic compounds. Nonconventional pollutants are those pollutants which do not fall under either of the above categories including such parameters as ammonia, nitrogen, phosphorus, chloride, chemical oxygen demand (“COD”), and whole effluent toxicity (“WET”). Stormwater run-off generated from different land surfaces impacted by the behaviors and activities of humans often contain sediment, bacteria, nutrients, and metals. This general permit includes provisions to ensure that discharges do not cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards.

Nationally, urban stormwater run-off may contain the following pollutants of concern:

2.1 Nutrients

Nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus are essential to the health of waterbodies, providing necessary components to support growth. However, when present in excess, nutrients can contribute to the overgrowth of algae resulting in harmful algal blooms. Then, when this excess algae decays, it consumes an outsized amount of the dissolved oxygen typically available in the water, depriving other plants and animals of necessary oxygen and leading to ecological damage. Human-related activities can contribute to this issue. Activities such as soil disturbance, fertilizer overuse, and improper waste disposal practices can all introduce additional nutrients into the environment. Stormwater can then transport these nutrients to receiving waters.

This permit requires permittees to address potential sources of nutrients through permit conditions designed to reduce or eliminate discharges of nutrients through increased awareness, elimination of improper discharges, management of stormwater run-off, and good housekeeping practices.

2.2 Bacteria & Pathogens

Bacteria and pathogens occur naturally in the environment but can pose a risk to human health if ingested. Water that has been contaminated with bacteria or pathogens can become unsafe to drink, recreate in, and shellfish harvested from contaminated water can become unsafe to eat. Human-related activities can introduce additional bacteria or pathogens to the environment. Activities such as improper waste disposal practices, manure management, soil disturbance, and poor housekeeping can all contribute to higher amounts of bacteria and pathogens. Stormwater can transport these pollutants to receiving waters.

This permit requires permittees to implement various Best Management Practices to reduce the potential for these constituents to be released into the environment through increased awareness, elimination of improper discharges, and good housekeeping practices.

2.3 Sediment

Erosion is a naturally occurring process, but excessive erosion exacerbated by human activities such as construction can cause significant amounts of sediment to be transported to receiving waterbodies, contributing to water quality issues and habitat impacts. While eroded sediment can be transported by various means, the most severe type is transport by water. Stormwater travelling over disturbed soil and impervious surfaces can transport and deposit large quantities of potentially contaminated sediment. Excess sediment transported by stormwater run-off can cause various issues in receiving waterbodies, such as the displacement of aquatic habitats in the receiving waterbodies and excessive turbidity caused by deposited sediment can limit the growth of aquatic plants, damaging aquatic ecosystems. Most troubling is sediment's ability to act as a vector to transport other pollutants such as nutrients and bacteria. Contaminated sediment can cause further damage to water quality and habitats in the receiving waterbody.

This permit requires compliance with the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (as amended). Measures outlined in these guidelines are intended to minimize the discharge and unintentional displacement of soil and sediment from land disturbing activities. In addition, this permit requires permittees to implement good housekeeping practices, such as street sweeping and catch basin cleaning, to prevent the accumulation of sediment and potential sediment contaminants on impervious surfaces, reducing the potential for these constituents to be discharged to receiving waterbodies.

For more information on sediment and sediment impacts, refer to the Connecticut Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Soil-Erosion-and-Sediment-Control-Guidelines> .

2.4 Chlorides

Chlorides are salt components which primarily enter the environment as a result of the application of de-icing materials. During the winter, these de-icing materials are used to prevent the formation of ice on roadways, sidewalks, and other paved surfaces to enhance public safety during winter weather events. Through the season, chlorides build-up on surfaces and can be transported by stormwater run-off (including snowmelt) to waters of the state, potentially violating acute water quality criteria and/or contaminating public and private drinking water wells. Excess chlorides in the environment can cause significant damage that can have far reaching effects that can be very challenging to remediate. Damage to surface waters, groundwaters, and soil have an impact on the health of the ecosystems they support – excess chlorides can lead to declining health in native species of plants and animals which also allows invasive species which may be more resistant to salts to outcompete and displace these species. Chlorides can also cause damage to infrastructure such as roads and parking lots, curbing, signs, and pipes by eroding pavement, concrete, metals, and plastics.

Recognizing the prevalence of these materials and the important role they play in maintaining public safety through the winter, this general permit does not require the elimination of these materials. Permittees are encouraged to optimize their use of de-icing materials while balancing the safety benefits with the potential environmental impacts. Permittees are required to quantify any such efforts by tracking the amount of de-icing material applied each winter season.

For more information on chlorides and chloride impacts, refer to the following CTDEEP webpages:

- Salt Impacts & Our Environment - <https://portal.ct.gov/deep/salt/salt-main-page>
- Road Salt: More Than Just a Grain of Salt - <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/ab89278ae4df47469c6726924c47d92a>

2.5 Metals

Metals such as lead, zinc, copper, and cadmium are common components of urban stormwater run-off due to their association with vehicle and tire wear. Though present in the environment, in high concentrations metals can bioaccumulate in aquatic plants and animals and can become toxic if not addressed. Stormwater travelling over impervious surfaces like roads, parking lots, and driveways can transport accumulated metals deposited by vehicles to receiving waterbodies.

Due to their relationship to sediment, BMPs effective at controlling sediment will also be effective at reducing the transport of metals by that sediment. This permit requires permittees to implement good housekeeping practices, such as street sweeping and catch basin cleaning, to prevent the accumulation of metals and contaminated sediment on impervious surfaces, reducing the potential for these constituents to be discharged to receiving waterbodies.

2.6 Oil and Grease

Oil and Grease is the term for a wide range of organic compounds that can be both petroleum-related (e.g., hydrocarbons) and non-petroleum (e.g., vegetable and animal oils and greases, fats, and waxes). While constituents in this category have many varying properties, oils and greases most commonly float on the surface of receiving waterbodies or absorb into floating or settled sediment. Oil and grease and related compounds can be lethal to fish, benthic organisms, and water-dwelling wildlife. Oil and grease can be introduced to the environment by many human activities, including from vehicles (fluids, lubricants, vehicle and tire wear and tear), maintenance (lubricants, coal-tar sealants used to improve pavement appearance), and poor housekeeping (spills, leakage from dumpsters or other waste storage, illicit discharges from food establishments).

Due to their relationship to sediment, BMPs effective at controlling sediment will also be effective at reducing the transport of oils and greases by that sediment. Good housekeeping practices, such as street sweeping, catch basin cleaning, and proper waste management, prevent the accumulation of oil and grease and contaminated sediment on impervious surfaces, reducing the potential for these constituents to be discharged to receiving waterbodies.

3.0 Authorization Under this General Permit

This general permit authorizes the discharge from activity(s) listed in the “Eligible Activities” Section of this general permit. The stormwater is discharged from a point source that is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or material storage areas at an industrial activity, including but not limited to:

- ground surfaces immediately adjacent to manufacturing areas,
- processing or material storage areas,
- immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste materials, or by-products used or created by the facility,
- material handling sites,
- refuse sites, or
- sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters as defined at 40 CFR 401.

Any discharge of water, substance, or material into the waters of the state other than eligible discharges specified in this general permit are not authorized by this general permit.

The general permit is issued for a five (5) year duration and applies to the entire State of Connecticut. If the permit is administratively continued, permittees are required to comply with all permit terms and conditions, including the monitoring requirements at the original frequency during the continuance of the permit.

3.1 Who Must Register

3.1.1 Sites Authorized under the Existing Industrial Stormwater GP

For sites with existing authorization under the Industrial Stormwater GP, interim permit coverage will be provided and permittees will have 180 days from the date of issuance to submit a new registration. If a timely registration is not submitted, authorization may be terminated.

3.1.2 New Sites

For new sites (i.e., constructed after the effective date of this permit), registrants must submit a complete application 90 days prior to the date the industrial activity is initiated at such site.

3.1.3 Sites with a New Owner or Operator

This general permit is non-transferable. The existing permittee must submit a Notice of Termination form for any discharge at the site authorized under this general permit which the registrant has been transferred to a new entity. The new entity must submit a new registration for the discharge on or before thirty (30) days following the date of transfer.

Note: Existing facilities that currently have permit coverage under the 2021 IGP, will maintain permit coverage for an interim period after the new IGP is issued, provided a complete and timely registration is submitted, allowing time for the existing permittees to prepare their application and update the SWPPP to submit a complete application. Failure to submit a complete application may result in the rejection of the application and a new application and fee will need to be submitted. Fees are not refundable.

4.0 Obtaining Permit Coverage

Any person who initiates, creates, originates, or maintains a discharge authorized by this general permit, and has not electronically filed a No-Exposure Certification form after the IGP has been issued, shall file an electronic registration that meets the registration requirements of the general permit. Such registration must include the applicable fee and a copy of the facility's SWPPP. Information from the registration and SWPPP will be made available on DEEP's website for a 30-day public review period prior to DEEP authorizing permit coverage. *Please note that DEEP will no longer accept a website link for access to the SWPPP to be provided along with the registration.* If the facility or activity for which a registration is submitted under this permit is owned by one person or municipality but is leased or, in some other way, the legal responsibility of another person or municipality (the operator), the operator is responsible for submitting the registration required by this general permit. The registrant is responsible for compliance with all conditions of this general permit.

5.0 Registration & eRule

Existing facilities that currently have permit coverage under the 2021 IGP, will maintain permit coverage for an interim period after the new IGP is issued, provided a complete and timely registration is submitted, allowing time for the existing permittees to prepare their application and update the SWPPP. Failure to submit a complete application may result in the rejection of the application and a new application and fee will need to be submitted. Fees are not refundable.

On October 22, 2015, the United States Environmental Protection Agency published the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule ("NPDES eRule"), 40 CFR 127. The rule replaces most paper-based NPDES reporting requirements with electronic reporting and details in Appendix A to Part 127—Minimum Set of NPDES Data, the data required to be sent to EPA's Central Data Exchange

("CDX"). To comply with the federal regulations, in 2016 DEEP developed an eRule Implementation Plan. As part of that plan, on November 6, 2023, DEEP signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with US EPA to develop an online application system.

At the time of drafting and issuing this general permit, DEEP was working with US EPA to develop the online application for the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. In May 2025, CT DEEP was notified by US EPA that the funding to support the development of the online application system had been rescinded and the application project was indefinitely suspended until further notice along with several other e-projects. DEEP changed course and began updating its existing online application to continue working towards meeting DEEP's 20by26 Goal 10, "Expand Tools for Online Services." Applicants will continue to use the existing online application and during the duration of the general permit, DEEP intends to continue working on alternative solutions and may require applicants to use a new process once deployed. Additional information will be provided on the Industrial Stormwater webpage. Additionally, applicants will complete a subscriber agreement to submit electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) using the NetDMR platform.

