

FACT SHEET
RHODE ISLAND POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT
(Revised July 16, 2024)

1. BACKGROUND

In 1987, amendments to the Clean Water Act (CWA) added Section 402(p), which set up the framework to regulate industrial stormwater under the NPDES program. On November 16, 1990, EPA issued final regulations that established application requirements for stormwater permits. These regulations required owners or operators of specific categories of industrial facilities, which discharge stormwater directly to the waters of the United States or indirectly through a separate storm sewer system via a point source conveyance, to obtain a NPDES stormwater permit. Eleven major categories of industrial activities were designated as requiring permit coverage. Owners and operators had three options to obtain permit coverage: 1) Individual Permit 2) General Permit or 3) Group Application. In 1992 EPA notified Group Applicants that were accepted into the EPA Group Application and issued a baseline general permit to cover industrial facilities, which did not get accepted into the group application option or apply for an individual permit.

On September 29, 1995, EPA issued the first NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) to authorize the discharge of stormwater from industrial facilities represented by the group application process. However, coverage under the 1995 MSGP was not restricted to participants of the group application process. Existing industrial facilities that were not part of the group application that were authorized to discharge under the baseline general permit or new facilities with stormwater discharges associated with Industrial Activity were also allowed to seek permit coverage under the 1995 MSGP. Unlike the baseline general permits, the 1995 MSGP allowed four types of stormwater that were subject to effluent limitation guidelines to seek permit coverage for their stormwater discharges. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements for the 1995 MSGP were based on generic requirements of the baseline general permit as well as information provided in the group permit applications, such as the specific types of operations which are present at the different types of industrial facilities, potential sources of the pollutants at the facilities, industry specific BMPs which are available, and monitoring data from the different types of facilities. The 1995 MSGP SWPPP requirements were divided into generic BMP requirements which applied to all facilities covered by the permit and additional monitoring of stormwater discharges for certain categories of facilities. On September 30, 1998, EPA terminated the baseline general permit and required facilities that were previously covered by the baseline permit to seek coverage under the MSGP (or submit an individual permit application). Since 1995 EPA's MSGP has been re-issued in 2000, 2008, 2015, and 2021.

Rhode Island has been delegated by EPA and is authorized to issue individual or general permits under the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Program to cover discharges of industrial stormwater. In 1993, RIDEM's Office of Water Resources (OWR) developed a statewide baseline general permit to cover all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, excluding discharges from construction sites. A separate general permit was issued to cover stormwater discharges associated with construction activity. The Department re-issued the industrial stormwater baseline general permit in 1998 and 2003. In 2006 RIDEM issued its first Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) to cover stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity; this permit was re-issued in August 2013 (2013 MSGP) and in May 2019 (2019 MSGP). Following the expiration of the 2019 MSGP on May 2, 2024, the Department hosted a series of stakeholder workshops (held on April 25 and 30, 2024) to support the development of a 2024 MSGP. Following the informal stakeholder workshops the Department made a draft 2024 MSGP available and initiated a formal public comment period from May 24, 2024 through June 28, 2024. During the public comment period the RIDEM received numerous public comments. The final 2024 MSGP includes several additions and clarifications to address the public comments received. In addition, minor typographical errors were corrected prior to finalizing the 2024 MSGP.

2. SUMMARY OF CHANGES

The RIPDES 2024 MSGP (2024 MSGP) includes several new or modified requirements, and thus differs from the RIPDES 2019 MSGP in various ways. The 2024 MSGP was developed based on lessons learned during the RIPDES 2019 MSGP term and incorporates certain elements from EPA's 2021 MSGP. To see the final EPA 2021 MSGP Fact Sheet, including detailed summaries of all provisions, the changes made between EPA's 2015 MSGP and the final EPA 2021 MSGP, a detailed section-by-section discussion of the basis of EPA's 2021 MSGP permit conditions including references to all applicable statutory and regulatory provisions and appropriate supporting references, you can visit EPA's website at:

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_fact_sheet.pdf

The 2024 MSGP also includes minor language changes throughout the permit to clarify what is required from the permittee to comply with certain portions of the permit. The following list summarizes all significant changes included in the 2024 MSGP:

2.1 Addition of Sector-Specific Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Metals for Transfer Stations under Sector P

Under the 2019 MSGP, facilities regulated under Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing, including transfer stations, did not have additional sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements in addition to the universal benchmark monitoring requirements (i.e., Total Suspended Solids and Oil

and Grease). Following review of stormwater sampling data from transfer stations under the 2019 MSGP, RIDEM determined that facilities engaged in the temporary storage and/or transfer of solid waste are likely to have industrial activities with potential exposure of materials to precipitation that could result in the discharge of Total Aluminum, Total Lead, and Total Zinc in stormwater. Based on this review, the 2024 MSGP includes additional sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements for the above-cited parameters for facilities where the temporary storage and/or transfer of solid waste (not including recyclables) is exposed to stormwater. These sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements are provided in Part VIII.P.6. of the 2024 MSGP.

2.2 Addition of Sector-Specific Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) for Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities Engaged in the Processing of Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris under Sector N

Under the 2019 MSGP, facilities regulated under Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities engaged in the processing of construction and demolition (C&D) debris were not required to monitor for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) as part of their additional sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements. As outlined in a May 2021 EPA document entitled “PCBs in Building Materials – Determining the Presence of Manufactured PCB Products in Buildings or Other Structures,” EPA believes there was a widespread use of PCB-containing building materials in schools and other buildings constructed or renovated between about 1950 and 1979. Following review of this document, RIDEM determined that facilities engaged in the processing of C&D debris are likely to have industrial activities with potential exposure of C&D debris that could result in the discharge of PCBs in stormwater. Based on this determination, the 2024 MSGP includes additional sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements for PCB-1016, PCB-1221, PCB-1232, PCB-1242, PCB-1248, PCB-1254, and PCB-1260 for facilities engaged in the processing of C&D debris. These sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements are provided in Part VIII.N.6. of the 2024 MSGP.

