



SC DEPARTMENT of
**ENVIRONMENTAL
SERVICES**

***National Pollutant Discharge
Elimination System Permit***

for Discharge to Surface Waters

This Permit Certifies That

GREENVILLE COUNTY, CITY OF FOUNTAIN INN, CITY OF MAULDIN, CITY OF
SIMPSONVILLE AND CITY OF TRAVELERS REST

have been granted permission to discharge storm water from the municipal
separate storm sewer system located in

Greenville County
South Carolina

to all receiving waters in the State of South Carolina

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, III, and IV hereof. This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Pollution Control Act of South Carolina (S.C. Code Sections 48-1-10 *et seq.*, 1976), Regulation 61-9 and with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act (PL 92-500), as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, the "Act."

**John Poole, P.E., Director
Dams Safety and Stormwater Permitting Division
Bureau of Water**

Issued: July 1, 2026

Expires: July 31, 2031

Effective: August 1, 2026

Permit No.: SCS230001

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
NPDES PERMIT NO: SCS230001
GREENVILLE COUNTY, CITY OF FOUNTAIN INN, CITY OF MAULDIN, CITY OF
SIMPSONVILLE AND CITY OF TRAVELERS REST, SOUTH CAROLINA
MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM**

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PART I.

DISCHARGES AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area.

This National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit covers all areas located within the political boundary of the State of South Carolina served by Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) owned or operated by the permittees identified in Part I.C.

B. Authorized Discharges.

Except for discharges prohibited under Part I.D., this permit authorizes all existing or new storm water point source discharges to waters of the State of South Carolina from those portions of the (MS4) owned or operated by the permittees. Discharge of pollutants shall achieve the “effective prohibition” and “maximum extent practicable or MEP” standards from Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act, shall not cause, nor contribute to, violations of South Carolina Water Quality Standards, and shall be in compliance with Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) where applicable.

C. Permittee.

The following entities are the permittees subject to the conditions of this permit:

**Greenville County
City of Fountain Inn
City of Mauldin
City of Simpsonville
City of Travelers Rest**

References to “permittee” in this permit mean the list of entities identified in Part I.C.

1. The permittee is responsible for:
 - a. Compliance with permit conditions relating to discharges from portions of the MS4 where the permittee is the operator;
 - b. Storm water management program (SWMP) implementation on portions of the MS4 where either, the permittee is the operator, the owner, or the responsible party;
 - c. Where permit conditions are established for specific portions of the MS4, the permittee need only comply with the permit conditions relating to those portions of the MS4 for which either, the permittee is the owner, the operator, or the responsible party;
 - d. Continue implementing storm water management and monitoring programs on its portions of the MS4. (See Part II.H. of this permit also.); and
 - e. Any violation of specific standards for ground water quality as outlined in SC regulation 61-68 resulting from runoff discharged into the subsurface via storm water controls or storage/detention. For areas within the boundaries of the MS4 where it is determined by the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES), that there is a potential ground water contamination caused by storm water from the MS4, the permittee will, after proper

notification by SCDES, develop and upon approval, implement a ground water monitoring plan to monitor compliance with specific standards for ground water. If an impact to groundwater for which a permittee is responsible is confirmed by monitoring results, a permittee, after notification from SCDES, will develop a proposal to determine the source and extent of the impact to Soil/Groundwater; and upon approval, implement the assessment. Further, the permittee will, upon notification from SCDES, develop, and upon approval, implement a corrective action plan to remediate groundwater, soil and/or other media impacted as determined by the monitoring assessment.

2. For all areas of the MS4 owned or operated by the permittee, the permittee is responsible for:
 - a. Submission of annual reporting requirements as specified in Part IV.D. (ANNUAL REPORT);
 - b. Collection of monitoring data as required by Parts IV.A through IV.C;
 - c. Ensuring implementation of system-wide management program elements, including any system-wide public education efforts.
3. For all areas of the MS4 owned or operated by the permittee, the permittee is specifically responsible for permit compliance on portions of the MS4:
 - a. Where operational or SWMP implementation authority over portions of the MS4 exist; or,
 - b. Where both the owner and the operator are jointly responsible for permit compliance on those portions of the MS4.

D. Limitations on Coverage.

Section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) of the Clean Water Act specifically requires SCDES (or the Department) to include within this permit an effective prohibition on non-storm water entering the MS4. The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

1. *Non-storm Water*: discharges of non-storm water, except where such discharges are:
 - a. In compliance with a separate NPDES permit; or,
 - b. Identified by and in compliance with the Greenville County, City of Fountain Inn, City of Mauldin, City of Simpsonville, and City of Travelers Rest Storm Water Ordinance as required by Part II.B.7 of this permit.
2. *Spills*: discharges of material resulting from a spill, except where such discharges are:
 - a. The result of an Act of God where reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of the discharge; or,
 - b. An emergency discharge required to prevent imminent threat to human health or prevent severe property damage, provided that reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of the discharge.

PART II.

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

A. Introduction.

The permittees shall continue to refine, revise, and implement a comprehensive stormwater management program (SWMP) including pollution prevention measures, treatment or removal techniques, stormwater monitoring, use of legal authority, and other appropriate means to control the quality of storm water discharged from the MS4. The SWMP shall continue to be implemented in accordance with Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act and South Carolina (SC) Regulation 61-9, Part 122.26; and be consistent with: SC Water Classifications and Standards (SC Regulation 61-68), SC Classified Waters (SC Regulation 61-69) Sections 48-1-10, et seq. of the 1976 Code, and, with Storm Water Management and Sediment Reduction Act (SC Regulation 72-300) Chapter 14, Title 48, 1976 SC Code, as amended, or similarly applicable statute or County ordinance.

Controls and activities in the SWMP shall clearly define areas of permittee jurisdiction, applicability, and responsibility on specific area basis. The SWMP shall include controls necessary to effectively prohibit the discharge of non-storm water into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) and to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), to protect water quality; and, to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. The SWMP shall be consistent with the SC Watershed Water Quality Management Strategy (see definition in Part VII). Compliance with this SWMP shall be reported annually in the ANNUAL REPORT in Part IV.D.

The SWMP shall cover the term of the permit and shall be updated as necessary, or as required by the Department, to ensure compliance with this statutory requirement of Clean Water Act Section 402(p)(3)(B). Modifications to the SWMP shall be made in accordance with Part II.H of this permit. Compliance with the SWMP, with the compliance schedules in this Part, and with Parts III and IV of this permit shall be deemed as compliance with this permit. The SWMP, and its updates, submitted by the permittee as scheduled in this permit, upon approval, shall be incorporated into this permit by reference and shall become permit conditions.

The environmental provisions included in the most current Greenville County Storm Water Design Manual may be consulted in relation to storm water management where applicable. The SC Standards for Storm Water Management and Sediment Reduction (SC regulation 72-300 Chapter 72 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 48-14-10, et. seq.) is hereby incorporated into this permit by reference and thus is a condition of this permit. Specific components from these guidance documents and regulations are identified in Parts II and V to serve as measurable enforcement permit conditions. Compliance dates are specified in Parts II, III and V of this permit.

The SWMP, taken as a whole, shall achieve the “effective prohibition” and “MEP” standards from Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act. The SWMP shall be consistent with South Carolina Pollution Control Act, Title 48, Chapter 1 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina.

The SWMP shall include detailed measures and practices for each of the categories of SWMP requirements in Part II.B. Once the SWMP is approved by SCDES, the approved measures and practices and their associated implementation schedules will become an enforceable permit condition.

Maximum extent practicable (MEP) is a technology-based control standard used in the municipal storm water program against which SCDES and permittees assess whether or not an adequate level of control has been proposed in the SWMP. MEP is applied to all permits issued to MS4, including this one, to achieve greater cooperation and consistency, to reduce conflicts and confusion, and to improve economies of scale in the effort to manage storm water pollution.