5.1 Registration Review Timelines

Upon receipt of a complete application, DEEP will review it in accordance with agency policies and the application review regulations (see Section 22a-430 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies). If an application is found to be incomplete, the registrant will be notified and, depending on the nature of the deficiency, may be given the opportunity to provide the missing information. Applications that remain incomplete will be rejected, and the registrant will be required to submit a new application along with a new fee; please note that the registration fee is non-refundable. Once an application is determined to be complete, DEEP's will begin the technical review for further processing.

If a complete application is submitted, applicants should expect the process to take approximately ninety (90) to one-hundred-eighty (180) days from the submittal of the registration fee to the receipt of a decision. Delays are possible near the registration deadlines set forth in the permit, as a large volume of registrations are expected to be submitted at once. Registrants are encouraged to submit registrations prior to the deadline.

For more information on registration timelines, refer to DEEP's 20by26 Initiative:
<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/about/20by26/20by26-initiative/timely-permitting-decisions>

6.0 Updates to the Industrial General Permit

There are significant changes to the IGP including its format and transition to electronic reporting. The updated format is an initiative designed to improve intelligibility and provide a form of compliance assistance. The general permit issued in 2011 was structured to mirror US EPA's national industrial stormwater permit ("MSGP") format commonly known as a "hybrid multi-sector" format, meaning that some industrial facilities were assigned to a "General" industrial sector and the remaining facilities were assigned to one of 13 unique industrial sectors based on their primary activity. The core permit conditions describe stormwater controls, best management practices, requirements of the SWPPP, and monitoring requirements that apply to all permitted facilities, while only those facilities assigned to a unique sector were given additional permit conditions based on their respective industrial activities.

In 2015, US EPA reissued the national MSGP and transitioned to a "full multi-sector" permit that contains 30 industrial categories such that each industrial facility, based on its Standard Industrial Classification ("SIC") Code, must adhere to both the core permit requirements and to additional requirements based on the facility's industrial classification. In 2021, US EPA reissued the MSGP and carried forward this format. DEEP's 2025 IGP has been updated to mirror the federal 'full multi-sector' format. The permitted community benefits from such comprehensive alignment, particularly for those corporations that operate in multiple states.

A sector-specific designation for each permittee also serves as a form of compliance assistance. The permit is structured such that each permittee needs only review the core permit requirements applicable to all facilities and those additional requirements that pertain to only their primary industrial activity. These sector-specific permit conditions are based on industrial products, processes, and pollutant sources such that the SCMs, BMPs, inspections, and monitoring requirements are precise, relevant, and tailored to the industry to which they apply. Future updates to these sectors can likewise be targeted to a designated sector.

Additionally, clarifications on stormwater and non-stormwater discharge authorizations and prohibitions are provided for eighteen industrial sectors. Sector-specific definitions are provided in eleven industrial sectors and additional CMs and BMPs appropriate to industrial activities are adopted in sixteen industrial sectors. Nearly all monitoring parameters in the 2011 permit are maintained in the 2025. Increases to monitoring requirements, where implemented, either align with EPA requirements or specifically address known high pollutant loads from given industrial sectors. Fourteen (14) industrial sectors have added "Benchmark Monitoring" requirements with exemption opportunities when thresholds are met. Nine (9) industrial sectors have "Additional Monitoring" parameters that do not have data-based exemption opportunities. Federally required "Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELGs)" have been updated in seven (7) industrial sectors in accordance with federal regulations, and one (1) industrial sector has new and updated best management practices.

Lastly, consistent with EPA's MSGP, the 2025 permit includes a permit condition and schedule for "Corrective Actions." This new section provides clarifications on adhering to permit conditions, provides guidance on what constitutes a permit violation, and provides an emphasis on stormwater control measures described in the recently updated Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual ("SQM," published September 2023). References to the SQM include structural control measures and may help improve the resiliency of industrial facilities to climate stressors, including changing precipitation patterns and extreme weather events. Finally, the 2025 general permit includes requirements for fully electronic registration and data reporting.

7.0 Conditions of this General Permit

The permittee shall ensure that authorized activities and discharges are conducted in accordance with the following general permit conditions: control measures, site-specific SWPPP, management of stormwater run-off, sampling, data reporting, annual reporting, and record keeping.

7.1 Discharges to a Waterbody With or Without Total Maximum Daily Loads

DEEP is required by Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act to assess state waterbodies to determine if such waterbodies are meeting their designated use(s). If a waterbody is not meeting the designated use, the waterbody is listed as impaired and DEEP is required to develop a plan – such as a Total Maximum Daily Load (“TMDL”) or Action Plan – which identifies potential sources that may be contributing to the impairment and sets forth a plan aimed at restoring and/or maintaining the designated use of the waterbody.

The permit continues to implement these TMDLs and Action Plans through permit requirements designed to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants. The majority of waterbodies that have been identified as impaired (with or without TMDLs) for which stormwater is a potential source, are caused by excess discharges of phosphorus, nitrogen, bacteria, and sediment.

7.1.1 Long Island Sound Nitrogen TMDL

Long Island Sound (“LIS”) has an approved TMDL to achieve water quality standards for dissolved oxygen by addressing sources of nitrogen in the watershed. The watershed for the LIS encompasses virtually the entire state of Connecticut as well as portions of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Quebec, Canada. Nitrogen is the primary limiting nutrient for the growth of algal blooms in LIS. Algal growth and decay contribute to low dissolved oxygen levels and the subsequent impairment of the designated uses of the waterbody. While nitrogen naturally occurs in the environment and is essential to the health of the waterbody, excess nitrogen caused by human-related disturbances can have significant impacts on the receiving water. Stormwater run-off from urban areas is considered to be a significant source of nitrogen into LIS.

The permit continues to address potential sources of nitrogen throughout the state through permit conditions designed to reduce or eliminate discharges of nitrogen through awareness, elimination of improper discharges, management of stormwater run-off, and good housekeeping practices.

For more information on the Long Island Sound Nitrogen TMDL, refer to the core document: https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DEEP/water/lis_water_quality/nitrogen_control_program/tmdlpdf.pdf.

7.1.2 Connecticut Statewide Bacteria TMDL

The presence of bacteria and other pathogens in surface waters can pose a risk to human health through contact with and ingestion of contaminated waters or through consumption of shellfish harvested from contaminated waters. The revised Connecticut Statewide Bacteria TMDL Core Document (2024) identifies several ways by which bacteria and other pathogens can be deposited in surface waters including water pollution control facilities, urban stormwater run-off, construction activities, illicit connections, failing subsurface disposal systems (i.e., septic systems), and waste from pets, livestock, and wildlife. Connecticut uses indicator bacteria such as Total Coliform, Escherichia coli (“E. coli”), fecal coliform bacteria, and Enterococcus as evidence of pathogenic contamination.

The permit continues to address potential sources of bacteria throughout the state through permit conditions designed to reduce or eliminate discharges of bacteria through awareness, elimination of improper discharges, management of stormwater run-off, and good housekeeping practices.

For more information on the Connecticut Statewide Bacteria TMDL, refer to the core document: https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/deep/water/water-quality-action-plans/tmdl/2024_draft_bacteria_tmdls/ctbacteriatmdl_core-doc_2024draft.pdf?rev=9e525ad1214b470eb90d9159c85e2b39&hash=1987CA3CC64531CE6EE027878C332D30

7.1.3 Connecticut Advance Restoration Plan for Total Phosphorus

While phosphorus naturally occurs in the environment and is essential to the health of the waterbody, excess phosphorus caused by human-related disturbances can have significant impacts on the receiving water, such as the promotion of algal blooms and subsequent low dissolved oxygen. The Connecticut Advance Restoration Plan For Total Phosphorus in Non-Tidal Surface Waters (2024) identifies erosion and stormwater run-off from urban areas as potential sources of phosphorus.

The permit continues to address potential sources of phosphorus throughout the state through permit conditions designed to reduce or eliminate discharges of phosphorus through awareness, elimination of improper discharges, management of stormwater run-off, and good housekeeping practices.

For more information on the Connecticut Advance Restoration Plan for Total Phosphorus, refer to the core document: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-12/ct-statewide-phosphorus-advance-restoration-plan-for-freshwater-rivers.pdf>.

7.1.4 Northeast Regional Mercury TMDL

The presence of mercury in surface waters can pose a risk to human health primarily through consumption of fish or shellfish harvested from mercury contaminated waters. The majority of mercury released into the environment is released into the air and reaches waterbodies via atmospheric deposition. Although stormwater run-off is included in this TMDL as a potential source, it is expected that “all significant decreases in mercury loading to the region will come from reductions in atmospheric deposition” (Northeast Regional Mercury TMDL, 2007).

The permit continues to address potential sources of mercury throughout the state through permit conditions designed to reduce or eliminate discharges of mercury through awareness and good housekeeping practices.

For more information on the Northeast Regional Mercury TMDL, refer to the core document: https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DEEP/water/tmdl/CTFinalTMDL/ne_hg_tmdl.

7.2 Control Measures Used to Meet Technology Based Non-Numeric Permit Limits & Benchmark Goals

Consistent with EPA’s MSGP, the general permit requires permittees to comply with non-numeric technology-based effluent limits (TBELS), expressed narratively, implementing Stormwater Control Measures. The 2025 IGP has been modified to include additional requirements in the Control Measures section of the permit to reflect developing technologies and industrial practices that have emerged since the last reissuance. When implemented and maintained, CMs help to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the permitted facility and include best management practices, such as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution to waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site run-off, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. The term “minimize” generally means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable considering best industry practice. Compliance with these applicable permit conditions will result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants from stormwater discharges from industrial activity.

The permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these CMs must be in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer’s specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended. The general permit includes CMs applicable to all permittees, such as good housekeeping, dumpster maintenance and control, expectations for floor drains, measures targeting roof area pollution, plastic materials management, liquid and wastewater containment, mobile and portable storage requirements, dust control measures, secondary containment areas, vehicle and equipment storage, and maintenance, etc.

The permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures that address the following selection and design considerations:

- Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater.

- Using control measures in combination may be more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in a stormwater discharge.
- Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures.
- Minimizing impervious areas at a facility and infiltrating run-off onsite (using approaches such as bioretention systems, green roofs, and pervious pavement) can reduce run-off and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid groundwater contamination.
- Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows.
- Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater run-off and improve water quality.
- Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

7.3 Numeric Technology Based Effluent Limits

The 2025 general permit carries forward and expands on sector specific technology based effluent limits, expressed as narrative control measures and best management practices from the 2021 IGP. In accordance with state and federal regulations, numeric technology-based effluent limits, Effluent Limit Guidelines (ELGs) have been incorporated where applicable to specific industrial sectors, including the Airport Deicing ELG.