2.3 Addition of Sector-Specific Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Oil & Grease for Sectors I, M, N, P, Q, and R

Under the 2019 MSGP, benchmark monitoring for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Oil & Grease (O&G) were universal requirements for all regulated sectors. Following review of stormwater sampling data under the 2019 MSGP, RIDEM determined that certain industrial sectors are significantly more likely than others to generate stormwater runoff that contains detrimental levels of oils and greases. Consistent with the findings of the 2019 study entitled, “Improving the EPA Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Stormwater Discharges” published by the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine <http://nap.edu/25355> (2019 NRC Study), RIDEM determined that facilities regulated under sectors I, M, N, P, Q, and R are likely to have industrial activities with potential exposure of materials and/or vehicle and equipment maintenance activities that could result in the

discharge of O&G in stormwater. Therefore, the 2024 MSGP includes O&G as a sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirement for sectors I, M, N, P, Q, and R with a benchmark value of 15.0 mg/L. Note: both TSS and O&G remain as universal benchmarks for all sectors in the 2024 MSGP.

2.4 Reduction in the Antimony Benchmark

Under the 2019 MSGP, facilities regulated under Sub-sector G2 were required to meet an Antimony benchmark of 0.64 mg/L. This benchmark value has been reduced to 0.45 mg/L in Table VIII.G-2 of the 2024 MSGP to comply with the most recent Freshwater Acute Water Quality Criteria for Antimony contained in the RI Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1).

2.5 Increase in the Cyanide Saltwater Benchmark

Under the 2019 MSGP, facilities regulated under Sector K were required to meet a Cyanide benchmark of 0.001 mg/L if stormwater discharged to saltwater bodies. This benchmark value has been increased to 0.005 mg/L in Table VIII.K-1 of the 2024 MSGP. This change is proposed because the minimum detection limit for Cyanide is 0.005 mg/l, which is greater than the EPA benchmark value of 0.001 mg/L. Therefore, sampling results at which an exceedance determination will be based is the Minimum Detection Limit of 0.005 mg/L. This value may be reduced by permit modification as more sensitive test methods are approved by EPA and the State.

2.6 Removal of the Magnesium Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Under the 2019 MSGP, facilities regulated under Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities were required to conduct benchmark monitoring for magnesium with a benchmark value of 0.064 mg/L. The EPA 2021 MSGP suspended the benchmark monitoring threshold for magnesium, citing a lack of documented acute toxicity. Neither EPA nor the RI Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1) provide an acute aquatic life criterion for magnesium. In addition, the 2019 NRC Study recommended the removal of the magnesium benchmark since it is a “natural component of surface and groundwater and does not appear to be toxic to a majority of aquatic organisms at concentrations likely to be encountered in most waters” (2019 NRC Study, p. 41). RIDEM agrees with EPA’s finding that magnesium concentrations present in stormwater are not anticipated to be toxic to most aquatic organisms. Therefore, consistent with the EPA 2021 MSGP, RIDEM is suspending the magnesium benchmark monitoring requirement under the 2024 MSGP. If an aquatic life criterion for magnesium is developed in the future, RIDEM may consider including it in a future proposed permit.

2.7 Removal of the Iron Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Under the 2019 MSGP, facilities regulated under sectors C1, C2, E2, F2, G2, H1, L2, M1, N1, O1, Q1, R1, and AA1 were required to conduct benchmark monitoring for iron with a benchmark value of 1.0 mg/L. The EPA 2021 MSGP

suspended the benchmark monitoring threshold for iron, citing a lack of documented acute toxicity. EPA has not developed national recommended acute aquatic life criteria for iron since the EPA MSGP was originally issued. In addition, the 2019 NRC Study found few studies on the acute effects of iron on aquatic organisms, and the studies that were referenced suggest lethal effects occur well above the 1.0 mg/L benchmark over longer time periods. Another study cited by the 2019 NRC Study also suggested that iron has relatively low toxicity and bioaccumulation of iron does not pose a substantial hazard to higher trophic levels, therefore it is unlikely that a criterion based on intermittent exposure would be necessary. The 2019 NRC Study recommended that EPA no longer require an iron benchmark. RIDEM agrees with the above-cited findings. Therefore, consistent with the EPA 2021 MSGP, RIDEM is suspending the iron benchmark monitoring requirement under the 2024 MSGP. If an acute aquatic life criterion for iron is developed in the future, RIDEM may consider including it in a future proposed permit.

2.8 Enhancements to Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Clarifying language has been added to Section VI.B.1.c. of the 2024 MGSP, which addresses “Data not exceeding benchmarks.” In this section, clarifying language has been added indicating that if sampling was not conducted for one or more of the four (4) benchmark monitoring values for any parameter in the year, the permittee has not fulfilled the monitoring requirements for that benchmark quarter and the permittee must continue semiannual benchmark monitoring.

Clarifying language has also been added to Section VI.B.1.d. of the 2024 MSGP, which addresses “Data exceeding benchmarks.” Clarifying language has been added indicating that if sampling was not conducted for one or more of the four (4) monitoring values of any benchmark parameter in the year, and the average of the remaining monitoring values for that parameter results in a mathematical certainty that the benchmark value would be exceeded, the permittee is considered to have triggered the need to implement corrective actions per VI.B.1.d. of the permit and must continue semiannual benchmark monitoring and implement corrective actions in accordance with Part III.A.

2.9 Addition of Indicator Monitoring Requirements

Under the 2019 MSGP, facilities regulated under Sectors M, Q, R, and AA were not required to monitor for Copper as part of their additional sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements. Table 2-3 of the 2019 NRC Study showed that based on 2015 EPA MSGP data from NetDMR (Network Discharge Monitoring Report), facilities regulated under the above-sited sectors had more than 50% of samples that were above the applicable benchmark for Copper. Following review, RIDEM determined that facilities regulated under sectors M, Q, R, and AA are likely to have industrial activities with potential exposure of materials and activities that could result in the discharge of Copper in stormwater. Based on this determination, the 2024 MSGP includes additional sector-specific indicator monitoring requirements for Copper for facilities regulated under the above-cited sectors. These

sector-specific indicator monitoring requirements are provided in Parts VIII.M.6, VIII.Q.7, VIII.R.7, and VIII.AA.6 of the 2024 MSGP.

Under the 2019 MSGP, facilities regulated under Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing, including transfer stations, did not have additional sector-specific monitoring requirements in addition to the previous universal benchmark monitoring requirements (i.e., Total Suspended Solids and Oil and Grease). Following review of stormwater sampling data from transfer stations under the 2019 MSGP, RIDEM determined that facilities in Sector P that are engaged in the temporary storage and/or transfer of solid waste are likely to have industrial activities with potential exposure of materials to precipitation that could result in the discharge of Enterococcus and Copper. Based on this review, the 2024 MSGP includes additional indicator monitoring requirements for Enterococcus and Copper for those Sector P facilities where the temporary storage and/or transfer of solid waste (not including recyclables) is exposed to stormwater. These sector-specific indicator monitoring requirements are provided in Part VIII.P.7. of the 2024 MSGP.