This NPDES individual permit for a medium and four small MS4s requires Greenville County, City of Fountain Inn, City of Mauldin, City of Simpsonville and City of Traveler Rest (henceforth collectively referred to as the Permittee) to develop, implement, and enforce a SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. The Permittee is expected to reduce the pollutants to the MEP through implementation of the SWMP elements; namely,

*Structural Controls and Storm Water Collection System Operation,
Areas of New Development and Significant Redevelopment,
Existing Roadways,
Flood Control Projects,
Municipal waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities,
Application of Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers (PHFs),
Illicit Discharges and Improper Disposal,
Industrial Runoffs,
Construction Site Runoff,
Monitoring Program; and,
Public Education.*

MEP will be determined through a series of steps associated with identification and implementation of the SWMP elements. SCDES establishes requirements for each of the SWMP elements and requires the Permittee to implement the Best Management Practices (BMPs) to achieve the goals required. Permittee are required to implement the BMP to meet requirements in each of the program elements in this permit.

Implementation of BMP in compliance with applicable provisions of SC Water Pollution Control Permits Regulation 61-9 established as permit conditions will require the Permittee to: develop, implement, and enforce a SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from your MS4 to the MEP, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act; include elements required under SC Water Pollution Control Permits Regulation 61-9 and, implement the controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants, including management practices, control techniques, and system, design and engineering methods and such other provisions as SCDES determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants in order to constitute compliance with the standard of "reducing pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. The Permittee will determine the specific details in each of the SWMP elements that represent MEP through an evaluative process. The Department will evaluate compliance with the SWMP elements in accordance with the MEP.

SCDES will evaluate the SWMP performance against MEP criteria including but, not limited to:

- (1) The effectiveness of BMPs at addressing the pollutant(s) of concern,
- (2) Public acceptance,
- (3) Cost,
- (4) Technical feasibility; and,
- (5) Compliance with Federal, State, local laws and all applicable regulations.

For purposes of this permit, implementation of BMPs are generally the most appropriate form of non-numeric effluent limitations when designed to satisfy technology requirements (including reductions of pollutants to the MEP) and to protect water quality. Implementation of BMPs consistent with the provisions of the SWMP required pursuant to the provisions of the permit constitutes compliance with the standard of reducing pollutants to the “maximum extent practicable.” SCDES will specify a period of up to 1 year from the effective date for the Permittee to develop and 4 years to implement the SWMP in accordance to permit conditions.

B. SWMP Requirements.

This permit constitutes the fourth MS4 permit term for Greenville County. Requirements established in this permit are intended to continue and/or build upon the third permit term activities. Where applicable, all active sites, projects, and outfalls must meet the minimum requirements established within the South Carolina NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities, the South Carolina NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, and all pertinent requirements listed within R.61-9 and R.72-300.

1. *Structural Controls and Storm Water Collection System Operation:* The MS4 and any storm water structural control shall be operated in a manner to reduce the discharge of pollutants to achieve the “effective prohibition” and “MEP” standards from Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act. The permittee listed in Part I.C. of this permit owns, operates, or is responsible for structural controls.

Specific activities to be completed under this item are depicted in table II.B.1, below:

Table II.B.1
Structural Controls and Storm Water Collection System Operation

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	Annually update the Inventory Database and report on the number of new outfalls.	ANNUAL REPORT
b.	Annually update the Inventory Database and report on the number of newly constructed post-construction structural BMPs.	ANNUAL REPORT
c.	Report on the percentage inspection of existing Permittee owned, operated, or maintained structures. The goal of this requirement is to inspect 20% $\pm$ 5% every year with the overall goal to inspect 100% of all existing structures every 5 years. In the Year 5 Annual Report, report on these post-construction BMPs that were not inspected during the permit term. These post-construction structural BMPs include but are not limited to: water quality ponds, infiltration practices, bio-remediation practices, green infrastructure or low impact development practices (LID), manufactured treatment devices, and other water quality devices. Ensure the inventory is updated annually and reported in the Annual Report.	PROGRESS IN EACH ANNUAL REPORT
d.	Any private structure found to be deficient or in need of maintenance shall be identified and the Permittee shall contact the owner or responsible party so that the structure can be brought into compliance as quickly as possible, with a goal of no later than thirty (30) days after notification was provided.	ANNUAL REPORT
e.	Provide a description of maintenance activities and a maintenance schedule for structural controls to reduce pollutants (including	FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

	floatables) in discharges from MS4s.	
f.	Report on re-evaluation and modification of this element.	ANNUAL REPORT
g.	Maintain all municipally owned/operated structural stormwater controls.	ANNUAL REPORT

2. *Areas of New Development and Significant Redevelopment:* Continue to implement a comprehensive master planning process (or equivalent) to achieve the “effective prohibition” and “MEP” standards from Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act to reduce the discharge of pollutants, after construction is completed, from MS4s which receive discharges from areas of new development and significant redevelopment.

Specific activities to be completed under this task are found in table II.B.2:

Table II.B.2
Areas of New Development and Significant Redevelopment

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	Annually review and update, as needed, local codes and land development ordinances to identify opportunities to reduce stormwater impacts of new development and areas of significant redevelopment on water quality.	ANNUAL REPORT
b.	Annually review water quality problems, areas and pollutants of concern (POC) and reprioritize as necessary.	ANNUAL REPORT
c.	Report on the enhancement and modifications of storm water management design criteria and requirements, and any updates to the Design Manual.	ANNUAL REPORT
d.	Maintain a permit tracking system with continually updated inventory of County permitted land development	ONGOING
e.	Implement the IDEAL Model to manage and quantify post-construction water quality load.	ONGOING
f.	Review procedures and processes for plan review and evaluate the effectiveness of the element yearly.	ANNUAL REPORT
g.	Maintain and update the inventory and report on the number of inspections and engineering certifications of post-construction structural BMPs performed during final close-out site inspections added to the post-construction structural BMP database. All updates to the inventory shall be reported in the Annual Report.	ANNUAL REPORT
h.	Maintain an inventory of the number of new development and significant redevelopment projects reviewed.	ANNUAL REPORT
i.	In addition to the inspections, Greenville County will provide guidance documents for the owner/operators of post-construction structural BMPs through the County’s website and during field meetings. Education and guidance documents will summarize the existing inspection and maintenance requirements for post-construction structural BMPs and the storm water collection system. They describe the BMPs to be inspected and the maintenance activities to be undertaken to maintain the proper operation of structural controls and	ONGOING

	storm water collection systems. The maintenance program includes an internal record keeping system to track inspections and maintenance activities submitted during the permit term by private owners. Any updates to the maintenance program and guidance documents shall be recorded in the Annual Report.	
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3. *Existing Roadways*: Public streets, roads, and highways, including but not limited to unpaved roads, shall be operated and maintained in a manner to reduce to the MEP the discharge of pollutants, including those pollutants related to deicing or sanding activities.

Specific activities to be completed under this item are listed below:

Table II.B.3
Existing Roadways

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	Revise the Roadway Runoff Management Plan activities with modifications to address water quality as needed. Changes will be reported when modified in the next annual report.	ANNUAL REPORT
b.	Report on the coordination with SCDOT storm water program.	ANNUAL REPORT
c.	Continue implementation of a litter control program.	ANNUAL REPORT

4. *Flood Control Projects*: When storm water conveyance upgrades and other capital improvements to the storm sewer system are defined as a result of watershed planning (or equivalent) the permittee shall include an assessment of water quality impacts. For storm water infrastructure projects proposed in watersheds that drain to impaired water bodies identified under Section 303(d), whether or not addressed by a TMDL, an assessment of impacts to water quality caused by the discharge of parameter(s) of concern shall be considered in the development of the project.

Specific activities to be completed to meet this permit requirement are:

Table II.B.4
Flood Control Projects

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	Review new stormwater master plans to assess water quality impacts on receiving water for all flood management.	ANNUAL REPORT
b.	When conducting flood control and channel stabilization projects, seek opportunities for water quality improvement. Use bio-engineering techniques for channel stabilization projects where appropriate. When bioengineering is practical, employ the use of vegetation as much as possible as an alternative.	ANNUAL REPORT
c.	Enforce the County stream buffer requirements.	ONGOING
d.	Provide an assessment of additional water quality benefits realized from	FOURTH

	the floodplain management program.	ANNUAL REPORT
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5. *Municipal Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities:* The Permittee must continue to implement a pollution prevention/good housekeeping program for the referenced municipal operations. The program shall include a training component that has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing adverse impacts in runoff from municipal operations. The permittee must maintain an active inventory, throughout the permit term, of all program areas and report all updates annually in the Annual Report. Where applicable, all active County-owned sites, projects, and outfalls must meet the minimum requirements established within the South Carolina NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, and all pertinent requirements listed within R.61-9 and R.72-300.