Summary of Discharges with Effluent Limitations Guidelines		
Sector	Regulated Activity	Refer to the Following Sections for Numeric Limits
Sector A – Timber Products	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas and debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	See Section 8 40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I
Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing and Refining	Run-off from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing that comes in contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Not authorized under this general permit. See Section 8
Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials Manufacturers and Lubricant Manufacturers	Run-off from asphalt emulsion facilities	See Section 8 40 CFR Part 443, Subpart A
Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing	Run-off from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	See Section 8 40 CFR Part 411, Subpart C
Sector J – Mineral Mining and Dressing	Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	See Section 8 & 40 CFR Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D
Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities	Run-off from hazardous waste landfills	See Section 8 & 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A
Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	Run-off from non-hazardous waste landfills	See Section 8 & 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B
Sector O -Steam Electric Power Generation (SIC Code 4911)	Discharges from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities.	Not authorized under this general permit. See Section 8
Sector S – Air Transportation Facilities	Run-off containing urea from airfield pavement de-icing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non- propeller aircraft departures.	See Section 8 & 40 CFR Part 449

7.4 Numeric Benchmarks Thresholds

The general permit specifies numeric benchmark thresholds for the parameters summarized in the table below. Additionally, permittees must also monitor any applicable stormwater discharge for the benchmark parameters specified for their industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities (Refer to Appendix A). The benchmark thresholds are not considered effluent limitations; an exceedance of a benchmark, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark exceedance triggers Corrective Actions as required in the IGP, the failure to conduct any required corrective action is considered a permit violation.

Benchmark thresholds for chemical oxygen demand, total oil and grease, pH, total suspended solids, nitrate as nitrogen, total phosphorus, total iron, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen are carried forward from the previous IGP and are based upon 80th percentiles of the cumulative relative frequency graphs developed from stormwater results reported under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity (see Appendix B).

There are additional benchmark thresholds applicable to certain sectors for ammonia, total arsenic, total cadmium, total cyanide, total mercury, total selenium, and total silver. These benchmark thresholds are adopted from freshwater benchmark thresholds developed for the United States EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (EPA MSGP 2021).

If the Commissioner determines that a stormwater discharge from an industrial activity results in pollution to waters of the state, DEEP may require the permittee to perform a more extensive site evaluation, require additional control measures or BMPs and/or require the facility to obtain an individual permit.

Summary of Benchmark Monitoring Parameters and Applicable Sectors		
Parameter	Threshold (units)	Applicable Sectors
Chemical Oxygen Demand	75 mg/l	All Sectors
Total Oil and Grease	5 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AD
pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.	All Sectors
Total Suspended Solids	90 mg/L	All Sectors
Nitrate as Nitrogen	1.10 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Phosphorus	0.40 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	2.30 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Copper	0.059 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AD
Total Lead	0.076 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AD
Total Zinc	0.160 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AD
Ammonia	2.14 mg/L	Sector K
Total Aluminum	0.750 mg/L	Sectors C, E, J, F, M ¹ , N ¹ , Q, AA
Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/L	Sectors A, K
Total Cadmium	0.0018 mg/L	Sectors K
Total Cyanide	0.022 mg/L	Sectors K
Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	Sectors L, M ¹ , N ¹ , O ¹ , Q
Total Mercury	0.0014 mg/L	Sectors K, M ¹ , N ¹
Total Selenium	0.0015 mg/L	Sector K
Total Silver	0.0032 mg/L	Sector K

¹Sector M, Sector N, and Sector O are required to report quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met.

7.5 Water-Quality Based Benchmark Thresholds

The development and inclusion of numeric and non-numeric water quality-based effluent limitations and benchmarks have been carried forward and expanded upon to ensure the authorized discharges will be controlled as necessary to meet applicable Water Quality Standards. These limits and control measures, when implemented provide additional measures to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the Total Maximum Daily Loads (“TMDLs”) or Watershed Action Plans.

The benchmark threshold values for total copper, total lead, and total zinc were developed based on state Water Quality Standards and are carried forward from the 2021 IGP. These values were calculated using the applicable instream acute criteria, considering one (1) inch of rain with an instream waste concentration of 20%.

7.6 Additional Monitoring Parameters

This permit requires “Additional Monitoring” of stormwater discharges for ammonia, total arsenic, chloride, cyanide, ethylene chloride, propylene chloride, semi volatile hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (“PCBs”), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (“PAHs”) for certain sectors/activities. “Additional Monitoring” data will provide the permittee and the Commissioner with a baseline and comparable understanding of industrial stormwater discharge quality and potential water quality problems. The additional monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no corrective action is triggered or required under this part. However, the requirement in General Permit Section 7(a)(5) that the stormwater discharge be controlled as necessary such that the receiving waters of the state will meet applicable water quality standards still applies.

Summary of Additional Monitoring Parameters and Applicable Sectors		
Parameter	Applicable Facilities	Applicability
Ammonia	Applies only to Sector J that conduct blasting	Conditional based on industrial activity
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing urea	Conditional based on industrial activity
Total Arsenic	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern
	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern
Chloride	Applies to all Sector AE facilities; Applies only to Sector AF facilities with Incidental Solid De- Icing Material Storage	Conditional based on industrial activity
Cyanide	Applies to all Sector AE facilities; Applies only to Sector AF facilities with Incidental Solid De- Icing Material Storage	Conditional based on industrial activity
Ethylene Glycol	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol	Conditional based on industrial activity
Propylene Glycol	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol	Conditional based on industrial activity
Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern
	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern

	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern
Perchlorate	Applies only to Sector J that conduct blasting	Conditional based on industrial activity
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Applies only to Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote- treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation	Conditional based on industrial activity
	Applies only to Sector C facilities with Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)	Conditional based on industrial activity
	Applies only to Sector D facilities which process paving and roofing materials (SIC Code 2951, 2952), or miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal (SIC Code 2992, 2999)	Conditional based on industrial activity
	Applies to all Sector F facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern
	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern
	Applies only to Sector P facilities with Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013) or Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)	Conditional based on industrial activity
	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern
	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern
	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Sector-specific pollutant of concern

7.7 The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

The permittee must submit a legible electronic copy of their certified SWPPP in PDF or another format acceptable to the Commissioner. The SWPPP must be representative of current site conditions and must address, at a minimum the following elements:

- a. **Pollution Prevention Team** – Identify the individuals responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the SWPPP, including their specific roles and responsibilities.
- b. **Site Description** – Provide a general description of the facility, activities, significant materials, drainage patterns, and receiving waters.
- c. **Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources** – List and describe activities, areas, or materials at the site that may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.
- d. **Stormwater Control Measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – Describe the structural and non-structural controls implemented to minimize or prevent pollutant discharges.

- e. **Inspection and Assessment Procedures** – Outline the frequency, methods, and responsible personnel for conducting site inspections and visual assessments.
- f. **Monitoring and Sampling Program** – Detail the parameters to be monitored, sampling locations, methods, schedules, and reporting requirements.
- g. **Resilience and Adaptive Measures** – Describe measures to increase site resilience to extreme weather events and long-term climate impacts.
- h. **Certifications and Recordkeeping** – Document required certifications and maintain records to demonstrate compliance with permit conditions.
- i. **Supporting Documentation** – Include maps, schematics, calculations, training records, and any other materials necessary to support the SWPPP.
- j. **Signature and Plan Authorization** – Ensure the SWPPP is signed and certified in accordance with permit requirements.

In order to prepare for ongoing climate changes, including increasing temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, and drought frequency are amid the climate impacts that currently and are projected to affect water quality and quantity in CT. Implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures can help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events.

If such stormwater control measures are already in place due to existing requirements mandated by other state, local or federal agencies, the permittee should document these SCMs in their SWPPP with a brief description of the controls and a reference to the existing permit requirement(s) or mandates. If the facility may be exposed to, or has previously experienced, such major storm events, additional stormwater control measures that may be considered include, but are not limited to:

- Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force.
- Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) level or securing with non-corrosive device.
- When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures).
- Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level.
- Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage.
- Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground.
- Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors.
- Conduct staff training for implementing the permittee’s emergency procedures at regular intervals.

This element of the SWPPP is intended to identify resource gaps, promote emergency planning, and identify additional processes and procedures that may need to be considered and, if necessary, employed when experiencing variable weather patterns. This section does not require nor prescribe specific SCMs or BMPs to be implemented. This section is also not intended to impede or conflict with local efforts to improve and bolster resilience.

7.8 Management of Stormwater Run-off

The permittee must utilize the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, to investigate the need for stormwater management or treatment practices that can be used to divert, infiltrate (only when it does not contaminate

groundwater), reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater run-off in a manner that minimizes pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. Appropriate stormwater management or treatment measures may include but are not limited to:

- Vegetated swales or buffer strips,
- Reuse of collected stormwater (such as for process water, cooling water or as an irrigation source),
- Treatment technologies (e.g., swirl concentrators, sand filters, etc.),
- Snow management activities,
- Bioretention systems,
- Green roofs,
- Pervious pavement, or
- Wet detention/retention basins.

7.9 Inspections & Monitoring

The general permit requires three types of inspections/assessments: monthly routine site inspections, quarterly visual assessments of water quality, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections. Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel.

All permittees must conduct stormwater outfall monitoring under this general permit. This permit includes six types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to a stormwater discharge. Monitoring procedures, frequencies, and parameters required of certain permittees depend upon the nature of their industrial activity, the levels of pollutants in their stormwater discharge, and the nature of the receiving waters to which they discharge. The table below summarizes each type of monitoring requirement in this permit.

Summary of Monitoring Types					
Monitoring Type	Thresholds or Limits	Applies To	Frequency	Duration	Follow-up Action
Benchmark Monitoring	Yes	All Sectors	Semi-annually ²	Until Exemption Criteria are Met	yes
Additional Monitoring	No	A, C, D, E, F, J M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, AE, AF	Refer to Permit	Refer to Permit	None
Effluent Limitation Guidelines (“ELG”)	Yes	A, D, E, J, K, L, S	Annually	Entire Permit Term	yes
Aquatic Toxicity	No	All Sectors	Once per Permit Term	Once per Permit Term	If Required by the Commissioner

303(d) Monitoring	Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges ¹	All permittees discharging to an impaired water without an applicable TMDL or any waterbody associated with a TMDL or Waters Included in Pollution Control Strategy Developed by CT DEEP	Annually	Entire Permit Term	If Required by the Commissioner
Other Monitoring, as Required by the Commissioner			Refer to Permit		

¹Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

²Sectors M (Automobile Salvage Yards) and N (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities) have quarterly benchmark monitoring schedules for the parameters iron, mercury, and aluminum.