Part III.B.1.e. and Part VI.B.4. of the 2024 MSGP requires permittees to evaluate and compare indicator monitoring data over time to identify any fluctuating values and why they may be occurring, and to further inform any Corrective Actions and revisions to the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP), if necessary.

2.10 Changes to Level 3 Corrective Action Requirements

To simplify reporting and to improve RIDEM’s compliance tracking abilities, the 2024 MSGP requires that Level Three Corrective Action Reports be submitted as an attachment to the next Annual Report due after Level Three Corrective Actions have been triggered. In addition, the 2024 MSGP requires that the Level Three Corrective Action Report describe *implemented* corrective actions if the Level Three Corrective Actions were triggered at the close of the monitoring period ending June 30th, and *planned* corrective actions if the Level Three Corrective Actions were triggered at the close of the monitoring period ending December 31st. Additionally, a requirement has been added to the permit in Section III.E. entitled, “Compliance with Other Ordinances, Laws, and Permits,” which specifies that the permit requirement to implement Corrective Actions does not remove the permittee’s obligation to obtain any local, state, or federal approvals or permits required by ordinance or law, and does not relieve the permittee from any duties owed to adjacent landowners with specific reference to any changes in drainage.

2.11 Changes to the Allowable Conditions for Building Washdown and Pavement Washing

Consistent with the EPA 2021 MSGP, the 2024 MSGP requires that operators who discharge routine external building washdown and/or power wash water as an allowable non-stormwater discharge implement appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, settlement) and to document such measures in their SWMP. In addition,

consistent with the EPA 2021 MSGP, the 2024 MSGP specifies pavement wash water as an allowable non-stormwater discharge, provided that detergents or hazardous cleaning products are not used (e.g., bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols, etc.), and the wash water does not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities, or any other toxic or hazardous materials, unless residues are first cleaned up using dry clean-up methods (e.g., applying absorbent materials and sweeping, using hydrophobic mops/rags), and for which appropriate control measures are in place to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, settlement).

2.12 Consideration of Stormwater Control Measure Enhancements for Major Storm Events

The 2024 MSGP requires that operators document in their SWMP the implementation of enhanced stormwater control measures for facilities that could be impacted by major storm events, such as hurricanes, storm surge, and flood events. These requirements are outlined in Part II.A.4. of the 2024 MSGP. Guidance for the consideration of flood zones relative to facility location is provided in Appendix E of the 2024 MSGP.

2.13 Installation and Maintenance of BMPs

Section II.A.5. has been added to the permit to require permittees to complete the installation and implementation of any operational, structural, or treatment BMPs that were proposed as Corrective Actions under the 2019 MSGP. This section of the permit also requires the permittee to continue to maintain any operational, structural, or treatment BMPs that were installed or implemented as part of Corrective Actions performed under the 2019 MSGP.

2.14 Clarification of Monitoring Requirements

Section VI.A.3. of the 2024 MSGP has been modified to include a statement indicating that requirements for monitoring apply regardless of whether the qualifying rain event or snowmelt monitoring event occurs during business hours.

2.15 Elimination of Permit Transfer Option

Under the 2019 MSGP, facilities were allowed to automatically transfer a permit to a new owner as long as the transfer of ownership and/or operation met the requirements of Title 250 RICR-150-10-1 § 1.23. Since the 2019 MSGP was issued, RIDEM has determined that permit transfers in NeT-MSGP did not allow permitting and compliance history to be carried forward following a permit transfer. The EPA 2021 MSGP does not allow automatic permit transfers. Consistent with the EPA 2021 MSGP, the 2024 MSGP will require a permit transfer to be completed via two separate actions. First the existing owner or operator must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) following the transfer of ownership or operation and second the

new owner and/or operator will be required to submit a new Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain coverage under the 2024 MSGP.

2.16 Modification of Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

Under the 2019 MSGP, facilities were required to retain copies of records for a period of at least three (3) years. Such records are defined in Section VII.G. of the 2024 MSGP. The requirement to retain records for at least three (3) years has been increased to five (5) years to be consistent with the current RIPDES Regulations.

The 2019 MSGP required permittees to submit all NOIs, SWMPs, NOTs, No Exposure Certifications (NECs), No Discharge Certifications (NDCs), and Annual Reports by hardcopy, unless an electronic reporting tool became available. Since an electronic reporting tool is now available, the 2024 MSGP requires all submissions to be made through NeT-MSGP via EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX). All Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) will continue to be reported electronically using Net-DMR.

2.17 Clarification of No Discharge Certification Purpose

Clarifying language was added to Section I.F. of the 2024 MSGP to further clarify that a No Discharge Certification (NDC) is not a mandatory requirement and that it is intended to help facilities determine and document claims of No Discharge.

2.18 Addition of Requirements to Address the Use of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Exposed to Stormwater

Section II.A.2.I. was added to the 2024 MSGP to address the use of materials containing PFAS at permitted facilities that may be exposed to stormwater. The permit language included in this section was modeled after EPA's Factsheet entitled "[2023 Pollution Prevention Strategies for Industrial PFAS Discharges](#)" and Utah's 2024 MSGP. Section II.A.2.I. of the 2024 MSGP requires permittees to evaluate whether their facility uses or has historically used any products containing PFAS, to identify all PFAS containing materials per Part V.F.4. of the permit, and to implement PFAS best management practices (BMPS) and pollution prevention strategies.

Section V.F.4.b. of the permit was modified to include a statement addressing the addition of a PFAS identification requirement in the SWMP along with an evaluation as to whether or not PFAS alternatives are available.

2.19 Modification of Antecedent Dry Period

Under the 2019 MSGP, monitoring was required to be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from the site ("measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days). After analysis of the local National Weather Service precipitation data from 2022 to the present, the RIDEM reduced the antecedent dry period requirement from 72

hours to 48 hours (2 days) to provide permittees with additional opportunities to sample and more flexibility to comply with quarterly visual assessment and monitoring requirements. The antecedent dry period defined in IV.B.1. and VI.A.3. was modified accordingly to reflect this change.