Specific activities to be completed under this item are:

Table II.B.5
Municipal Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	Develop and implement a SWPPP for Permittee municipal waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities that have a high potential to generate stormwater pollutants and implement good housekeeping measures for solid waste convenience centers. The SWPPP must include: i. Site Description, to include proximity to receiving waters, ii. Summary of potential pollution sources, iii. Description of control measures, iv. Schedules or procedures for staff. Ensure an inventory of all sites is updated annually and all changes are reported in the Annual Report.	ANNUAL REPORT
b.	Permittees must develop and implement an employee training program for appropriate employees involved in the implementation of pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices at permittee-owned or operated municipal waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities.	ANNUAL REPORT
c.	All Solid Waste handling facilities owned, operated or maintained by the Permittee must be in compliance with the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity and separate industrial permits.	ONGOING
d.	Permittee must train employees on good housekeeping practices. Records of all training for staff must be maintained annually.	ONGOING
e.	The County will inspect each Permittee owned, operated, or maintained Municipal Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal facility, once during the permit term. The County shall aim to inspect at least $20\% \pm 5\%$ of the total sites annually to meet the goal of 100% during the 5-year permit cycle. Inspection results will be provided in the annual report.	ANNUAL REPORT

6. *Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer (PHFs) Application*: Permittee must develop and implement to the MEP a program to educate homeowners about the discharge of pollutants from the application of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers.

Table II.B.6
Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer (PHFs) Application

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	Continue to implement an education program to reduce to the maximum extent practicable, pollutants in discharges from municipal separate storm sewers associated with the application of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer. This program is to address audiences not subject to regulation by Clemson University Regulatory Program for licensed commercial PHF applicators and distributors.	ONGOING
b.	Permittee staff who apply PHFs must be trained and certified by the Clemson University Regulatory Program for licensed commercial PHF applicators and distributors as required by state law.	ONGOING

7. *Illicit Discharges and Improper Disposal*: Permittee shall continue to implement a program to detect and remove (or require the discharger to the MS4 to obtain a separate NPDES permit for) illicit discharges and improper disposals identified in R. 61-9 and not allowed by the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharged from Construction Activities (CGP), or by the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharged Associated with Industrial Activities (IGP) into the storm sewer, to the MEP.

The Illicit Discharges and Improper Disposal element requires:

Table II.B.7
Illicit Discharges and Improper Disposal

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	<i>Inspection, Ordinances, and Enforcement Measures</i> : Enforce the Storm Water Ordinance. Inspection and enforcement measures activities are described from II.B.7.b onwards.	ONGOING
b.	<i>Dry Weather Field Screening Program</i> : Continue the field-screening follow-up tracking program through the use of the Field Screening Database, ambient monitoring data and citizen complaints. i. Areas most likely to contain illicit discharges have been identified and prioritized. If samples show potential for illicit discharges, then areas upstream from the monitoring are investigated. These flows will be tested and tracked. If monitoring data does not indicate an illicit discharge, monitoring will be discontinued. ii. Continue to enter all collected field screening data into the Field Screening Database.	ANNUAL REPORT
c.	<i>Investigation of Suspected Illicit Discharge</i> : Continue to implement standard procedures to investigate portions of the MS4 that, based on the results of the field screening or other appropriate information, indicate a reasonable potential of containing	ANNUAL REPORT

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
	illicit discharges or other sources of non-storm water. Notification to the appropriate SCDES Local Office of any illicit connection to waters of the state shall be a standard procedure. i. Proactive Inspections – Identification and tracking of potential continuous illicit discharges. Investigations will be conducted of suspected illicit discharges as identified during the field screening or ambient monitoring activities. All investigations of suspected illicit discharges will be entered into the Illicit Discharge Database. Report number of inspections conducted, number of illicit activities identified, and types of enforcement actions taken. ii. Reactive Inspections – Record citizen complaints regarding potential illicit discharges in Illicit Discharge Database. Report: a. Number of suspected illicit discharges received, b. Number of investigations conducted, c. Number of illicit activities identified, d. Number and type of enforcement actions taken. All identified illicit discharges are recorded in a continuously updated inventory of the Illicit Discharge Database.	
d.	<i>Investigation of Improper Disposal:</i> i. Reduce trash, floatables, debris pollutant loadings from the MS4 to the MEP. ii. Continue to educate and cite responsible parties within the MS4's jurisdiction for improper disposal to the MEP. iii. Notification to the appropriate SCDES Local Office of improper disposal to waters of the state, via the MS4 shall be a standard procedure. iv. Cooperate with Environmental Enforcement Division of the Sheriff's Office for illicit dumping. v. Report pounds of trash removal by the County to SCDES each year in the annual report. vi. The number of investigations conducted, improper disposals found, and types of enforcement actions taken are inventoried and reported in each Annual Report.	ONGOING
e.	Review and revise, as necessary, the existing Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Standard Operating Procedure. Employees addressing potential illicit discharges must be familiar with the manual and document all activities associated with discharge detection, tracking, elimination, and enforcement. <i>Determining the Source of the Illicit Discharge:</i> Permittees are required to determine and document through their investigations the source of all documented illicit discharges. If the source of the suspected illicit discharge is found to be suspected to be a result of non-compliance with an NPDES permit, the appropriate SCDES Local Office must be notified. i. If an illicit discharge is found, but within six (6) months of the beginning of the investigation neither the source nor the same non-stormwater discharge has been identified/observed, then	ANNUAL REPORT

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
	permittees must maintain written documentation for review by the permitting authority. ii. If the observed discharge is intermittent, permittees must document that a minimum of three (3) separate investigations were made to observe the discharge when it was flowing. If these attempts are unsuccessful, permittees must maintain written documentation for review by the permitting authority. However, since this is an ongoing program, permittees should periodically recheck these suspected intermittent discharges and report on this activity.	
f.	<i>Corrective Action to Eliminate Illicit Discharges:</i> Once the illicit discharge source has been determined, permittees shall: i. Notify the party responsible of the problem in a timeframe consistent with the procedures found in the SWMP. ii. Require the responsible party to conduct all necessary corrective actions to eliminate the non-stormwater discharge within 30 days. When, and if, elimination will take longer than 30 days, permittees shall require responsible parties to submit a plan with a schedule for elimination. iii. Conduct a follow-up investigation and field screening, consistent with Part II.B.7.b to verify that the discharge has been eliminated upon being notified that the discharge has been eliminated. Follow the Greenville County Inspection and Enforcement Flowchart and Penalty Assessment Guide and report the resulting enforcement actions.	ONGOING
g.	<i>Spill Prevention and Response:</i> Implement procedures to prevent, contain, and respond to spills that may discharge into the MS4 by effectively mitigating potential pollutant discharges to Waters of the State. i. Use labor, equipment, and materials for emergency situations including spill response activities on Permittee roads. ii. Implement spill prevention and response procedures for appropriate personnel. iii. If permittee is the initial discoverer of a spill, permittee will quickly assess the nature of the spill and promptly report to the appropriate authority. iv. Report on spill response activities undertaken by the permittee.	ANNUAL REPORT
h.	<i>Oils, Toxics, and Household Hazardous Waste Control:</i> i. Achieve the effective prohibition to the MEP the discharge or disposal of used motor vehicle fluids, household hazardous wastes, yard debris, leaf litter, etc. into the MS4 as required in section II.B.7.d & g above. ii. Review and summarize used motor vehicle fluids disposal/recycling programs within Greenville County. iii. Identify ways in which these programs could be enhanced and expanded. Report type and number of activities conducted such as, type and number of materials distributed; amount of waste collected/recycled/properly disposed, and number of web site visits.	ANNUAL REPORT

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
i.	<i>Limitation of Sanitary Sewage and Septage Seepage:</i> Limit infiltration of seepage from municipal sanitary sewers to municipal separate storm sewer systems. Co-permittees with authority over sewer collection system shall implement the Sanitary Sewer Seepage and Infiltration Control Program as follows: i. Co-permittees will continue to coordinate with Renewable Water Resources (ReWa), Metro Connects, and other co-permittees. Report on all these activities.	ANNUAL REPORT
j.	<i>Public Reporting:</i> i. Promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges and improper disposal including problems associated with illicit discharges, how to identify and how to report through central contact point including phone numbers for complaints and reporting. ii. Maintain a website link, answer calls from the public and facilitate reporting of suspected illicit discharges and improper disposal. iii. Promote the reporting of non-emergency pollution problems to Greenville County Land Development Division. iv. Report type and number of activities conducted, type and number of materials distributed, percentage of population reached by activities in total.	ANNUAL REPORT

8. *Industrial Runoff:* Permittee shall implement its Industrial Runoff Program to monitor and control pollutants in storm water discharges to municipal systems from municipal landfills; hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal and recovery facilities (TSD); facilities that are subject to the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) Title III, Section 313; and, any other industrial facilities which the permittee determines is contributing a substantial pollutants loading to the MS4. Where applicable, all active sites, projects, and outfalls must meet the minimum requirements established within the South Carolina NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, and all pertinent requirements listed within R.61-9 and R.72-300.