7.10 Record Keeping, Reporting & Record Retention

The permittee must retain copies of all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the registration to be covered by this permit, the SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to the general permit including documentation related to any corrective actions or exceedance responses taken. Records must be maintained for at least five (5) years from the date that coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

The 2025 IGP includes a new permit condition requiring the submittal of an Annual Report aligning with EPA's MSGP and similar stormwater permits in the region. DEEP requires the submission of an Annual Report to gather information from permittees to identify potential water quality concerns and to assess compliance with permit provisions. To increase accountability and oversight, DEEP along with US EPA believes it is important to receive periodic reports from permittees indicating that they are actively implementing their stormwater management programs, maintaining their control measures, and complying with the terms and limits in the permit. The permittee must submit an Annual Report electronically to the Commissioner by April 1st for each year of permit coverage containing information generated from the previous calendar year.

All stormwater DMR data collected must be submitted through EPA's online NetDMR portal, as identified in the permit or otherwise specified by the Commissioner. The permittee's monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be prepopulated on their electronic DMR form based on the information the permittee reported on their registration. Additional information and guidance can be found EPA's website at the following link: https://usepa.servicenow.com/oeca_icis?id=netdmr_homepage

8.0 Updates to Each Industrial Sector

Appendix A of this fact sheet includes detailed updates for each industrial sector.

9.0 Reporting a Violation

This section was modified to provide concise and consistent requirements for how and when to report a permit violation. DEEP has developed an online Noncompliance Reporting web-based platform accessible on our website:

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water-Regulating-and-Discharges/Stormwater/Stormwater-Management>

Permittees must report violations as soon as knowledge of the violation becomes available and submit the required five (5) day follow-up report. If the permittee discharges through a MS4, these reports must also be submitted to the MS4 owner/operator.

10.0 Corrective Actions

The inclusion of this new section, Corrective Actions, details the steps necessary for implementing corrective measures, provides clarifications for when the conditions in the SWPPP should be reviewed, includes deadlines to further specify the DEEP's expectations for what actions must be taken within a specific time frame, and simplifies the reporting requirements. When conditions requiring corrective actions occur or are detected through inspections, monitoring, or other means, or the Commissioner or the operator of the MS4 through which the permittee discharges inform the permittee that conditions requiring corrective actions have occurred, the permittee must take corrective actions so that permit conditions are met, and pollutant discharges are minimized. The following table summarizes the types of conditions that require corrective actions, triggering events, and applicable Sectors.

Summary of Triggering Conditions Requiring Corrective Actions Measures (CAMs)			
Triggering Condition	Description	Applicable Sectors/Facilities	Is this a Permit Violation?
Four (4) Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)	A discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after four (4) consecutive semiannual measurements ¹	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Effluent Limit Exceedance	A discharge exceeds a numeric effluent limitation guideline	A, D, E, J, K, L, S	Yes
Unauthorized release or discharge	Spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (“TMDL”) and Wasteload Allocation (“WLA”)	A discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of an Applicable TMDL and its WLA	All permittees discharging to an impaired water with an applicable TMDL	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	A required control measure is not stringent enough for a stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	A required control measure was never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility	Construction or a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution	Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam observed in discharge water	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner	The Commissioner may utilize enforcement discretion to require additional corrective actions in response to permit violations	All Sectors	Upon Commissioner’s determination

11.0 Analytical Methods

All sample analysis required under this general permit shall be conducted by a laboratory certified in accordance with the certification requirements specified in section 19-29a of the General Statutes. All samples shall be analyzed using sufficiently sensitive test methods pursuant to 40 CFR 136 unless an alternative method has been approved in writing by the Commissioner pursuant to 40 CFR 136.4 or as provided in section 22a-430-3(j)(7) of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies. Chemicals which do not have methods of analysis defined in 40 CFR 136 shall be analyzed in accordance with methods specified by the Commissioner.

12.0 State Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies

The permittee shall comply with sections 22a-430-3 and 22a-430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies which are hereby incorporated into this general permit, as is fully set forth herein.

13.0 Federal Standard Conditions

The federal and state standard conditions in 40 CFR 122.41-Conditions applicable to all permits, are hereby incorporated into this general permit, as is fully set forth herein.

14.0 Antidegradation

Such activity is consistent with the Antidegradation Standards of section 22a-426 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

15.0 Additional Resources

- DEEP Stormwater Program:
<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/industrial-stormwater-gp>
- DEEP Online Application Portal: <https://filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPPortal/>
- DEEP Stormwater Website & Noncompliance Reporting:
<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>
- DEEP NetDMR:
<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/netdmr-in-connecticut>
- EPA 2021 MSGP:
<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-epas-2021-msgp>
- EPA Industry Specific Fact Sheets:
<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-fact-sheets-and-guidance>

EPA NPDES eRule:
<https://www.epa.gov/compliance/npdes-ereporting>
- EPA Training & Guidance:
https://usepa.servicenowservices.com/oeca_icis?id=ecss_oeca_csm_index

16.0 Public Participation

- **March 27, 2024:** Draft General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities was published for the solicitation of public comment.
 - Document Release: The Notice of Tentative Determination (intent to reissue with changes) and a supporting Fact Sheet (history and rationale) were published.
 - A 45-day public comment solicitation period was provided to allow stakeholders adequate time to review and provide feedback on the permit. WPED hosted targeted meetings with specific industrial sectors (the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CT DOT), Mining, Sand & Gravel, and Connecticut Marine Trade Association (CMTA)) and hosted information sessions in partnership with the Connecticut Business and Industry Association (CBIA).
 - DEEP received a petition from the CMTA and over 100 comments from the regulated community, nonprofit organizations, concerned citizens, and the US EPA for consideration.
 - The CMTA submitted a petition to the Office of Adjudications on the first draft permit contending that the copper benchmark threshold proposed for Sectors Q and R would trigger a sequence of corrective actions that are not technologically possible or economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices and, if implemented, would not resolve the ubiquitous and historic copper contamination in Connecticut marinas and shipyards. WPED reviewed the information provided by CMTA including EPA’s national industrial stormwater permit (“2021 MSGP”). The national permit does not require monitoring or include a benchmark threshold for copper for those sectors. WPED evaluated the existing data provided by the industrial sectors and through the mediation process, CMTA and CT DEEP have agreed to a more robust relationship including onsite training, revisions to best management practices, and compliance assistance within their organization resulting in the withdrawal of the petition and the removal of the threshold for copper for Sectors Q and R. Permittees in these two sectors, however, must continue to monitor for copper throughout the lifetime of the permit without the ability to gain exemptions from such monitoring. This requirement for copper monitoring is more stringent than the US EPA’s national industrial stormwater permit (“2021 MSGP”), which does not require any monitoring for copper for those sectors.
 - WPED also assessed the concerns raised by CT DOT regarding the benchmark monitoring frequency requirements for the industrial sector authorizing discharges from Sector AF (Federal, State, or Municipal Fleet Facilities). Following discussions with CT DOT, two site visits to CT DOT facilities by WPED staff, and an evaluation of monitoring data a determination has been made that Sector AF facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance, will be required to conduct monitoring only once per permit term.
 - Federally required Numeric Effluent Limitations Guidelines (“ELGs”) have been updated in four (4) industrial sectors to include the addition of monthly average limitations and clarify daily maximum limitations, meeting specific WPED FY24/25 EPA/DEEP PPA commitments with US EPA. The ELG section of the fact sheet describes the affected sectors and the new numeric ELGs that have been included
- **December 30, 2024:** The revised draft permit was published for the solicitation of public comments for a 30 day review period.
 - Document Release: The Notice of Tentative Determination (intent to reissue with changes) and a supporting Fact Sheet (history and rationale) were published.
 - The notable revisions to the draft permit included:
 - a. Clarifications to the language in the original draft permit for corrective actions measures as well as compliance assistance documentation in the appendices to support the permit conditions under that section.

- b. Clarifications regarding stormwater and non-stormwater discharge authorizations and prohibitions in Sector C (Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing and Refining) and Sector O (Steam Electric Power Generation).
 - c. Modifications to Sector Q (Water Transportation) and Sector R (Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards) regarding best management practices (BMPs).
 - d. Updates to sector-specific federally required Effluent Limitation Guidelines (“ELGs”) and Modifications to the monitoring requirements for Sector AF (Federal, State, or Municipal Fleet Facilities).
 - e. As adapted from the US EPA MSGP permit, the draft IGP includes a new “Corrective Actions” section providing consistent and concise compliance determinations, (i.e., what constitutes a permit violation) and provides the permittee with a roadmap for the necessary steps to return to compliance without DEEP’s intervention. The language in this section has been clarified and further harmonized with the terminology used in the 2021 EPA MSGP.
 - f. Stakeholders requested that the prescriptive and finely detailed corrective actions schedule delineate an “off-ramp” for situations where pollutants are at or below background, documented as entering from off-site sources, or when pollutant benchmarks cannot be met within the means established by what is technologically possible or economically practicable in light of best industry practices. In response, WPED created a waiver process for corrective actions when all sequential steps through the corrective actions schedule have been met and when the permittee provides documentation and follow-up monitoring that further corrective action would be beyond the scope of what is technologically possible or economically practicable for their industry.
- Save the Sound submitted a petition concerning section 7(j)(31) Sector AE – Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage. (Note: the permit section identification has been updated in the final permit.)
 - **May 13, 2025: DEEP hosted a virtual public informational meeting at 6:30 p.m. and written comments were accepted during the meeting and until the close of business on May 20, 2025.**

The public comments and DEEPs responses are included in the Response to Comment document. The final permit and fact sheet includes revisions from those published with the notice of tentative determination.

17.0 Significant Changes Following Public Comment Period

Summary of changes from the draft permit and fact sheet posted

17.1 Significant Changes to Permit

- Section 2 (Glossary) was relocated to the end of Part I of the permit.
- Grammatical and spelling errors corrected throughout the permit.
- Provide additional language for No Exposure Certification.
- Several sections were relocated to align with formatting of several other general permits being issued by the DEEP in 2024 and 2025.
- Minor language changes not affecting permit conditions made throughout the permit for clarity and ease of reading; language changes potentially affecting permit conditions listed separately.
- Updated the application submittal process.
- Updated the Discharge Monitoring Report submittal process.
- Updated the Annual Report submittal process.

- Revised language for aquatic toxicity.
- Add a requirement to post a sign.
- Added best management practices to Sector AE.
- Definition of “Coastal Jurisdiction Line” added.