2.20 Clarification of SWMP Amendment Submission Requirements

Section V.D. of the 2024 MSGP has been modified to clarify that an updated SWMP must be submitted to the RIDEM electronically using NeT via the submission of a "Change NOI".

3. PERMIT COVERAGE

This permit covers stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, as defined in Title 250 RICR-150-10-1 § 1.4(A)(111), to waters of the State, including discharges through municipal separate storm sewer systems. This permit is intended to cover stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the categories of facilities listed in Table 1.

4. ELIGIBILITY

As with the previous permit, to be eligible for coverage under the 2024 MSGP, operators of industrial facilities must meet the eligibility provisions described in Part I of the permit. If they do not meet all the eligibility requirements, operators must not submit a NOI to be covered by the MSGP, and, unless they obtained coverage for those discharges under another permit, those discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity needing permit coverage will be in violation of State Regulations. Part I.B. of the permit specifies which stormwater discharges are eligible for permit coverage, provides a list of non-stormwater discharges which are allowed under the permit, and specifies stormwater discharges which are not authorized by this permit.

5. AUTHORIZATION

5.1 How to Obtain Authorization

This provision specifies conditions that must be met to obtain authorization under the 2024 MSGP. As with the previous permit, to obtain authorization under the 2024 MSGP, the permittee must be an operator of an industrial facility in a sector covered by the permit; meet the Part I.B. eligibility requirements; select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Parts II.A. and II.B. to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits; develop a SWMP according to the requirements of Parts V. and VIII. of the permit or update the existing SWMP consistent with Parts V. and VIII. prior to submitting the NOI for permit coverage; and submit a complete and accurate NOI. The operator must submit electronically to the DEM via NeT a complete and accurate NOI by the following deadlines:

- a. Facilities discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity which were authorized under the previous general permit issued on May 3, 2019, that intend to obtain coverage under this general permit; shall submit an NOI within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit.
- b. Facilities with discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity which commence after the effective date of this permit, the NOI must be submitted sixty (60) days prior to the commencement of such discharge.
- c. Facilities with discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity which commenced after May 2, 2024 and before the effective date of this permit, the NOI must be submitted within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this permit.
- d. Facilities with discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity which commenced before May 2, 2024 and were not authorized under the previous MSGP, the NOI must be submitted immediately.

5.2 How to submit your NOI

The requirements in Part I.C. clarify that operators must submit their NOIs electronically. Previous acceptance of paper NOIs has been changed to mandatory use of NeT (NPDES eReporting Tool). Reporting electronically is compatible with the e-Reporting rule.

5.3 Continuation of Coverage for Existing Permittees After the Permit Expires (Part I.C.4.)

This Part states that if the permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with Title 250 RICR-150-10-1 § 1.13 and remain in force and effect for discharges that were covered prior to its expiration. All permittees authorized to discharge prior to the expiration date of the 2024 MSGP will automatically remain covered under the 2024 MSGP until the earliest of:

1. Authorization under a new version of the MSGP following the timely submittal of a complete and accurate NOI. Note that if a timely NOI for coverage under the reissued or replacement permit is not submitted, coverage will terminate on the date that the NOI was due; or
2. The date of the submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
3. Issuance of an individual permit for the facility's discharges; or
4. A formal permit decision by the Department not to reissue this general permit, at which time the Department will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit

or an individual permit. Coverage under the issued MSGP will cease at the end of this time period.

5.4 Permit Termination (Part I.D.)

Termination of MSGP coverage indicates that permittees no longer have an obligation to manage industrial stormwater per the MSGP's provisions, based on at least one of the reasons described in Part I.D.2. To terminate MSGP coverage, permittees must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination, and their authorization to discharge terminates at midnight of the day that their complete NOT is processed. If DEM determines that the NOT is incomplete or that permittees have not satisfied one of the termination conditions in Part I.D.2., then the notice is not valid, and permittees must continue to comply with the conditions of the permit.

Part I.D.3. specifies the method by which operators are to submit their NOTs to terminate permit coverage. Previous acceptance of paper NOTs has been changed to mandatory use of NeT unless the DEM grants a waiver. Electronic submittal requirements are detailed in Part VII.

6. CONTROL MEASURES AND EFFLUENT LIMITS

The 2024 MSGP contains effluent limits that correspond to required levels of technology-based control (BPT, BCT, BAT) for various discharges under the CWA. Where an ELG or NSPS applies to discharges authorized by this permit, the requirement must be incorporated into the permit as an effluent limitation. These limits are included, as applicable, in the sector-specific requirements of Part VIII. For the 2024 MSGP, most of the technology-based effluent limits are based on best professional judgment (BPJ, sometimes also referred to as "best engineering judgment") decision-making because no ELG applies.

Stormwater discharges can be highly intermittent, are usually characterized by very high flows occurring over relatively short time intervals, and carry a variety of pollutants whose source, nature and extent varies. EPA includes non-numeric effluent limits in NPDES permits such as the MSGP, such as requirements mandating facilities to "minimize" various types of pollutant discharges, or to implement control measures unless "infeasible." The term "minimize" is defined as: "for the purposes of this permit minimize means to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices." Similarly, "feasible" means "technologically possible and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices." EPA has determined that the technology-based numeric and non-numeric effluent limits in the 2021 MSGP, taken as a whole, constitute BPT for all pollutants, BCT for conventional pollutants, and BAT for toxic and nonconventional pollutants that may be discharged in industrial stormwater. Consistent with the EPA 2021 MSGP, pollution prevention continues to be the cornerstone of the RIPDES industrial stormwater program.

6.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations (Part II.A.1.)

In Part II.A.1. permittees are required to consider certain factors when selecting and designing control measures, including:

- Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective and less costly than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
- Using combinations of control measures is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants;
- Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to determining which control measures will achieve the limits in the permit;
- Minimizing impervious areas at the facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (via bioretention cells, green roofs, pervious pavement, etc.) can reduce runoff, and improve ground water recharge and stream base flows in local streams (although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination);
- Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
- Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators, oil-water separators, sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

6.2 Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT) (Part II.A.2.)