Specific activities to be completed are:

Table II.B.8
Industrial Runoff

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	<i>Identify priorities and procedures for inspections:</i> i. Implement necessary follow-up activities for the facility inspection program to ensure the elimination of identified pollution sources. ii. Provide Industrial Operators Training Course on the County website to educate and inform local industries of appropriate storm water controls and pollution prevention activities. iii. Report industries to SCDES that may need coverage under the	ANNUAL REPORT

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
	state Industrial General Permit (IGP): or, those industries that may no longer be eligible for a No Exposure (NEC) exclusion. iv. Report known industrial discharges into waters of the state to SCDES and discharges into other MS4s to the appropriate MS4 permittee. v. An inventory of all SCDES permitted industrial sites operating with a qualified SIC/NAICS code discharging to the MS4 must be maintained and updated annually. This inventory shall include all MS4 conducted industrial inspection reports. vi. The MS4 should aim to identify and inventory all SCDES permitted industrial facilities which may have significant potential to contribute to pollutants of concern to the MS4 and conduct inspections of outfalls as needed.	
b.	<i>Review of Questionnaires for Industries:</i> i. Implement questionnaire review. ii. Conduct inspections when monitoring data or complaints indicate a concern about a facility. Implement follow-up activities as developed above (II.B.8.b.i) to ensure the elimination of identified pollution sources. iii. Identify and report repeat violators.	ANNUAL REPORT

9. *Construction Site Runoff*: The permittee shall continue to implement its Construction Runoff Program to reduce erosion and sedimentation at construction sites such that sediment is retained on-site to the MEP. New storm water management systems shall adhere to the standards set forth in the SC Water Classifications and Standards, in the SC Classified Waters (48-1-10, et seq, S.C. Code of Laws, 1976), and in the SC Storm Water Management and Sediment Reduction Regulations Chapter 72 and Chapter 14 Title 48 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina.

Specific activities to be completed under this item are:

Table II.B.9
Construction Site Runoff

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	<i>Site Planning and Non-structural & Structural Best Management Practices (BMPs):</i> i. Enhance and update Design Manual as necessary. ii. Enhance and update the BMP Flip Book as necessary. iii. At least once during the permit cycle, provide training for plan reviewers and consultants/designers, construction inspectors and others identified by the Permittees who play a critical role in the implementation of the Construction Site Runoff Control program. Training should emphasize post-construction structural BMP design, BMP planning, design, construction and maintenance. iv. Plan reviewers will utilize a checklist to ensure that plans are	ANNUAL REPORT

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
	adequately reviewed. Potential water quality impacts caused by pollutants of concern for sites draining to impaired water bodies or sensitive waters must be considered. For construction sites requiring permits under the South Carolina General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction activities (CGP), the Permittee must require each site operator to prepare and submit erosion and sediment control plans to be reviewed for compliance with the minimum requirements established in the South Carolina General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction activities, to include, but not limited to: v. Erosion and Sediment Controls vi. Soil Stabilization vii. Dewatering viii. Pollution Prevention Measures ix. Prohibited Discharges x. Surface Outlets xi. Report number of site plans reviewed, and all activities conducted under Part II.B.9.a.i -iii. xii. All Construction Site Runoff processes, procedures, and ordinances will be reviewed annually and updated as needed with all changes recorded in subsequent Annual Reports. xiii. The Permittee must maintain an inventory of all Permittee approved active construction sites within their jurisdiction.	
b.	<i>Inspection and Enforcement:</i> i. Conduct an Erosion Control Audit prior to Reapplication to re-evaluate the quality of planning, design, plan review and site implementation in Greenville County and to identify where additional enhancements or modifications to these processes and/or legal authority are needed to improve quality, performance. Evaluate the effectiveness of sediment and erosion BMP use, location, installation and compliance at each site. Continue using a permit tracking system. Enter field inspection findings into a permit tracking system.	FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
	ii. Communicate Erosion Control Audit (Part II.B.9.b.i) findings with construction site operators, inspectors, engineers and construction contractors. Inform them of areas of needed improvement and any required actions as needed.	FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
	iii. Follow the process outlined in the Greenville County Inspection and Enforcement Flowchart and Penalty Assessment Guide found in the County's Enforcement Procedures Manual. iv. Conduct inspections for compliance with state and local requirements at all County permitted construction sites per the inspection schedule. Inspections shall be documented and sent to construction site operators when the site is out of compliance or in violation. These documented inspections shall become part of the tracking system in part II.B.9.b.ii above. v. New sites subject to coverage under the South Carolina CGP should be inspected with a goal of initial inspection within the	ONGOING

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
	first two weeks of commencement of land disturbing activities. All active construction sites should be inspected with a goal of at least once a month. If this goal cannot be attained, the Permittee shall have a goal to maintain documentation describing the reason for which the inspection could not be performed (i.e., an act of God, strike, flood, etc. (R. 61-9)). All justifications should be documented and reported in each Annual Report. Justifications for missed inspections are for record-keeping purposes and will not constitute enforcement actions taken by the Department.	
vi.	All inactive sites should be inspected with a goal of least bi-monthly. Final inspections must occur to ensure that all graded areas have reached final stabilization and that all temporary control measures are removed and permanent stormwater management BMP are permitted as required. If this goal cannot be attained, the Permittee shall have a goal to maintain documentation describing the reason for which the inspection could not be performed (i.e., an act of God, strike, flood, etc. (R. 61-9)). All justifications should be documented and reported in each subsequent Annual Report. Justifications for missed inspections are for record-keeping purposes and will not constitute enforcement actions taken by the Department. Sites that were not inspected shall take priority during the next inspection cycle.	
vii.	Report the total number of construction site inspections completed.	
viii.	Report number of active construction sites; number of inspections of active sites; number/type of enforcement actions taken.	
ix.	Maintain an inventory of all reports and enforcement actions annually and provide updates in each Annual Report.	

10. *Monitoring Program:* Permittee shall implement the monitoring program as described in detail in Part III and Part IV of this permit. The Permittee must maintain an active inventory of all monitoring locations with related data; all updates and changes to the active inventory shall be included in the subsequent Annual Report.

11. *Public Education:* Permittee must implement a public education program to distribute educational materials or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

Specific activities to be completed are:

Table II.B.11
Public Education

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	Continue to implement the Greenville County storm water public	ONGOING

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
	education program, including construction operators. Each year the permittee must develop or utilize existing outreach tools (i.e. brochures, posters, website, plan notes, manuals etc.) aimed at educating construction operators on appropriate selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance of stormwater controls, as well as overall program compliance.	
b.	Enhance and modify as needed.	ANNUAL REPORT
c.	Continue addressing the pollutants of concern.	ANNUAL REPORT
d.	Continue the floatable and debris reduction public education and outreach campaign to educate the public on trash and debris control issues and the impact to water quality.	ANNUAL REPORT
e.	Inform the public on routine basis of locations of collection types of materials (i.e. oils, toxics, and hazardous waste) accepted and hours of operations. Implement enhanced programs through outreach activities.	ONGOING

C. Area-specific Requirements.

Permit requirements are formulated to maintain or improve water quality. Section 401 review is initiated by a federal permit. Some of the activities mentioned in the permit (like areas of new development) may require a 401 Certification if they directly involve impacts to waters of the State (including wetlands). Structural practices should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable as the installation of these and other devices may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

D. Deadlines for Program Compliance.

As provided in Parts II and IV, compliance with permit requirements shall be required, from the effective date of the permit.