17.2 Changes to the Fact Sheet

- Several sections were relocated to align with formatting of several other general permits being issued by the DEEP in 2024 and 2025.
- Grammatical and spelling errors corrected throughout the permit.
- Minor language changes not affecting permit conditions made throughout the fact sheet for clarity and ease of reading; language changes potentially affecting permit conditions listed separately.
- Added a section, Water Quality & Pollutants of Concern.
- Added a section, Discharges to a Waterbody with or Without a TMDL
- Updated the application submittal process.
- Updated the Discharge Monitoring Report submittal process.
- Updated the Annual Report submittal process.
- Added best management practices to Sector AE.

Appendix A. Changes by Industrial Sector

Sector A: Timber Products

Permittees that will register in Sector A did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the Stormwater Industrial General Permit. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector A are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Authorized Non-stormwater Discharges
- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures:

- Good Housekeeping
- Liquid and Wastewater Containment

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- Control Measures

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements:

- Wood surface protection and preservation activities

Changes to Monitoring Requirements:

- All Sector A facilities are required to monitor semiannually for total arsenic until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met.
- Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation are required to monitor semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
- Sector A facilities with discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas must comply with an effluent limit for pH of 6.0-9.0 s.u. annually for the permit term.
- Sector A facilities with discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas must comply with an effluent limit for debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood) with no discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round.

Sector B: Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing

Permittees that will register in Sector B did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the Stormwater Industrial General Permit. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector B do not change.

Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing

Permittees that will register in Sector C did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the Stormwater Industrial General Permit. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector C are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Changes to Monitoring Requirements:

- All Sector C facilities are required to monitor semiannually for total aluminum until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met.
- Sector C facilities with Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911) are required to monitor semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials Manufacturers and Lubricant Manufacturers Permittees that will register in Sector D were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector A in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector D are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges
- Authorized Non-stormwater Discharges
- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures:

- Dust Control
- Minimize Exposure
- Storage of Petroleum, Synthetic-based Stocks, and Additives

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- Dust Control

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements:

- Weekly dust control inspections

Changes to Monitoring Requirements:

- All Sector D facilities are required to monitor semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
- Sector D asphalt emulsion facilities (within SIC code 2911) must comply with a daily maximum and 30-day average maximum effluent limit for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Oil and Grease (O&G) annually for the permit term.

Sector E: Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing

Permittees who will register in Sector E did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector E are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Sector-Specific Definitions:

- Concrete Manufacturing

- Concrete Washout Washwater
- Concrete Washout Impoundment
- 10-year, 24-hour Storm Event
- Vehicle and Equipment Rinse Water

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures:

- Good Housekeeping
- Vehicles and Equipment
- Unauthorized non-stormwater discharge
- BMPs for concrete washout

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Frequency of Housekeeping

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Weekly inspections of the lined impoundments.

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- All Sector E facilities are required to monitor semiannually for total aluminum.
- All Sector E facilities must monitor annually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term for total arsenic.
- Sector E cement manufacturing facilities with discharges from material storage piles (SIC 3241) must comply with effluent limits for pH of 6.0-9.0 s.u. and total suspended solids (TSS) of 50 mg/L annually for the permit term.

Added Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

- Additional requirements for lined impoundments.

Added Conditions for Termination of Permit Coverage

- Additional requirements for lined impoundments.

Sector F: Primary Metals

Permittees who will register in Sector F did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector F are as follows:

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Good Housekeeping
- Dust Control
- Vehicles and Equipment

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map

- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additions to monthly routine inspections

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- All Sector F facilities are required to monitor semiannually for total aluminum until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met.
- All Sector F facilities must monitor semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Added Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

- Minimize exposure to equipment.

Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

This industrial activity does not currently exist in the state of Connecticut. This Sector name and letter designation are reserved for future use.

Sector H: Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities

This industrial activity does not currently exist in the state of Connecticut. This Sector name and letter designation are reserved for future use.

Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction

This industrial activity does not currently exist in the state of Connecticut. This Sector name and letter designation are reserved for future use.

Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing

Permittees who will register in Sector J were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector B in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector J are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges
- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges
- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Sector-Specific Definitions:

- Active Mining Site
- Active Mining Area
- Blasting Agent
- Clean Fill
- Draw Pond
- Dust Suppression Water
- Earth-Disturbing Activities
- Inactive Mineral Mining Facility

- Mine
- Mine Dewatering Discharge
- Mining Operation
- Process Wastewater
- Reclamation
- Sediment Basin
- Sediment Track-out
- Temporally Inactive Mineral Mining Facility
- Washwater

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Minimize Exposure
- Dust Control
- Vehicles and Equipment
- Spill Prevention and Response
- Management of Stormwater
- Sediment and Erosion Control
- Infiltration
- Capping
- Treatment
- Native Topsoil Preservation
- Discharge Testing
- Dewatering Practices
- Water Quality Based Requirements

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Nature of Industrial Activities
- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- Documentation of Control Measures
- Employee Training
- Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Weekly site inspections
- Reductions in inspections for stabilized areas and frozen conditions
- Areas to be inspected

- What to check for during Inspections
- Inspection Report
- Impaired Waters Inspection Requirements

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- All Sector J facilities are required to monitor semiannually for total aluminum until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met.
- All Sector J facilities must monitor annually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term for total arsenic.
- Sector J facilities that conduct blasting are required to monitor annually for perchlorate and ammonia for the permit term.
- Sector J mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 – 1429), mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442), and mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446) must comply with an effluent limit for pH 6.0-9.0 s.u. annually for the permit term.
- Sector J mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446) must comply with a monthly average maximum and daily maximum effluent limit for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) annually for the permit term.

Added Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

- Employee training
- Temporary and Final Stabilization of Disturbed Areas

Added Conditions for Termination of Permit Coverage

- Site Closure and Reclamation

Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities

Permittees who will register in Sector K were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector C in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector K are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Sector-Specific Definitions:

- Biomedical Waste
- Contaminated Stormwater
- Drained Free Liquids
- Geotextiles
- Hazardous Waste
- Landfill
- Leachate
- Non-contaminated Stormwater
- Recycling
- Solid Waste

- Transfer Station
- Process Wastewater

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Preventative Maintenance
- Erosion and Sedimentation Control
- Vehicles and Equipment

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Weekly inspections of landfills
- Inspections of inactive landfills
- Inspections of Transfer Stations and Recycling Facilities

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- All Sector K facilities are required to monitor semiannually for total arsenic, total cadmium, total cyanide (HCN/CN⁻), total mercury, total selenium, and total silver until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met.
- Sector K facilities with discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A must comply with daily maximum and monthly average effluent limits for alpha terpineol, ammonia, aniline, benzoic acid, biochemical oxygen demand (5-day), naphthalene, p-cresol, phenol, pyridine, total arsenic, total chromium, total suspended solids, and total zinc. Such facilities must also comply with an effluent limit for pH in the range 6.0-9.0 s.u.

Added Conditions for Termination of Permit Coverage

- See general permit

Sector L: Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps

Permittees that will register in Sector L were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector C in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector L are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges
- Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges
- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges
- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Sector-Specific Definitions:

- Contaminated Stormwater
- Drained Free Liquids
- Geotextiles

- Intermediate Processing Facility
- Hazardous Waste
- Landfill
- Leachate
- Non-contaminated Stormwater
- Recycling
- Resources Recovery Facility
- Solid Waste
- Solid Waste Disposal Area
- Transfer Station
- Volume Reduction Plant
- Waste to Energy (WTE) Facilities
- Process Wastewater

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Preventative Maintenance
- Erosion and Sedimentation Control
- Vehicles and Equipment

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Source

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Weekly inspections of landfills
- Inspections of inactive landfills
- Inspections of Transfer Stations and Recycling Facilities

Added Conditions for Termination of Permit Coverage

- See general permit

Additional Monitoring Requirements:

Sector L facilities with discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B must comply with daily maximum and monthly average effluent limits for the following parameters: alpha terpineol, ammonia, benzoic acid, biochemical oxygen demand (5-day), p-cresol, phenol, total suspended solids, and total zinc. Such facilities must also comply with an effluent limit for pH in the range 6.0-9.0 s.u.

Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards

Permittees who will register in Sector M were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector D in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector M are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Minimize Exposure
- Spill and Leak Prevention
- Stormwater Run-off
- Tires
- Employee Training

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Weekly inspections of arriving vehicles
- Quarterly inspections for leakage

Added Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

- Minimize Exposure

Added Conditions for Termination of Permit Coverage

- See general permit

Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities

Permittees who will register in Sector N were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector E in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector N are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)
- Recycling Facilities (Source-separated Materials)

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Maintenance Schedules/Procedures

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities

Added Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

- Minimize Exposure

Added Conditions for Termination of Permit Coverage

- Submission of certification to DEEP

Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities

Permittees who will register in Sector O were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector F in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector O are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges
- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges
- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges
- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Fugitive Dust Emissions
- Delivery Vehicles
- Water-based Fuel Oil Unloading Areas
- Land-based Fuel Oil Unloading Areas
- Chemical Loading and Unloading
- Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas
- Liquid Storage Tanks
- Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks
- Spill Reduction Measures
- Oil-bearing Equipment in Switchyards
- Residue-hauling Vehicles
- Ash Loading Areas
- Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills
- Landfills, Scrap Yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additions to routine monthly inspections

Sector P: Land Transportation

Permittees who will register in Sector P were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector G Transportation and Public Works in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector P are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Sector-Specific Definitions:

- Surface washwater

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Vehicles and Equipment Storage
- Vehicles and Equipment Fueling
- Vehicles and Equipment Cleaning
- Vehicles and Equipment Maintenance
- Material Storage Areas
- Locomotive Sanding
- Solid De-Icing Material Storage
- Liquid De-icing Material Storage
- Employee Training

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- Solid De-icing Material Storage

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additions to routine monthly inspections

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- Sector P facilities with Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013) or Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171) must monitor semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Sector Q: Water Transportation

Permittees who will register in Sector Q were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector H in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector Q are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Water Transportation Equipment
- Material Storage Areas
- Employee Training

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additions to routine monthly inspections

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- All Sector Q facilities must monitor semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Sector R: Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

Permittees who will register in Sector R were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector I in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector R are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Good Housekeeping
- Preventative Maintenance
- Water Transportation Equipment
- Material Storage Areas
- Employee Training
- Structural Control Measures

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additions to routine monthly inspections

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- All Sector R facilities must monitor semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Sector S: Air Transportation Facilities

Permittees who will register in Sector S were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector G Transportation and Public Works in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector S are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges
- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Aircraft Vehicles, and Equipment
- Spill Prevention and Response
- Management of Stormwater and De-icing materials

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements
- De-icing Procedures

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Monthly inspections of area(s) used for de-icing

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- Sector S does not make a distinction in monitoring requirements between large and small airports (exception is effluent limits, see below).
- Effluent limitations based on effluent limitations guidelines and new source performance standards are added for the following:
 - Airfield Pavement Deicing
 - Aircraft Deicing
 - Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping
- Sector S facilities are no longer required to monitor for urea or biological oxygen demand, 5-day (“BOD”).
- Only Sector S facilities (SIC Code 45) conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing urea must monitor for ammonia annually during the de-icing period for the permit term.
- Only Sector S facilities (SIC Code 45) conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol must monitor for ethylene glycol annually during the de-icing period for the permit term.
- Only Sector S facilities (SIC Code 45) conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol must monitor for propylene glycol annually during the de-icing period for the permit term.
- All Sector S facilities must monitor semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
- Sector S facilities with run-off containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new “primary airports” (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures must comply with an effluent limit for ammonia as nitrogen of 14.7 mg/L annually for the permit term. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following:
 - Certify annually using the certification statement in Appendix I of the IGP that the permittee does not use pavement deicers containing urea and maintain that certification in the SWPPP and Annual Report, or
 - Meet the annual effluent limitation of 14.7 mg/L.