Consistent with EPA's 2021 MSGP and the 2019 MSGP, the 2024 MSGP requires permittees to comply with non-numeric technology-based effluent limits (TBELs), expressed narratively, by implementing stormwater control measures. The achievement of these non-numeric limits will result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants from stormwater discharges. Such limits were developed using EPA's best professional judgment (BPJ). The requirements in Part II. are the effluent limits applicable to all discharges associated with industrial activity for all sectors, while additional sector-specific effluent limits are found in Part VIII.

BMPs are defined as the "scheduling of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants including: treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or

drainage from raw material storage.” Part II. of the 2024 MSGP requires all permittees to implement operational BMPs, as well as any source control BMPs and treatment BMPs that are necessary to adequately reduce or prevent pollutants in discharges consistent with the TBELs. The primary TBEL in the 2024 MSGP requires permittees to “implement BMPs that comply with the BAT/BCT requirements of this Permit to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in their stormwater discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.” This TBEL is a restatement of the BAT/BCT standard, as articulated by U.S. EPA in the 2021 MSGP and accompanying Fact Sheet. The minimum BMPs specified in the 2024 MSGP represent common practices that can be implemented by most facilities. The 2024 MSGP generally does not mandate the specific mode of design, installation, or implementation for the minimum BMPs at a facility. It is up to the permittee, in the first instance, to determine what must be done to meet the applicable effluent limits.

6.3 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (Part II.A.3.)

This requirement provides the applicable federal effluent limitations guidelines that permittees are responsible for complying with. The following table describes where these limits can be found in the permit.

Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines		
Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	See Part VIII.A.7.
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	See Part VIII.C.4.
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	See Part VIII.D.4.
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	See Part VIII.E.5.
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D	See Part VIII.J.9.
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	See Part VIII.K.6.
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	See Part VIII.L.10.
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	See Part VIII.O.7.
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	See Part VIII.S.8.

6.4 Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (Part II.B.)

The 2024 MSGP includes water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) to ensure that MSGP authorized discharges will be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The WQBELs included in the 2024 MSGP continue to be non-numeric. RIDEM relies on a narrative limit to ensure discharges are controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, and to ensure that additional measures are employed where necessary to meet the narrative WQBELs, or to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of an applicable TMDL. The following is a list of the WQBELs, required by the 2024 MSGP, if the facility discharges to a waterbody which is water quality limited due to bacteria/pathogens (Enterococcus or Fecal Coliform), Aluminum, Lead, Cadmium, Zinc, Copper, Iron, Turbidity, Total Suspended Solids, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorous, and/or Total Organic Carbon:

- Sweep impervious surfaces (i.e., roads, parking lots) at a minimum frequency of once per quarter, unless safety concerns due to extended periods of snow/ice cover make sweeping impracticable, in which case sweeping shall be completed as soon as conditions allow it. If the permittee is unable to sweep quarterly, the permittee must document and include in the SWMP records the reasons why quarterly sweeping was not completed. The permittee must increase the sweeping frequency and use more efficient sweeping technologies when necessary;
- Keep all exposed areas free of solid waste and floatable debris. Solid waste, and floatable debris must be stored and disposed of in such way that prevents exposure;
- Implement other pollution prevention and stormwater control BMPs as appropriate; and

In addition to the above control measures, if the facility discharges to a waterbody which is water quality limited due to bacteria/pathogens (Enterococcus or Fecal Coliform), the permittee must also implement the following additional source controls:

- Use all reasonable methods to deter rodents, birds, and other animals from feeding/nesting/roosting at the facility;
- Install structural source control BMPs to address on-site activities and sources that could cause bacterial/pathogen contamination (e.g., dumpsters, compost piles, food waste and animal products); and
- Inspect catch basins and other stormwater BMPs once per quarter and perform at least one dry weather inspection of the stormwater system to identify and eliminate sewer cross-connections.

7. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Consistent with EPA's 2021 MSGP and the 2019 MSGP the 2024 MSGP differentiates conditions that trigger a corrective action based on whether the condition needs to be eliminated (e.g., if water quality standards are not met), or if a SWMP review is required to determine if a SWMP modification is needed. In addition, consistent with EPA's 2021 MSGP, the 2024 MSGP includes a framework for corrective actions for repeated exceedances of benchmarks. For a detailed description of the corrective actions framework requirements based on repeated benchmark(s) exceedances see Part III.A. of the 2024 MSGP.

8. INSPECTIONS

Consistent with the requirements of the 2019 MSGP, the 2024 MSGP requires the permittee to complete two types of inspections: routine facility inspections in accordance with Part IV.A. and Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges in accordance with Part IV.B.

9. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Part V. of the MSGP requires the development and implementation of a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). The goal of the SWMP is to help identify the sources of pollutants in industrial stormwater discharge and to document the specific control measures that will be used to meet the limits contained in Part II. and Part VIII., as well as to document compliance with other permit requirements (e.g., monitoring, inspections, recordkeeping, reporting). This plan emphasizes the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to provide the necessary flexibility to address different sources of pollutants at different facilities.

To be covered under the MSGP, a SWMP must be completed prior to submitting an NOI for permit coverage (ongoing permittees must update their existing SWMP). Doing so helps to ensure that permittees have (1) taken steps to identify all sources of pollutant discharges in stormwater; and (2) implemented appropriate measures to control these discharges in advance of authorization to discharge under the new permit. Per Part V.G., this documentation must be kept up to date (e.g., with inspection findings, after stormwater controls are modified). Failure to develop and maintain a current SWMP is a recordkeeping violation of the permit and is separate and distinct from a violation of any of the other substantive requirements in the permit, such as effluent limits, corrective actions, inspections, monitoring, reporting, and sector-specific requirements.

Parts V.E. and V.F. of the permit contains most of the required elements to be documented in the SWMP; however, sector specific SWMP documentation requirements are also included in Part VIII. of the permit. Those permit elements that all permittees must document include: 1) the establishment of a stormwater pollution prevention team; 2) a description of the site; 3) a summary of potential pollutant sources; 4) a description of control measures; 5) schedules and procedures

including monitoring and inspection schedules and procedures; 6) compliance assurance with the terms and conditions of the MSGP; and 7) signature requirements.