E. Roles and Responsibilities of the Permittee.

Intergovernmental agreements shall clearly identify the role and responsibility of co-permittees. Following the effective date of the permit, a copy of each intergovernmental agreement must be included in the SWMP. Revisions to these agreements will be provided in subsequent annual reports when appropriate.

F. Legal Authority and Enforcement Response.

1. *Legal Authority:* Greenville County has the authority to adopt and enforce ordinances for storm water quantity, quality and sediment reduction consistent with the South Carolina Pollution Control Act and the South Carolina Storm Water Management and Sediment Reduction Act. Greenville County shall continue to enforce the Greenville County Storm Water Ordinance.

Table II.F
Legal Authority and Enforcement Response

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	Control the contribution of pollutants to the MS4 by illicit discharges or improper disposal and identify storm water discharges associated	ANNUAL REPORT

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
	with industrial activity within the permitted areas, control the permittee's compliance status with NPDES regulations, and control the quality of storm water discharged from sites of industrial activity.	
b.	Effectively prohibit illicit discharges to the MS4.	ANNUAL REPORT
c.	Respond to the discharge of spills and the dumping or disposal of materials other than storm water into the MS4.	ANNUAL REPORT
d.	Reduce the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the MS4 to another.	ANNUAL REPORT
e.	Require compliance with conditions in ordinances, permits, contracts or orders.	ANNUAL REPORT
f.	Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance with permit conditions.	ANNUAL REPORT
g.	In conjunction with II.B.2.a, ensure the assessment and imposition of penalties is consistent with the severity of violations.	ANNUAL REPORT
h.	Report on the monies collected and the fines assessed.	ANNUAL REPORT
i.	Use a tracking system to compare the assessment and imposition of penalties during the permit period. Report the findings.	RE-APPLICATION

Enforcement Response:

1. Permittee shall continue to apply the Greenville County Inspection and Enforcement Flowchart and Penalty Assessment Guide. These references summarize the County's enforcement actions to violators and repeat offenders as well as the legal authority to carry out these actions, to escalate enforcement responses; and, to address persistent non-compliance, repeat or escalating violations, or incidents of major environmental harm.

Repeat Violation Reduction: Violators of any permit requirement will be identified as outlined in the Penalty Assessment Guide. If chronic violators are identified, summarize inspection results by these violators in the ANNUAL REPORT and include what actions the County has taken to reduce repeat violations. Incentives, disincentives, or an increased inspection frequency at the operator's sites. Reduce rate of non-compliance recidivism.

G. SWMP Resources.

Greenville County established and implemented a Storm Water Utility Fee to provide adequate finances to implement activities under the SWMP; to provide a source of funding for implementing all other requirements included within this NPDES permit; and, to provide some funding for capital improvements for storm water conveyance systems. Permit fees for implementing the construction program are allowed and encouraged to reflect the cost of implementation and should be used to fully fund its implementation.

Permittee is required to provide a complete fiscal analysis for the permittee's program implementation for both the prior fiscal year and the next in the ANNUAL REPORT as described in Part IV.D. of this permit. The required analysis shall include all program income and expenses for implementation of the 11 elements including budgets and funding sources. The permittee shall develop and implement modifications to the Storm Water Utility Fee and permit fees, as necessary to fully fund permit compliance.

H. SWMP Review and Modification.

1. *Program Review:* Permittee shall conduct an annual review of the current Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) in conjunction with preparation of the ANNUAL REPORT required under Part IV.D. of the permit.
2. *Program Modification:* Permittee may modify the SWMP during the life of the permit in accordance with the following procedures:
 - a. Modifications adding (but not subtracting nor replacing) components, controls, or requirements to the approved SWMP may be made by the permittee at any time. Description of modification(s) shall be included within the subsequent ANNUAL REPORT.
 - b. Modifications replacing an ineffective or infeasible BMP specifically identified in the SWMP with an alternate BMP may be made by the permittee at any time. Description of the replacement BMP shall be included in the subsequent ANNUAL REPORT.
 - c. Modifications to adjust the schedule for maintenance activities; or, the frequency of inspections or monitoring identified in the SWMP may be made by the permittee on an annual basis. Permittee must include in the subsequent ANNUAL REPORT description of the schedule adjustment(s).
 - d. Modifications subtracting components, controls, or requirements of the SWMP may not be made by the permittee unless it can be clearly demonstrated that with the elimination of this component, the SWMP will continue to achieve a reduction in pollutants to the MEP and shall not cause or contribute to violations of the South Carolina Pollution Control Act and Water Quality Classification and Standards. In the case where this type of modification is appropriate, permittee may make the required modification and shall include in the subsequent ANNUAL REPORT, description of the component(s) which has been eliminated.
 - e. Modifications included within the ANNUAL REPORT shall be signed in accordance with Part V.H.

I. Transfer of Ownership, Operational Authority, or Responsibility for Storm Water Management Program Implementation.

Permittees shall implement the SWMP on all new areas added to their portion of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (or for which the permittee become responsible for implementation of storm water quality controls) as expeditiously as practicable. Implementation of the program in any new area shall consider the plans in the SWMP of the previous MS4 ownership.

PART III.

WATER QUALITY BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (WQBEL), INCLUDING THE REEDY RIVER 5R PLAN, TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDL), AND IMPAIRED WATERS 303 (d)

A. Numeric WQBEL.

There are no numeric WQBEL at the time of permit issuance.

B. Reedy River 5R Plan.

The County will continue to actively participate as a partner with other NPDES permittees, as well as additional stakeholders, in the Reedy River Water Quality Group. Once the Reedy River 5R program is approved by SCDES/EPA, discussions on the need for permit modifications will commence.

C. TMDL.

There are existing TMDLs applicable to permittees as of the effective date of this permit. If a TMDL is approved for any waterbody into which the MS4 discharges, the permittee is to review the TMDL to determine whether the TMDL includes a Wasteload Allocation (WLA) applicable to the permittee. The permittee is required to implement the TMDL within a timeframe consistent with the TMDL and with applicable parts of this permit.

Once a TMDL has been established, or approved, for any watershed into which the MS4 discharges, any limitations, conditions and requirements contained in the TMDL applicable to the discharges authorized herein, including monitoring frequency and reporting required becomes part of this permit. Applicable limitations, conditions and requirements contained in the TMDL are those limitations, conditions and requirements set forth in the TMDL implementation plan and attributed to discharges from the MS4.

Should an applicable TMDL, approved for a water body located within the permit area, be either more rigorous, or more stringent than the conditions of this permit, the affected permittee(s) shall be responsible for implementation of the TMDL as prescribed. Implementation of the TMDL shall consist of incorporating into the SWMP all necessary measures to reach the goal of the TMDL and a schedule to accomplish the measures, with the schedule becoming a part of the permit requirements.

Permittee will develop and submit to SCDES a TMDL Monitoring and Assessment Plan after development of any TMDL applicable to the Permittee. The Monitoring Plan will contain details including, but not limited to the frequency of monitoring, the monitoring approach, and monitoring locations. The Permittee may develop one overall Monitoring Plan to outline the proposed assessment approach for all applicable TMDL due to the number of currently effective TMDL. The Monitoring and Assessment Plan may be amended if new TMDLs are developed that are applicable to the Permittee. The Permittee may use innovative technological approaches to assess potential sources of the POC in the TMDL watersheds. If the source identification yields a pollutant source within the Permittee's control, the Permittee will subsequently implement BMPs to address the contribution of the POC to protect water quality. For all other identified sources of the POC, the Permittee will notify the appropriate party to mitigate or remove the pollutant source. Monitoring associated with Part IV of this permit may be used in conjunction with data collected in the Monitoring and Assessment Plan to address the POC. Where a TMDL Wasteload Allocation (WLA) is assigned to point sources, permittee shall review its SWMP requirements for the control of stormwater discharges to WQMS identified in the TMDL. For MS4 discharges of the pollutant(s)

of concern to TMDL waters, permittee shall identify discharges located in the TMDL watershed draining to the impaired WQMS. The SWMP shall include a TMDL Monitoring and Assessment Plan for each effective, or approved TMDL.