Added Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities

- Permit Coverage and Submittal of Registrations
- Permit Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants
- Duty to Comply

Sector T: Treatment Works

Permittees who will register in Sector T did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector T are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Management of Run-off
- Minimize Exposure
- Employee Training

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- Wastewater and Washwater Requirements

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additions to inspection areas

Sector U: Food and Kindred Products

Permittees who will register in Sector U did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector U are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Employee Training

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additions to monthly inspections

Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing

Permittees who will register in Sector V did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector V are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Good Housekeeping
- Employee Training

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additions to monthly inspection

Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures

Permittees who will register in Sector W did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector W are as follows:

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map

Sector X: Printing and Publishing

Permittees who will register in Sector X did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector X are as follows:

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Good Housekeeping
- Employee Training

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Area

Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Permittees who will register in Sector Y did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector Y are as follows:

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Control For Rubber Manufacturers
- Control for Plastic Manufacturers

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additions to monthly inspections

Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing

This industrial activity does not currently exist in the state of Connecticut. This sector name and letter designation are reserved for future use.

Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products

Permittees who will register in Sector AA did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector AA are as follows:

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Good Housekeeping
- Spill Prevention and Response
- Spills and Leaks

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additions to inspection areas

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- All Sector AA facilities must monitor semiannually for aluminum until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met

Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

Permittees who will register in Sector AB did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector AB are as follows:

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map

Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic and Optical Goods

Permittees who will register in Sector AC did not have sector-specific requirements in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The updated sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector AC have not changed.

Sector AD: Reserved for Future Use

This sector letter designation is reserved for future use.

Sector AE: Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage

Permittees who will register in Sector AE were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector G Transportation and Public Works in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector AE are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Sector-Specific Definitions:

- Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage
- Surface Washwater
- De-icing Chemicals

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Good Housekeeping
- Minimize Exposure
- Addendum, issued December 3, 2013, and appendix B of the 2011 IGP now included in the body of the permit.
- Management of Run-off

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage Operations

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Inspection requirements

Added Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

- Monthly Inspection

Sector AF: Federal, State, or Municipal Government Fleet

Permittees who will register in Sector AF were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector G Transportation and Public Works in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector AF are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Sector-Specific Definitions:

- Apron
- Surface Washwater

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Vehicles and Equipment Storage
- Vehicles and Equipment Fueling
- Vehicles and Equipment Cleaning
- Vehicles and Equipment Maintenance

- Material Storage Areas
- Locomotive Sanding
- Solid De-Icing Material Storage
- Liquid De-icing Material Storage
- Employee Training

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Additional inspection requirements for areas of vehicle/equipment storage and maintenance

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- The Connecticut Department of Transportation fleet repair and maintenance facilities must monitor for the benchmark parameters chemical oxygen demand (COD), total oil and grease (O&G), pH, total suspended solids (TSS), total phosphorus (TP), total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), nitrate as nitrogen (NO₃-N), total copper, total lead, and total zinc semiannually during the permit term.
- The Connecticut Department of Transportation fleet repair and maintenance facilities must monitor once for aquatic toxicity in the permit term for LC50 for *Daphnia pulex*.
- Facilities monitoring under the requirements of Sector AF that do not conduct vehicle repair /vehicle maintenance on site shall be subject to the Benchmark requirements once per permit term only.

Added Corrective Action Requirements:

- These requirements are specifically for facilities monitoring under the requirements of Sector AF that do not conduct vehicle repair /vehicle maintenance on site and are subject to the Benchmark requirements once per permit term only. All other facilities under Sector AF must refer to the Corrective Actions Section of the IGP.

Sector AG: Small-Scale Composting

Permittees who will register in Sector AG were previously issued sector-specific requirements under Sector J in the 2011 issuance of the IGP. The changes to sector-specific requirements for permittees in Sector AG are as follows:

Clarifications to Discharge Authorization Provided for:

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

Sector-Specific Definitions:

- Aerated Static Piles Composting
- Compost Feedstock
- Compost Leachate
- Compost Wastewater
- Composting Facility
- Contaminated Stormwater

- In-vessel Composting
- Non-contaminated Stormwater
- Small-scale Composting Facility
- Source-separated Organic Material
- Windrow Composting

Added Sector-Specific Control Measures

- Management of Stormwater
- Stormwater Treatment
- **Best Engineering Practices**

Added SWPPP Requirements:

- Site Map
- Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- Composting Operations

Added Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

- Weekly inspection requirements

Added Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

- Inspections
- Control Measures

Added Conditions for Termination of Permit Coverage

- Remove or otherwise properly dispose of any of the identified materials stored outdoors

Changes to Monitoring Requirements

- The annual benchmark monitoring will now be required semi-annually.
- All Sector AG facilities must monitor semiannually for pH when discharges occur.

Sector AH: Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Commissioner as Requiring Permits

Anticipated Registrations: To be determined by the Commissioner.

Appendix B. Cumulative Relative Frequency Graphs

The following figures depict the results of analysis performed for several parameters based upon 80th percentiles of the cumulative relative frequency developed from stormwater results reported by permittees authorized under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.

Figure 1. pH (s.u.)

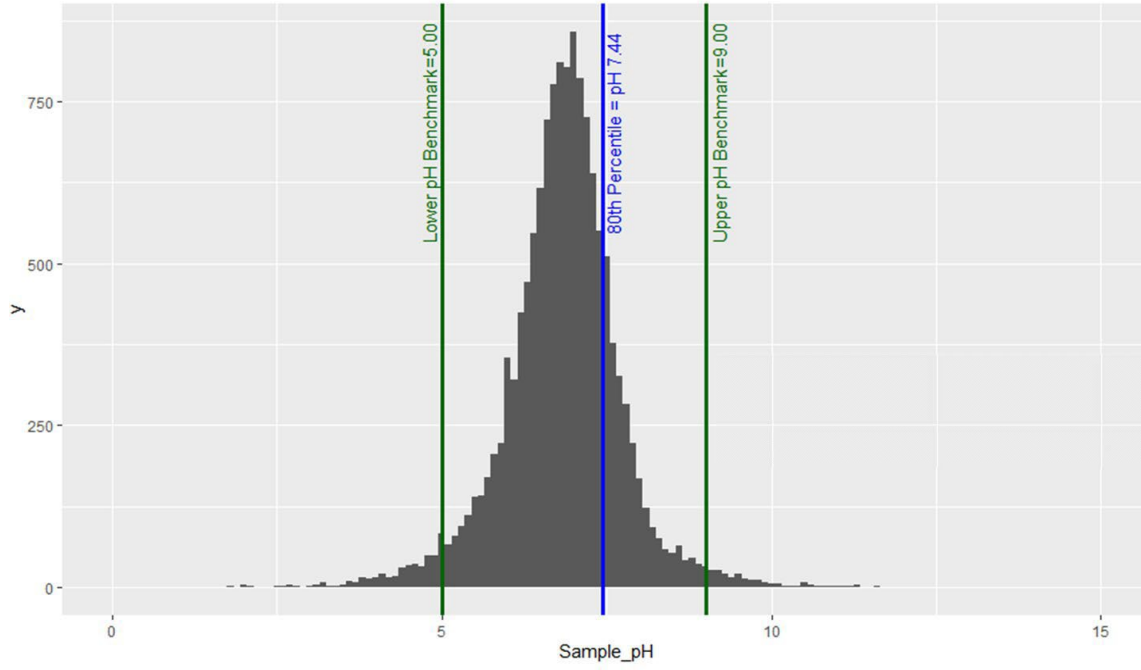


Figure 2. Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)

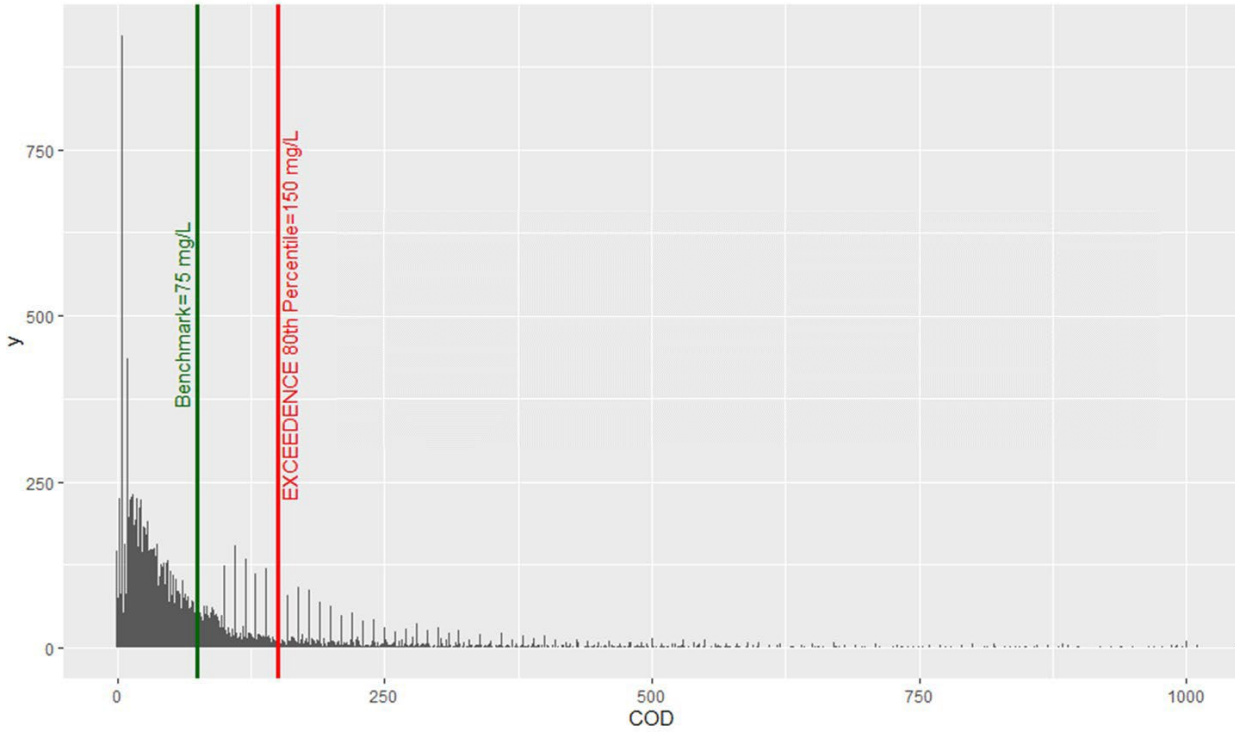


Figure 3. Total Phosphorus (mg/L)