9.1 Contents of the SWMP

Consistent with the requirements of EPA's 2021 MSGP and the 2019 MSGP, the 2024 MSGP requires the following information to be included in the SWMP:

- a. **Pollution Prevention Team (Part V.F.1.)** A qualified individual or team responsible for developing and revising the facility's SWMP must be identified. These persons are responsible for implementing and maintaining the control measures to meet effluent limits and taking corrective action where necessary. Personnel should be chosen for their expertise in the relevant departments at the facility to ensure that all aspects of facility operations are considered in developing the plan. The SWMP must clearly describe the responsibilities of each team member to ensure that each aspect of the plan is covered.
- b. **Site Description (Part V.F.2.)** The SWMP must describe the industrial activities, materials employed, and physical features of the facility that may contribute significant amounts of pollutants in stormwater runoff. The SWMP must also contain both a general location map of the site that shows where the facility is in relationship to receiving waters and other geographical features, plus a more detailed site map that contains information on facility/site characteristics that affect stormwater runoff quality and quantity. See the permit for a complete list of items required for the site map.
- c. **Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (Part V.F.4.)** The 2024 MSGP requires permittees to identify the potential sources of pollutants from industrial activities that could result in contaminated stormwater discharges, unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, and potential sources of allowable non-stormwater discharges. "Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities" is defined to include, but not be limited to: stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or byproducts used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. The term "material handling activities" is defined in the permit to include storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. "Stormwater discharges associated

with industrial activities” does not include areas located at a facility separate from the facility’s industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above-described areas. Part V.F.4. is only applicable to those portions of a facility covered under the permit, but the areas of the facility not covered under the MSGP should be identified and an explanation provided as to why such areas need not be covered.

- d. Description of Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits (Part V.F.5.) Operators must describe in their SWMP the control measures implemented at their site to achieve each of the effluent limits in Part II. of the MSGP (as applicable), and to address any stormwater run-on that commingles with discharges covered under the permit. The description of the control measures must include the location and type of control implemented, including how the Part II.A.1. selection and design considerations were followed, and how they address the pollutant sources in Part V.F.4.
- e. Schedules and Procedures (Part V.F.6.) Consistent with EPA’s 2021 MSGP and the 2019 MSGP the 2024 MSGP requires that the permittee document in the SWMP schedules and operating procedures for: control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part II.A.2., inspections requirements of Part IV. and monitoring requirements of Part VI.
- f. Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species (Part V.F.7.) The 2024 MSGP requires the permittee to identify in the SWMP if the facility is located within or has a discharge that potentially affect, a listed or proposed to be listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat.
- g. Signature Requirements (Part V.F.10.) The 2024 MSGP requires the permittee to sign and date the SWMP consistent with Part X.G.

9.2 Maintaining an Updated SWMP

The 2024 MSGP requires the permittee to modify the SWMP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part III.A. and to ensure that they do not reoccur, or to reflect changes implemented when a review following the triggering conditions in Part III.B. indicates that changes to the control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit. An updated SWMP must be submitted electronically using NeT via the submission of a “Change NOI”.

9.3 SWMP Availability (Part V.H.)

The 2024 MSGP requires the permittee to retain a complete copy of the current SWMP at the facility in any accessible format. A complete SWMP includes

any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting permit eligibility pursuant to Part I.B. of this permit, as well as the signed and dated certification page. Regardless of the format, the SWMP must be immediately available to facility employees, EPA, RIDEM, and the operator of an MS4 into which you discharge at the time of an onsite inspection. The current SWMP must also be made available to the public (except any confidential business information (CBI), personally identifiable information (PII) or restricted information). The permittee must clearly identify those portions of the SWMP that are being withheld from public access. The 2024 MSGP provides only one option for the permittee to make the SWMP available to the public by electronically submitting a copy of the current SWMP during the submission of the NOI or a Change NOI via NeT-MSGP. The option to provide a URL in the NOI where the SWMP can be found, which was allowed under the 2019 MSGP, has been eliminated from the 2024 MSGP. This change has been made to improve compliance oversight by RIDEM and to provide a consistent method for SWMP submissions.

10. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The majority of the 2024 MSGP monitoring procedures are consistent with EPA's 2021 MSGP and the 2019 MSGP, with the exception of the antecedent dry period requirement which has been reduced from 72 hours to 48 hours. This change has been made to provide permittees with additional opportunities to sample and more flexibility to comply with quarterly monitoring requirements. The 2024 MSGP includes four types of monitoring: analytical/chemical monitoring of benchmarks, compliance monitoring for effluent guidelines compliance, indicator monitoring, and analytical/chemical monitoring of impaired waters for the pollutant(s) causing impairment(s).

- a. **Benchmark Monitoring:** Benchmarks are target concentrations that are intended to assist facilities in determining whether their pollution control measures are adequate to protect water quality. A benchmark exceedance does not necessarily indicate that a discharge is causing or contributing to a violation of instream water quality standard, but it does require an evaluation of control measures and follow-up corrective actions. Since Oil & Grease and TSS are indicators of overall site cleanliness, increases in Oil & Grease and TSS could indicate problems with the effectiveness of stormwater control measures. For this reason, the 2024 MSGP requires benchmark monitoring of TSS and Oil & Grease for all industries authorized under the permit, in addition to sector or subsector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements.

All facilities must at a minimum monitor their stormwater discharges twice per six-month monitoring period (January 1-June 30 and July 1-December 31) starting January 1, 2025 or the first six-month monitoring interval following the date of authorization, whichever date comes later. At the end of each monitoring year, a facility is required to calculate the average concentration for each parameter for which the facility is required to monitor.

If the average concentration for a pollutant parameter is less than or equal to the benchmark value, then the permittee has satisfied the permit's benchmark monitoring requirements for that pollutant. If, however, the average concentration for a pollutant is greater than the benchmark value and the pollutant presence is not solely attributable to natural background, then the permittee is required to conduct corrective actions.

- b. **Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Monitoring:** Consistent with EPA's 2021 MSGP and the 2019 MSGP, the 2024 MSGP includes monitoring requirements for certain discharges that are subject to effluent limitations. These discharges must be sampled and tested for the parameters which are limited by this permit. Monitoring for these discharges is required to determine compliance with numeric effluent limitations listed in Table 2 of the Appendix. Consistent with the 2019 MSGP, the discharges subject to ELG compliance monitoring under the 2024 MSGP are: coal pile runoff, contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities, runoff from asphalt paving and roofing emulsion production areas, material storage pile runoff from cement manufacturing facilities, mine dewatering discharges from crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, certain stormwater discharges from new and existing hazardous and non-hazardous landfills, and discharges from jet and airport deicing operations. Discharges subject to ELGs must generally be sampled annually (in some cases quarterly) and tested for the parameters which are limited by the permit. All samples are to be grabs taken within the first 30 minutes of discharge where practicable, but in no case later than the first hour of discharge. Where practicable, the samples shall be taken from the discharges subject to the numeric effluent limitations prior to mixing with other discharges.