1. The TMDL Monitoring and Assessment Plan shall be developed within 12 months from the EPA approval or establishment date for new TMDL.
2. The permittee may utilize existing monitoring data or initiate additional monitoring, as deemed necessary by the permittee.
3. Data must be assessed to guide the permittee to the implementation of BMPs to address the WLA.
4. The TMDL Implementation Plan must identify BMPs and schedule implementation of BMPs to achieve progress towards addressing the TMDL WLA, as long as the intended uses are not supported. The TMDL Implementation Plan shall be developed within 48 months from the EPA approval or establishment date for new TMDL.
5. The permittee will continue BMP implementation as identified in its TMDL Implementation Plan(s) and subsequent monitoring to assess improvements of the POC. Adaptive management techniques will be used throughout the permit term to assess progress to the MEP. As the TMDL Implementation Plan improvements are assessed, BMPs will be updated as needed to make progress towards the TMDL WLA.

D. Impaired Water Quality Monitoring Stations (WQMS).

The SWMP will address discharges to water bodies listed as impaired on the most current 303(d).

1. *For each impaired WQMS*, when determined by the Permittee from its IDDE and Water Quality monitoring program whether discharges from the MS4 contribute, to waterbodies with impaired WQMS listed in the most current 303(d) list, the POC contributing to the impairments listed must be effectively addressed. This determination shall be included in the *first ANNUAL REPORT* and updated in the ANNUAL REPORT following issuance of a new 303(d) list.
2. The **SWMP Requirements** must be updated as appropriate to effectively address discharge of the pollutant of concern present in MS4 stormwater discharges that contribute to impaired waterbodies the *second ANNUAL REPORT*.
3. **Sensitive Waters** Most waterbodies in Greenville County are classified as Fresh Waters (FW); however, a limited number in the northernmost, undeveloped portion of the County and in the Paris Mountain area are classified as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW), Trout Natural (TN), Trout Put Grow and Take Waters (TPGT) and Source Water Protection areas (SWPA). For those sensitive waters that receive direct discharges from the regulated County MS4, the Permittee must:

Table III.D.1
Sensitive Waters Requirements

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
a.	Conduct one field inspection and evaluation during the permit term for each outfall.	PERMIT TERM
b.	Based on findings in III.D.1.a above, evaluate pollutant contributions against the WQS of the Sensitive Waters, identify potential pollutants or surrogate parameters as appropriate.	ANNUAL REPORT
c.	Determine if additional monitoring is necessary. Prioritize future IDDE to eliminate future occurrences. Priority for additional monitoring and IDDE detection shall be given to discharges to sensitive waters.	SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
d.	Within each SWMP element, priority for implementation and modification of BMP shall be given to eliminating pollutant sources located in areas discharging into sensitive waters.	THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
e.	Evaluate the appropriateness of identified best management practices and progress towards achieving the designated use for sensitive waters.	FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

The latest streams classified as sensitive waters as well as drinking water intakes are available in the SC Watershed Atlas, available on the SCDES website.

<https://des.sc.gov/programs/bureau-water/south-carolina-303d-list-impaired-waters-tmdls>

PART IV.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Impaired Waters Monitoring.

1. Based on SCDES impaired waters classifications or existing/proposed Greenville County TMDL, the permittee will annually select one stream/river for automated wet weather monitoring. Rationale for the prioritizing and sequencing of these waterbodies shall be included in the ANNUAL REPORT as part of IV.C.1 below. A minimum of five automated stations will be utilized along the chosen stream/river reach at critical locations in order to verify the accuracy of the assessment and the health of the given watercourse. Station locations will also be selected in order to help identify the potential source of the given impairment or pollutant subject to the TMDL. Critical locations are not limited to but may include municipal and unincorporated boundaries, major stream/river confluences, in-stream lakes or ponds, or locations of known or suspected pollutant sources.

Permittee must provide information characterizing the quality and quantity of measured discharges in addition to adhering to all of the following:

- a. For each watercourse selected for monitoring for the given permit year, monitoring will be conducted during dry weather conditions, after 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1-inch rainfall) storm event to assess baseline pollutant levels prior to contributions from storm water runoff. Depending on the sample locations, weather patterns, potential contamination issues, and the capacity of the automated monitoring equipment, the permittee will assess the feasibility of obtaining baseline data automatically, just prior to an approaching storm.
- b. For each watercourse selected for monitoring for the given permit year, monitoring will be conducted during storm water discharges from at least one storm event, seasonally (four events per year) that greater than 0.1 inch and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1-inch rainfall) storm event. Each monitored storm event should be spaced at a minimum of two weeks apart. (The Department may allow exemptions to sampling four storm events when climatic conditions create good cause for such exemptions, see D.4 of this Part).
- c. A narrative description shall be provided of the date and duration of the storm event(s) sampled, rainfall estimates of the storm event which generated the sampled discharge, the approximate volumetric flows during the event, and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1-inch rainfall) storm event. Alternatively, where automated continuous stations are used, annual rainfall events and flows will be provided.
- d. Quantitative data for each pollutant should be based on the results of sample analysis under analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 by a lab certified to perform the analyses by SCDES unless otherwise specified. When no analytical method is approved or innovative technology is preferred, the permittee may use any suitable method but must provide a description of the method and rationale for using this alternative method to include a budgetary analysis and accuracy comparison to an accepted method.
- e. Permittee may use automated monitoring techniques, which include both composite and discrete sampling as required for appropriate sample collection. Ambient sampling as

discussed in Section B of this Part may be conducted in the same watershed to determine more detailed estimates of pollutant contributions during dry conditions.

- f. Permittee will use the results of the monitoring program to help identify and reduce or eliminate the source of the pollutants. Estimates of event mass loadings may be determined by the permittee as needed for the assessment.
- g. Based on the results of the sampling program each year, the permittee may modify details of the program after submitting recommendations to SCDES. This could include but it is not limited to the frequency of sampling, parameters to be sampled, and the type of sampling equipment to be used.

Ambient Monitoring.

Permittee will annually select areas for ambient monitoring, which includes automated and discrete sampling methods over the term of this permit. Rationale for the prioritizing and sequencing of these waterbodies shall be included in the ANNUAL REPORT as part of IV.C.1 below. A minimum of five sampling locations will be utilized for routine monitoring along the chosen stream/river reach in order to identify potential dry weather illicit discharges, to assess the health of the given watercourse, and to help identify the potential source of any pollutants as selected under C.1.c of this Part in excess of water quality standards established under SC 61-69. Measures will be taken to allow field crews to quickly approximate flow rates at the time each sample is taken.

Permittee must provide information characterizing the quality and quantity of measured discharges in addition to adhering to all of the following:

For each watercourse selected for sampling for the given permit year, samples will be collected during dry conditions, 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1-inch rainfall) storm event to assess baseline pollutant levels prior to contributions from storm water runoff.

A narrative description shall be provided of the date the sample is taken, the approximate volumetric flows at the time the sample was taken, and the duration from the previous measurable (greater than 0.1-inch rainfall) storm event;

Quantitative data for each pollutant should be analyzed under analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 by a lab certified to perform the analyses by the SCDHEC BES unless otherwise specified. When no analytical method is approved, the permittee may use any suitable method but must provide a description of the method.

Quantitative data shall be collected for constituents deemed important to maintain or improving the health of the waterbody. Selection of these pollutants is at the discretion of the permittee. Ambient sampling must be conducted in a manner such to provide accurate estimates of pollutant contributions during dry conditions.

Permittee will use the results of the sampling program to help identify and reduce or eliminate the source of the pollutants. These results may be used to improve the overall watershed prioritization. Estimates of event mass loadings may be determined by the permittee as needed for the assessment.

Based on the results of the sampling program each year, the permittee may modify details of the program after receiving approval from SCDHEC. This could include but it is not limited to the frequency of sampling and the parameters to be sampled.

Based on the results of the sampling program each year, the permittee should identify evidence of water quality and/or pollutant loading improvements or degradation over the permit period or a statement indicating that the results are inconclusive.

B. General Monitoring Requirements.

Each of the following items is applicable to monitoring described under Sections IV.A and IV.B of this Part.

1. Each year the sampling program shall be described by the submitted date, conducted after the approval and the results included in the ANNUAL REPORT by the reported date. For the purposes of this permit, the location of each monitoring station shall be inventoried and identified on a map and in a database, included in the SWMP, and the ANNUAL REPORTS and the method used in identifying them in each sequent year. In addition, the ANNUAL REPORT will include all measured analytical data if requested.