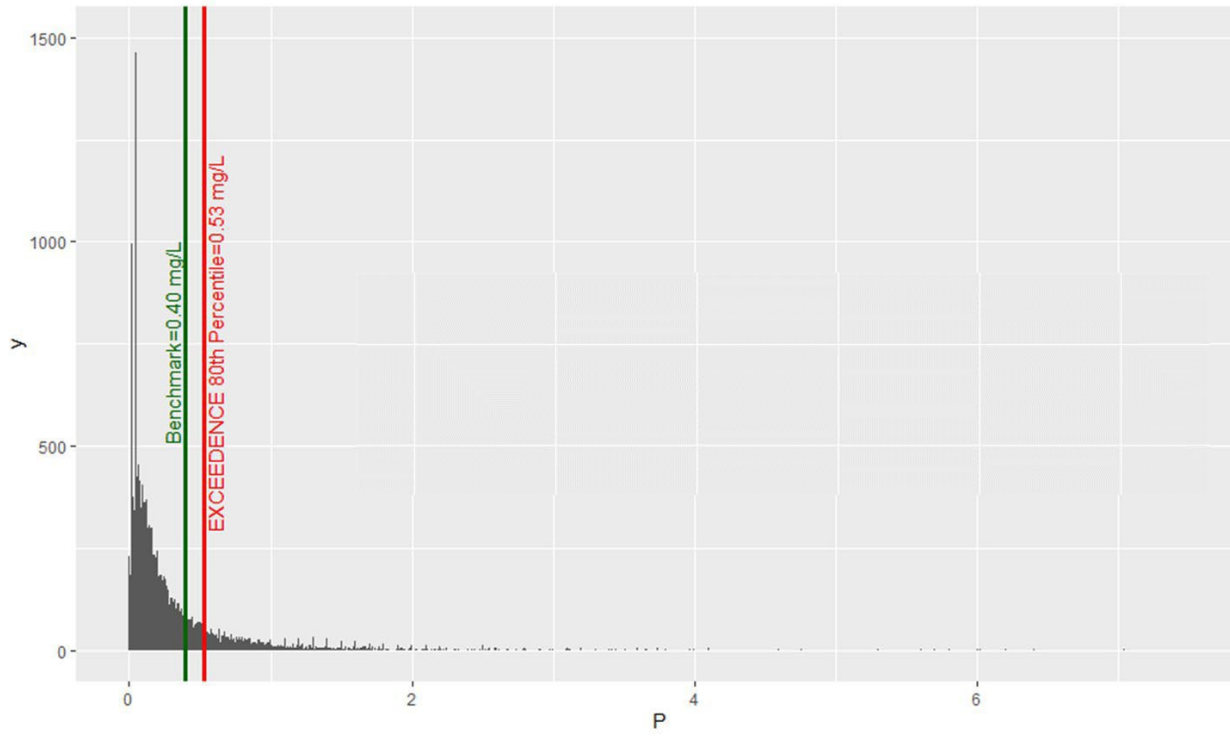


Figure 4. Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)

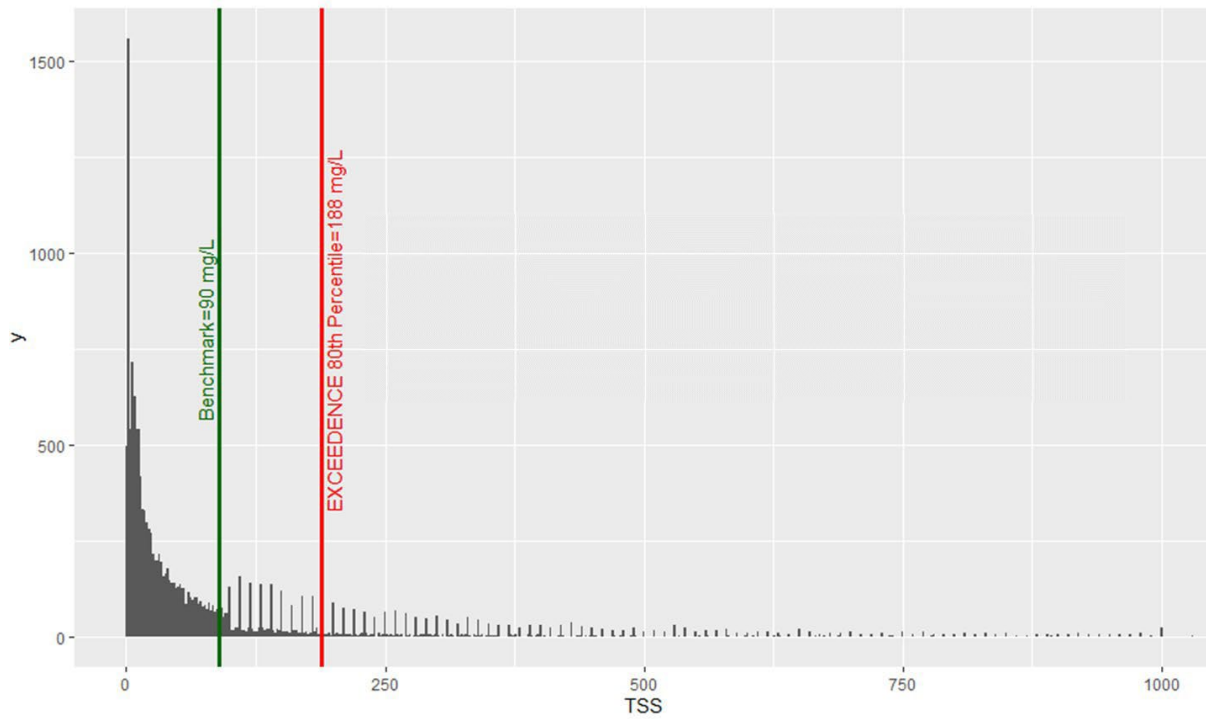


Figure 5. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)

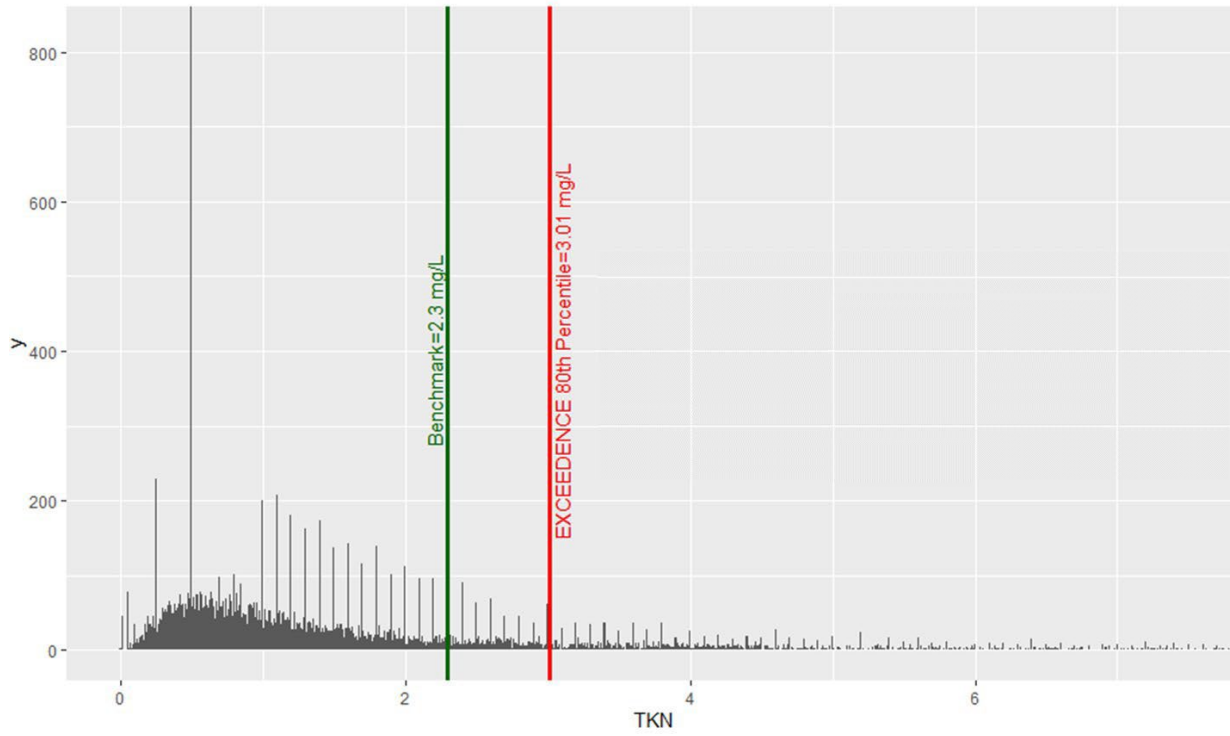


Figure 6. Nitrate (mg/L)