- c. **Impaired Waters Monitoring:** Consistent with the 2019 MSGP, the 2024 MSGP contains monitoring requirements for discharges to water quality impaired receiving waters. Operators must indicate in their NOI whether they discharge to an impaired water, and, if so, the pollutants causing the impairment, or any pollutants for which there is a TMDL.

All facilities must at a minimum monitor, for the pollutant(s) causing impairment(s), their stormwater discharges twice per six-month monitoring period (twice January 1-June 30 and twice July 1-December 31) starting January 1, 2025 or the first six-month monitoring interval following the date of authorization, whichever date comes later. After 2 consecutive monitoring periods (i.e., 12 consecutive months), if the pollutant for which the water is impaired is not present and not expected to be present in the discharge, or it is present but the permittee has determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the permittee must include a notification to this effect in the monitoring report following the second monitoring period (i.e., cover letter to the monitoring report). After notifying the Department, the permittee may discontinue monitoring unless a TMDL or other water quality determination has specific instructions to the contrary, in which case

the permittee must follow those instructions. If after one year of monitoring, the pollutant for which the water is impaired is detected and its presence is not caused solely by natural background sources, the permittee must continue monitoring for the pollutant detected for the remainder of the permit term or until the pollutant for which the water is impaired is not detected for 2 consecutive monitoring periods (i.e., 12 consecutive months).

- d. Indicator Monitoring: Consistent with the EPA 2021 MSGP, the 2024 MSGP contains indicator monitoring requirements for discharges from certain sectors or subsectors of regulated industrial activity.

All applicable facilities must, at a minimum, monitor their stormwater discharges for the indicator monitoring pollutant parameters twice per six-month monitoring period (twice January 1-June 30 and twice July 1-December 31) starting January 1, 2025 or the first six-month monitoring interval following the date of authorization, whichever date comes later. Indicator monitoring will provide a baseline and comparable understanding of industrial stormwater discharge quality, potential water quality problems, and stormwater control measure effectiveness for operators of these industries. Indicator monitoring also does not have a threshold or baseline value for comparison, therefore no follow-up action is triggered or required based on the sampling results in this part. The requirement in Part II.B.2. of the 2024 MSGP to meet applicable water quality standards still applies. The permittee may find it useful to evaluate and compare indicator monitoring data over time to identify fluctuating values and why they may be occurring, and to further inform any Corrective Actions and revisions to the SWMP if necessary. RIDEM emphasizes that indicator monitoring parameters are neither benchmark monitoring nor numeric effluent limitations. However, failure to conduct and report indicator monitoring is a permit violation. This requirement does not replace or modify any requirement for operators that must monitor for parameters under any other type of required monitoring, including as a sector-specific benchmark, impaired waters monitoring, and effluent limitations guidelines monitoring.

After 2 consecutive monitoring periods (i.e., 12 consecutive months), if the pollutant is not present and not expected to be present in the discharge, or it is present but the permittee has determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the permittee must include a notification to this effect in the monitoring report following the second monitoring period (i.e., cover letter to the monitoring report). After notifying the Department, the permittee may discontinue monitoring. If after one year of monitoring, the pollutant is detected and its presence is not caused solely by natural background sources, the permittee must continue monitoring for the pollutant detected for the remainder of the permit term or until the pollutant is not detected for 2 consecutive monitoring periods (i.e., 12 consecutive months).

11. REPORTING AND RECORD-KEEPING

The 2024 MSGP includes reporting and record-keeping requirements which are consistent with EPA's 2021 MSGP reporting and record-keeping requirements except for the number of years records must be kept. As stated previously, the requirement to retain records for at least three (3) years has been increased to five (5) years to be consistent with the current RIPDES Regulations.

12. NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) REQUIREMENTS

The 2024 MSGP requires the submission of the following information as part of the NOI:

- owner's and operator's name (first name, last name), mailing address, e-mail address, and telephone number;
- facility's name and location, the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds;
- brief description of the site including: the estimated area of industrial activity exposed to stormwater (rounded to the nearest quarter acre), and a description of existing stormwater management controls;
- for each outfall: outfall ID and description of location; latitude and longitude; Standard Industrial Code(s) associated with the outfall; name of the receiving water(s) and if the discharge is through a municipal separate storm sewer, the name of the operator of the storm sewer system; the name of the receiving water(s); water body ID#; receiving water body impairment; identify if receiving waters are subject to an EPA approved TMDL; and pollutants causing the impairment;
- four (4) digit SIC code that best represents the principal products or activities provided by the facility and any additional applicable SIC associated with regulated industrial activities and materials at the facility;
- six (6) digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code that best represents the principal products or activities provided by the facility and any additional applicable NAICS code associated with regulated industrial activities and materials at the facility. For informational purposes only, Appendix F of the MSGP contains all the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes that are regulated under stormwater regulations and matches them up with corresponding North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes. NAICS codes have been in use since they replaced the SIC codes in 1997. There is not a one-to-one correspondence between the two systems, so a comprehensive list of regulated codes for both

systems was generated. Such a list of codes and how these codes fit into the MSGP's sectors may be of interest to stakeholders.

- a list of any pollutants limited in effluent guidelines to which a facility is subject under 40 CFR Subchapter N, any pollutants listed on a RIPDES permit to discharge process wastewater, and any information required under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(iii)-(v);
- the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) must be made available by submitting an electronic copy of the SWMP in NeT-MSGP via EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX).