The methods, parameters, and field techniques shall be in accordance with SC Regulation 61-9.122.26(d)(1)(iv)(D). Records of all analytical results shall be maintained in accordance with Part V.R. of this permit.

2. The Department may allow or establish appropriate site specific sampling procedures or requirements, including sampling locations, the season in which the sampling takes place, the minimum duration between the previous measurable storm event and the storm event sampled, the minimum or maximum level of precipitation required for an appropriate storm event, the form of precipitation sampled (snow melt or rain fall), protocols for collecting samples under 40 CFR Part 136, that quantitative data shall be provided for additional parameters, and additional time for submitting data on a case-by-case basis.
3. The monitoring and sampling locations shall be selected such that SCDES can use the information collected in a useful manner to evaluate any trends in the reduction of pollutants loads discharged to waters of South Carolina during the term of the permit. The pollutant loading trends will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the permittee's SWMP to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP and to not cause nor contribute to violations of Water Quality Standards.
4. When a discharger is unable to collect samples due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must submit in lieu of sampling data a description of why samples could not be collected, including available documentation of the event. Adverse climatic conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, etc.). Dischargers are precluded from exercising this waiver more than once during a two-year period.

C. Annual Report.

1. *Preparation and Submission.* The permittee shall prepare an annual system-wide report to be submitted by February 28 of each year. The preparation and submittal of a system-wide report shall be coordinated and prepared by a member or designated representative from each municipal entity

covered by this permit. The permittee shall be responsible for providing information on the MS4 and for providing information for the system-wide report in a timely manner. The permittee shall sign and certify the report in accordance with Part V.H. & V.I. of this permit and shall include a statement or resolution that the permittee's governing body or agency (or delegated representative) has reviewed or has been appraised of the content of the report.

The report shall include the following sections:

- a. Contacts List (agency, phone number, responsible party)
 - b. SWMP Evaluation
 - c. Summary Table
 - d. Narrative Report
 - e. Monitoring Section
 - f. Summary of SWMP and Monitoring Modifications
 - g. Fiscal Analysis
 - h. Any information required to be submitted by the ANNUAL REPORT date
 - i. Appendices
2. *Specific Requirements.* The following items describe in more detail the specific requirements for the report.

Provide a Summary Table of SWMP Elements.

- a. A Summary Table of appropriate SWMP annual activities for the permittee shall be provided. The purpose of the Summary Table is to document in a concise form the program activities and permittee's compliance status with quantifiable permit requirements. Program elements that are administrative (e.g.: planning procedures, program development and pilot studies) are inappropriate for the summary table and shall be discussed in the narrative section of the ANNUAL REPORT. The following are examples of SWMP activities to be included in the

Summary Table:

- i. Structural Controls- maintenance and/or inspection activities of existing structural controls
- ii. Areas of New Development and Significant Redevelopment – description of watershed prioritization for water quality goals in Parts II & III
- iii. Roadway Maintenance- street sweeping, litter control activities, and maintenance on storm water structures & roadside ditches
- iv. Flood Control Projects – review of existing storm water master plans to assess water quality impacts on receiving water for all flood management projects identified in the master planning process
- v. Municipal Waste TSD Facilities- inspections, monitoring, and implementation of control measures
- vi. Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer Application- staff training, good housekeeping, and public education
- vii. Illicit Discharges- facility inspections, investigations, enforcement actions, illicit (dry weather) screening, illicit public reporting, oil/household hazardous waste collection, and storm sewer inlet stenciling
- viii. Industrial Facilities- inspection activities and monitoring

- ix. Construction- training of inspectors/CEPSCIs/engineers, certification of construction site operators, inspections, and enforcement actions
 - x. Monitoring Program – storm water and ambient monitoring activities
 - xi. Public Education Program - Summary of public notification and education activity
Specify activities undertaken for MS4 discharges into the Reedy River watershed.
- b. The Summary Table shall indicate the permittee's SWMP activities and accomplishments. Items to be reported include:
- i. Activity description;
 - ii. Number of activities (with frequency) that were scheduled for implementation and/or accomplishment in program element discussion (i.e., once/6 months, 100%/5 years, 6 sites monitored once/year, all sites inspected/permit term). Enter “Not Applicable” (N/A) if no specific schedule was specified;
 - iii. Status of schedule for year (“yes” for schedule was adhered to, or “no” for schedule was not adhered to);
 - iv. Number of activities which were accomplished; and
 - v. The availability of documentation (i.e., inspection reports) for those activities which were accomplished and comments describing the reason(s) for any non-compliance.
- c. The report shall contain a Narrative Report to succinctly discuss the SWMP elements which were not included within the SWMP Summary Table. Those SWMP elements required to be developed under Part II of this permit shall be discussed within this section of the report following development.

The permittee shall include a brief discussion of the following applicable SWMP Elements:

- i. Structural Controls Maintenance
 - ii. Development Planning Procedures
 - iii. Roadway Maintenance
 - iv. Flood Management
 - v. Municipal Facilities
 - vi. Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers
 - vii. Illicit Discharge Inspection/Investigation/Enforcement
 - viii. Inspection Ordinance and Enforcement Measures
 - i. Dry Weather Field Screening Program
 - ii. Investigation of illicit discharges
 - iii. Spill Response
 - iv. Oil and Household Hazardous Waste
 - v. Sanitary Sewer Seepage
 - ix. Industrial Facility Inspection
 - x. Construction Planning Procedures and Inspections
 - xi. Monitoring Activities
 - xii. Education Activities
 - xiii. Any additional elements of SWMP
- d. The format for the Narrative Report section of the report shall be a brief discussion of the SWMP Element. The aspects of the permittee's activities concerning a SWMP Element shall

be succinctly discussed in the section of the Narrative Report dedicated to that Element. The discussion shall include the following:

- i. Objective of SWMP Element,
 - ii. SWMP Element activities completed and those in progress,
 - iii. General discussion of Element. Explanation of all Element activity deficiencies (e.g.: activities described in the program that have not been fully implemented or completed). Results of activities shall be summarized and discussed (e.g.: maintenance caused by inspection, pollutants detected by monitoring, investigations as a result of dry and wet weather screening, number and nature of enforcement items, education activities participation),
 - iv. Status of SWMP Element with respect to Parts II of the permit,
 - v. SWMP Element strengths and weaknesses,
 - vi. Assessment of controls, and
 - vii. Discussion of Element revisions that are summarized elsewhere in the report.
- e. The report shall contain a Monitoring Section which discusses the progress and results of the monitoring programs required under Parts II, III and IV of the permit.
- f. The Monitoring Section of the report shall include a summary of the monitoring program developed and implemented under Parts II, III and IV of the permit. The details to be discussed include:
 - i. Brief summary statement of the objective of each monitoring project included under the program,
 - ii. Summary chart of the data from the monitoring completed,
 - iii. Discussion of any results or conclusions derived from the monitoring completed, and
 - iv. Discussion of monitoring program revisions that are summarized elsewhere in the report.
- g. The Monitoring Section of the report shall include all information required in Parts II, III, and IV of the permit.
- h. Provide a summary of SWMP and monitoring modifications made during the permit year.
- i. Provide a complete fiscal analysis for the permittee's program implementation, both for the past calendar year and the next. The analysis shall indicate budgets and funding sources.
- j. The following information shall be included as Appendices within the report for each watershed:
 - i. Analytical data collected from the monitoring program.
 - ii. Results of illicit connections screening or dry weather screening.
 - iii. Any other data specifically requested by SCDES to substantiate statements and conclusions reached in any reports.

D. Certification and Signature of Reports.

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

E. Reporting: Where and When to Submit.

1. Monitoring results obtained during the reporting period running from the 12-month term beginning on the effective date of this permit and annually thereafter as required in the permit shall be submitted in the ANNUAL REPORT for the five years of the permit.

The ANNUAL REPORT required by Part IV.D, and all other reports required herein, will be made electronically through the Department's new software called ePermitting. If the Department provides an alternative means of submitting reports and forms, the documents must be submitted as directed by the Department. ePermitting applications are available at:

<https://des.sc.gov/permits-regulations/permit-central/epermitting>

Applicants must verify their identity and certify their signatory authority prior to submitting applications through ePermitting. Electronic verification steps can be found at:

<https://des.sc.gov/sites/des/files/Documents/ePermitting/Training/ElectronicIdentityVerification.pdf>

F. Retention of Records.

The permittee shall retain the latest version of the Storm Water Management Program developed in accordance with Part II of this permit during the term of the permit and for at least three years after the expiration date of this permit.