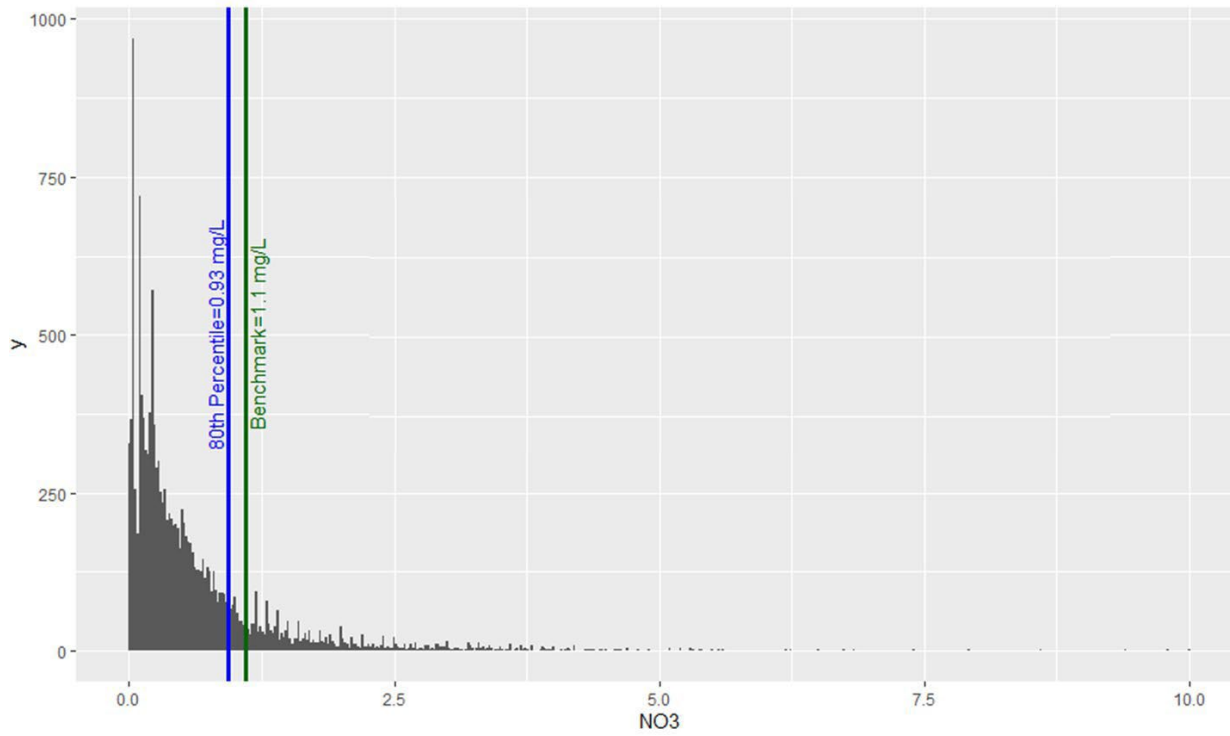


Figure 7. Copper, Total (mg/L)

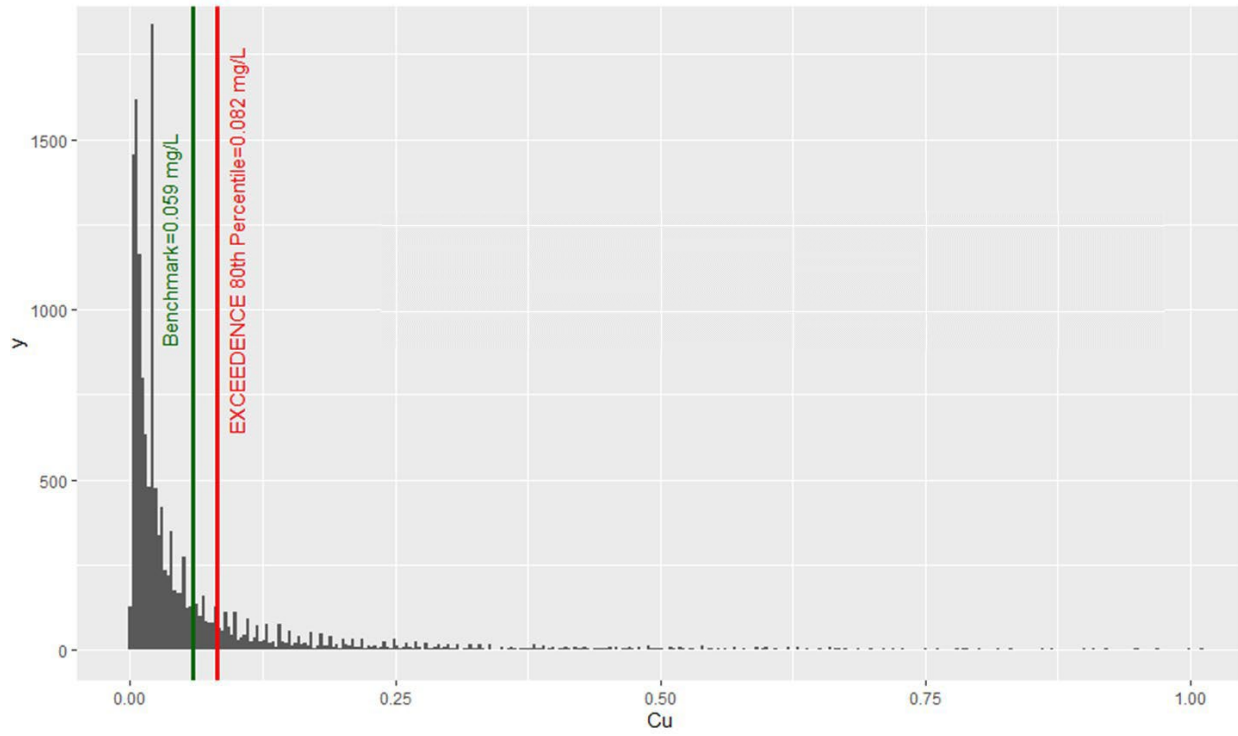


Figure 8. Zinc, Total (mg/L)

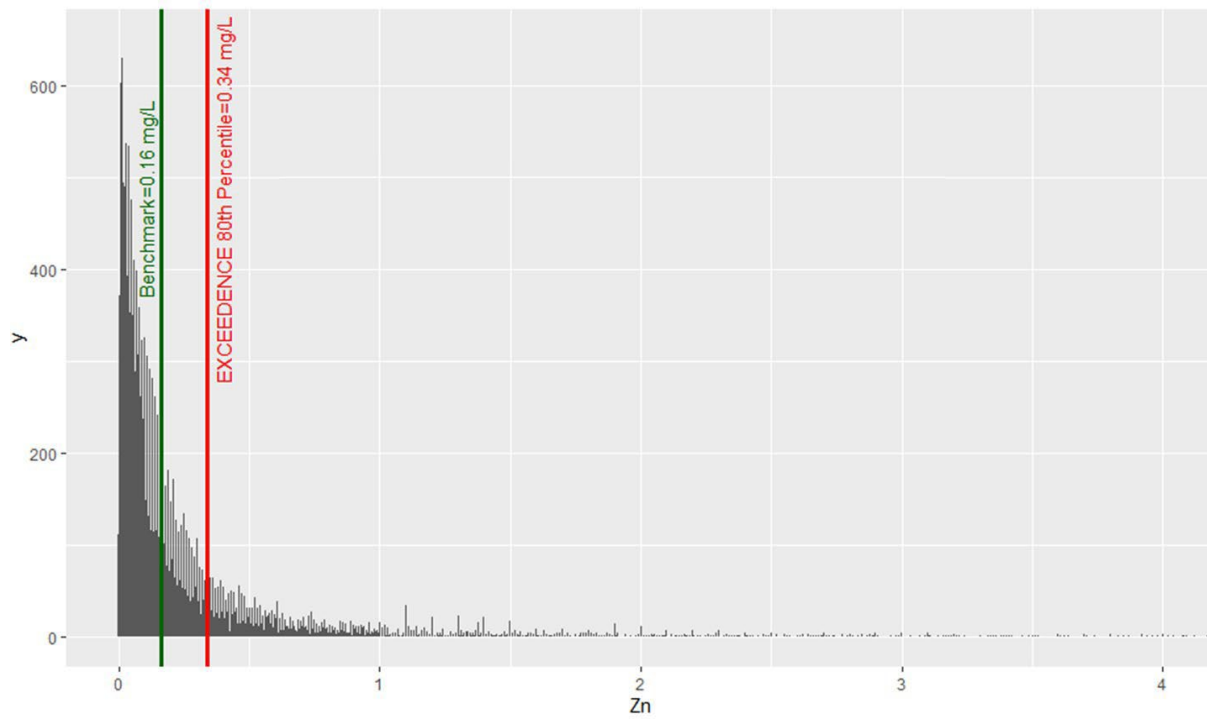


Figure 9. Lead, Total (mg/L)

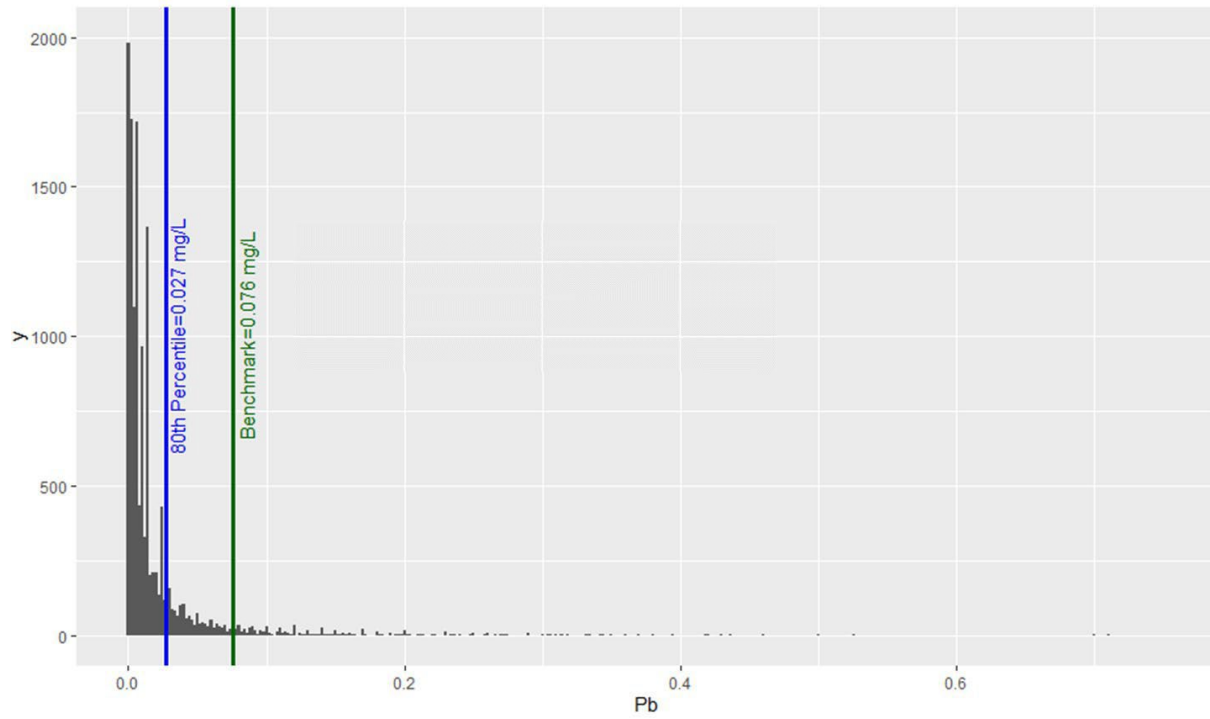


Figure 10. Oil & Grease (mg/L)