DEM CONTACTS

Additional information concerning the general permit may be obtained by calling the RIPDES Municipal and Industrial Stormwater Program staff at (401)-222-4700, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays; via e-mail at DEM.RIPDESMMSGP@dem.ri.gov; or by writing to the Office at:

RIPDES Municipal and Industrial Stormwater Program
Office of Water Resources
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

July 16, 2024
Date



Brian D. Lafaille, P.E.
Environmental Engineer IV
RIPDES Municipal and Industrial
Stormwater Program

TABLE 1 - SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	Permit SIC Code ^[1] or Activity Code	Activity Represented
SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS		
A1	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
A2	2491	Wood Preserving
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)
	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
	2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
A5	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
B1	2631	Paperboard Mills
B2	2611	Pulp Mills
	2621	Paper Mills
	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
C1	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
C2	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
C3	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
C4	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
C5	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
	3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors
	2911	Petroleum Refining
SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS		
D1	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
D2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal

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Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	Permit SIC Code ^[1] or Activity Code	Activity Represented
SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS		
E1	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
E2	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products
E3	3211	Flat Glass
	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
	3241	Hydraulic Cement
	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products
SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS		
F1	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
F2	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
F3	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
F4	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
F5	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)		
G1	1021	Copper Ore and Mining Dressing Facilities
G2	1011	Iron Ores
	1021	Copper Ores
	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
	1081	Metal Mining Services
	1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
SECTOR H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES		
H1	1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities
SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING		
I1	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
SECTOR J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING		
J1	1442	Construction Sand and Gravel
	1446	Industrial Sand
J2	1411	Dimension Stone
	1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels
	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
J3	1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
	1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining

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Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	Permit SIC Code ^[1] or Activity Code	Activity Represented
SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES		
K1	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA
SECTOR L: LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES, AND OPEN DUMPS		
L1	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
L2	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60
SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS		
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES		
N1	5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES		
O1	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites
SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING		
P1	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
	4311	United States Postal Service
	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION		
Q1	4412-4498	Water Transportation Facilities
	4499 *	Water Transportation Facilities Not Elsewhere Classified *except facilities engaged in marine wrecking ships for scrap, marine salvaging and ship dismantling.
SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS		
R1	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES		
S1	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS		
T1	TW	Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farmlands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA

TABLE 1 - SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	Permit SIC Code ^[1] or Activity Code	Activity Represented
SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		
U1	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
U2	2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products
U3	2011-2015	Meat Products
	2021-2026	Dairy Products
	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties
	2051-2053	Bakery Products
	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
	2082-2087	Beverages
	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
	2111-2141	Tobacco Product
SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		
V1	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials
	3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products (note: see Sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing)
SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
Y1	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting
	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Y2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
	3931	Musical Instruments
	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods
	3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING		
Z1	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		
AA1	3411-3499 (except 3479)	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services.

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Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	Permit SIC Code^[1] or Activity Code	Activity Represented
	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
AA2	3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving
SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY		
AB1	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (see Sector AC)
	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (see Sector R)
SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS		
AC1	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks
	3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
SECTOR AD: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES		
AD1		Other stormwater discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD.

^[1] A complete list of SIC codes (and conversions from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)) can be obtained from the Internet at <https://www.census.gov/naics/>. In addition, Appendix F of the 2024 MSGP contains a List of SIC and NAICS Codes pertinent to this permit.

**TABLE 2 – EFFLUENT GUIDELINES APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES
THAT MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR PERMIT COVERAGE**

Effluent Guideline	New source performance standards included in effluent guidelines?	Sectors with Affected Facilities	Parameter	Numeric Limitation
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas [40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I (established January 26, 1981)].	Yes	A	pH Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	6.0-9.0 s.u. No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.5 cm (1") diameter round opening
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (established April 8, 1974)].	Yes	C	Total Phosphorus (as P) Fluoride	105.0 mg/L, daily max. 35 mg/L, 30-day avg 75.0 mg/L, daily max. 25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities [40 CFR Part 443, Subpart A (established July 24, 1975)].	Yes	D	TSS Oil and Grease pH	23.0 mg/L, daily max. 15.0 mg/L, 30-day avg 15.0 mg/L, daily max. 10 mg/L, 30-day avg 6.0-9.0 s.u.
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (established February 23, 1977)].	Yes	E	TSS pH	50 mg/L daily max. 6.0-9.0 s.u.
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B].	No	J	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart C].	No	J	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart D].	No	J	TSS pH	45 mg/L, daily max. 25 mg/L, monthly avg max. 6.0-9.0 s.u.
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills, [40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A (established February 2, 2000)].	Yes	K	BOD ₅ TSS Ammonia Alpha Terpineol Aniline Benzoic Acid Naphthalene p-Cresol	220 mg/L, daily max. 56 mg/L, monthly avg max. 88 mg/L, daily max. 27 mg/L, monthly avg max. 10 mg/L, daily max. 4.9 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.042 mg/L, daily max. 0.019 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.024 mg/L, daily max. 0.015 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.119 mg/L, daily max. 0.073 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.059 mg/L, daily max. 0.022 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.024 mg/L, daily max.

**TABLE 2 – EFFLUENT GUIDELINES APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES
THAT MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR PERMIT COVERAGE**

Effluent Guideline	New source performance standards included in effluent guidelines?	Sectors with Affected Facilities	Parameter	Numeric Limitation
			Phenol Pyridine Arsenic (Total) Chromium (Total) Zinc (Total) pH	0.015 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.048 mg/L, daily max. 0.029 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.072 mg/L, daily max. 0.025 mg/L, monthly avg max. 1.1 mg/L, daily max. 0.54 mg/L, monthly avg max. 1.1 mg/L daily max. 0.46 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.535 mg/L, daily max. 0.296 mg/L, monthly avg max. 6.0-9.0 s.u.
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills, [40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B (established February 2, 2000)]. As set forth in 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from MSWLFs which have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills which are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for certain discharges.	Yes	L	BOD ₅ TSS Ammonia Alpha Terpineol Benzoic Acid p-Cresol Phenol Zinc (Total) pH	140 mg/L, daily max. 37 mg/L, monthly avg max. 88 mg/L, daily max. 27 mg/L, monthly avg max. 10 mg/L, daily max. 4.9 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.033 mg/L, daily max. 0.016 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.12 mg/L, daily max. 0.071 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.025 mg/L, daily max. 0.014 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.026 mg/L, daily max. 0.015 mg/L, monthly avg max. 0.20 mg/L, daily max. 0.11 mg/L, monthly avg max. 6.0-9.0 s.u.
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities [40 CFR Part 423 (established November 19, 1982)].	Yes	O	TSS pH	50 mg/L daily max. 6.0-9.0 s.u.
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures [40 CFR Part 449 (established May 16, 2012)].	Yes	S	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L, daily max.