PART V.**STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS****A. Duty to Comply.**

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit insofar as those conditions are applicable. Any permit noncompliance by a permittee constitutes a violation of the CWA and the SC Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application for the non-complying permittee.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.**1. *Criminal:***

- a. Negligent Violations, Knowing Violations, and Knowing Endangerment The SC Pollution Control Act provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions under Section 48-1-320 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.
- b. False Statement The SC Pollution Control Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Act or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both. If a conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or by both. (See Section 48-1-340 of the SC Pollution Control Act).

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

C. Duty to Reapply.

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

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.

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

E. Duty to Mitigate.

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

F. Duty to Provide Information.

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

G. Other Information.

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

H. Signatory Requirements.

All Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), SWMPs, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the Director or required to be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed by:

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

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

I. Certification.

Any person signing documents under this section shall make the following certification:

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

J. Penalties for Falsification of Reports.

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

K. Penalties for Falsification of Monitoring Systems.

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

L. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability.

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under section 311 of the Clean Water Act, section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the SC Pollution Control Act, the SC Hazardous Waste Management Act, or the South Carolina Oil & Gas Act.

M. Property Rights.

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

N. Severability.

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

O. Requiring an Individual Permit.

Reserved.

P. Federal/Environmental Laws.

1. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the CWA.
2. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

Q. Proper Operation and Maintenance.

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of storm water management programs. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by the permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

R. Monitoring and Records.

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
2. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of the reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.
3. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - d. The time(s) analyses were initiated;
 - e. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - f. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - g. The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.

S. Monitoring Methods.

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. When no analytical method is approved or innovative technology is preferred, the permittee may use any suitable method but must provide a description and rationale for the method chosen.

T. Inspection and Entry.

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

1. Enter the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment).

U. Permit Actions.

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

V. Additional Monitoring by the Permittees.

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

PART VI.

PERMIT MODIFICATION

A. Modification of the Permit.

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

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

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

B. Modification of Storm Water Management Program(s).

Only those portions of the SWMP specifically required as permit conditions shall be subject to the modification requirements of SC regulation 61-9 124.5. Replacement of an ineffective or infeasible BMP implementing a required component of the SWMP with an alternate BMP expected to achieve the goals of the ineffective or infeasible BMP shall be considered minor modifications to the SWMP and not modifications to the permit. (See also Part II.H.)

PART VII.

DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. “Best Management Practices” (“BMPs”) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
2. “CWA” means Clean Water Act, also referred to as “the Act” (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 6-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq., as amended by the WQA of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the “Act.”
3. “Director” means the SC Department of Environmental Services, or an authorized representative.
4. “Discharge” for the purpose of this permit, unless indicated otherwise, refers to discharges from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).
5. “Effective Prohibition” means to include requirements to effectively prohibit non-Storm Water discharges into the storm sewers.
6. “Flow-weighted composite sample” means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge at the time of sampling.
7. “Illicit connection” means any man-made conveyance connecting a non-storm water discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer system.
8. “Illicit discharge” means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and other discharges listed in Part II.B.7.a. of this permit.
9. “Industrial Land Use” means land utilized in connection with manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage at facilities identified under SC Regulation 61-9 122.26(b)(14).
10. “Landfill” means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.
11. “Large Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:
 - a. located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 250,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census (these cities are listed in Appendices F and G of 40 CFR Part 122); or

- b. located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 250,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties (these counties are listed in Appendices H and I of 40 CFR Part 122); or
- c. owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (a) or (b) and that are designated by the Director as part of the large municipal separate storm sewer system.

12. Major outfall” is defined as follows:

- a. a pipe (or closed conveyance) system with a cross-sectional area equal to or greater than 7.07 square feet (e.g., if a single circular pipe system, an inside diameter of 36 inches or greater);
- b. a single conveyance other than a pipe, such as an open channel ditch, which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres;
- c. a pipe (or closed conveyance) system, draining “*industrial land use*,” with a cross-sectional area equal to or greater than 0.79 square feet (e.g., if a single circular pipe system, an inside diameter of 12 inches or greater); or
- d. a single conveyance other than a pipe, such as an open channel ditch, which is associated with an “*industrial land use*” drainage area of more than 2 acres;

13. “Major Watershed” is defined as one or more hydrologic units as derived from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA-NRCS) with an area of approximately two hundred miles. There are four major watersheds to be managed by the permittee that can be defined as an area bounded peripherally by a water parting (i.e., ridge) and draining to a particular body of water, or basin. A major watershed shall encompass one or more named major water body or may consist of a coastal area draining directly into a bay. A major watershed may contain one or more “major outfalls”.

14. “Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:

- a. located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census (these cities are listed in Appendices F and G of 40 CFR Part 122); or
- b. located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties (these counties are listed in Appendices H and I of 40 CFR Part 122); or
- c. owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (1) or (b) and that are designated by the Director as part of the medium municipal separate storm sewer system.

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

16. “MS4” is an acronym for “municipal separate storm sewer system” and is used to refer to either a Large or Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (e.g. “the Greenville MS4”).

17. “Municipal Separate Storm Sewer” means a conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, and storm drains):
- a. owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State Law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State Law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian Tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
 - b. designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water;
 - c. which is not a combined sewer; and
 - d. which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at SC Regulation 61-9 122.2.
18. “Permittee” means each individual co-applicant for an NPDES permit who is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge that they own or operate. (Also, See SC Regulation 61-9 122.2)
19. “Point Source” means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.
20. “State Water Quality Standards”, is defined in Water Classification and Standards, SC Regulation 61-68, and Classified Waters, SC Regulation 61-69 and Sections 48-1-10, et seq., of the South Carolina Code.
21. “Storm Sewer”, unless otherwise indicated, refers to a municipal separate storm sewer.
22. “Storm Water” means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff and drainage.
23. “Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity” is defined at SC Regulation 61-9 122.26(b)(14).
24. “Storm Water Management Program” refers to a comprehensive program to manage the quality of storm water discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system. For the purposes of this permit, the Storm Water Management Program is considered a single document but may actually consist of separate programs (e.g. “chapters”) for each permittee.
25. “SWMP” is an acronym for “Storm Water Management Program.”
26. “Time-weighted composite” means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a constant time interval.
27. “Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)” means a process to establish the allowable load of pollutants or other quantifiable parameters for water bodies that do not meet designated uses under technology-based pollution controls. The TMDL process is based on the relationship between pollution sources and in stream

water quality conditions. In restoring and maintaining the quality of SC water resources, SCDES is developing TMDLs for water bodies whose designated uses are impaired as defined in 40 CFR 130 and Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. TMDLs can be established in response to point or nonpoint sources of pollution and are pollutant specific, and, water body specific.

Factors considered in establishing a TMDL for an affected water body include its classification, the water quality standard (WQS) which has been violated, the criteria used to determine the violation, and the degree of impairment.

Technically, the process of establishing a TMDL involves target identification, source assessment, a linkage between target and sources, load calculation, TMDL development, and an implementation strategy. A target value is identified based on applicable water quality standards. The sources of the pollutants of concern, including both point and nonpoint sources, are assessed. Dischargers, potential nonpoint sources, land use patterns, stream flow, and, climatological data are used in the TMDL analysis. By quantifying the various pollutant contributions in the watershed and analyzing the fate and transport of the pollutant through the watershed, the pollutant load is calculated. The assimilative capacity of the water body for the pollutant of concern is determined based on the WQS. The TMDL is based on the assimilative capacity plus a margin of safety. The TMDL is then allocated between point and nonpoint sources. The TMDL is implemented through all mechanisms available to SCDES and State and local entities to effectively address the source of impairment. SCDES local offices, Bureau of Water enforcement, State Revolving Fund loans, NPDES permits (individual and general including MS4s), and public education efforts will be intertwined in a strategy geared toward abating the sources of impairment and attaining the intended use of the water body.

28. “Waters of the State” is defined at SC Regulation 61-9 122.2.