

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
DIVISION OF ENERGY, MINERAL, AND LAND RESOURCES

**DRAFT FACT SHEET**

GENERAL PERMIT NCG060000  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER

2026 – 2031 Permit Term

Permit No. NCG060000

Date: July 1, 2026

**1. TYPES OF DISCHARGES COVERED**

*a. Industrial Activities Covered by this General Permit*

Coverage under this general permit applies to all owners or operators of stormwater point source discharges associated with activities from establishments primarily engaged in:

- Food and Kindred Products [standard industrial classification (SIC) 20],
- Tobacco Products (SIC 21),
- Soaps, Detergents and Cleaning Preparations, Perfumes, Cosmetics and Other Toilet Preparations (SIC 284),
- Drugs (SIC 283), and
- Public Warehousing and Storage (SIC 4221-4225).

Stormwater point source discharges from like industrial activities deemed by The Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (DEMLR) to be similar to these operations in the process, or the discharges, or the exposure of raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, products, or waste products.

*b. Types of Operations Covered*

Major Group 20: Food and Kindred

This major group includes establishments manufacturing or processing foods and beverages for human consumption, and certain related products, such as manufactured ice, chewing gum, vegetable and animal fats and oils, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls. Products described as dietetic are classified in the same manner as non-dietetic products (e.g., as candy, canned fruits, cookies). Chemical sweeteners are classified in Major Group 28.

Major Group 21: Tobacco Products

This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, and reconstituted tobacco and in stemming and redrying tobacco. Also included in this major group is the manufacture of non-tobacco cigarettes. The manufacture of insecticides from tobacco by-products is included in Major Group 28.

2841 Soap and Other Detergents, Except Specialty Cleaners

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soap, synthetic organic detergents, inorganic alkaline detergents, or any combination thereof, and establishments producing crude

and refined glycerin from vegetable and animal fats and oils. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing shampoos or shaving products, whether from soap or synthetic detergents, are classified in Industry 2844; and those manufacturing synthetic glycerin are classified in Industry 2869.

#### 2842 Specialty Cleaning, Polishing, and Sanitation Preparations

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture, metal, and other polishes; waxes and dressings for fabricated leather and other materials; household, institutional, and industrial plant disinfectants; nonpersonal deodorants; drycleaning preparations; household bleaches; and other sanitation preparations. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing industrial bleaches are classified in Industry 2819, and those manufacturing household pesticidal preparations are classified in Industry 2879.

#### 2843 Surface Active Agents, Finishing Agents, Sulfonated Oils, and Assistants

Establishments primarily engaged in producing surface active preparations for use as wetting agents, emulsifiers, and penetrants. Establishments engaged in producing sulfonated oils and fats and related products are also included.

#### 2844 Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing perfumes (natural and synthetic), cosmetics, and other toilet preparations. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in blending and compounding perfume bases; and those manufacturing shampoos and shaving products, whether from soap or synthetic detergents. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing synthetic perfume and flavoring materials are classified in Industry 2869, and those manufacturing essential oils are classified in Industry 2899.

#### 2833 Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products

Establishments primarily engaged in: (1) manufacturing bulk organic and inorganic medicinal chemicals and their derivatives and (2) processing (grading, grinding, and milling) bulk botanical drugs and herbs. Included in this industry are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing agar-agar and similar products of natural origin, endocrine products, manufacturing or isolating basic vitamins, and isolating active medicinal principals such as alkaloids from botanical drugs and herbs.

#### 2834 Pharmaceutical Preparations

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing, fabricating, or processing drugs in pharmaceutical preparations for human or veterinary use. The greater part of the products of these establishments are finished in the form intended for final consumption, such as ampoules, tablets, capsules, vials, ointments, medicinal powders, solutions, and suspensions. Products of this industry consist of two important lines, namely: (1) pharmaceutical preparations promoted primarily to the dental, medical, or veterinary professions, and (2) pharmaceutical preparations promoted primarily to the public.

#### 2835 In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing in vitro and in vivo diagnostic substances, whether or not packaged for retail sale. These materials are chemical, biological, or radioactive substances used in diagnosing or monitoring the state of human or veterinary health by identifying and measuring normal or abnormal constituents of body fluids or tissues.

#### 2836 Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances

Establishments primarily engaged in the production of bacterial and virus vaccines, toxoids, and analogous products (such as allergenic extracts), serums, plasmas, and other blood derivatives for human or veterinary use, other than in vitro and in vivo diagnostic substances. Included in this industry are establishments primarily engaged in the production of microbiological products for other uses. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing in vitro and in vivo diagnostic substances are classified in Industry 2835.

#### 4221 Farm Product Warehousing and Storage

Establishments primarily engaged in the warehousing and storage of farm products. Establishments primarily engaged in refrigerated warehousing are classified in Industry 4222.

#### 4222 Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage

Establishments primarily engaged in the warehousing and storage of perishable goods under refrigeration. The establishments may also rent locker space for the storage of food products for individual households and provide incidental services for processing, preparing, or packaging such food for storage. Establishments primarily selling frozen foods for home freezers (freezer and locker meat provisioners) are classified in Retail Trade, Industry 5421.

#### 4225 General Warehousing and Storage

Establishments primarily engaged in the warehousing and storage of a general line of goods. The warehousing of goods at foreign trade zones is classified in Industry 4226. Field warehousing is classified in Services, Industry 7389.

Coverage also applies to point source discharges from like industrial activities deemed by the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (DEMLR) to be similar to these operations in the process, or the discharges, or the exposure of raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, products, or waste products.

### *c. Characteristics of Discharged Stormwater*

Typical Food and Kindred products processing facilities do not conduct many processing operations outdoors. The nature of the business, and the required sanitary conditions, require that raw materials through final product be protected from stormwater. As such, the contamination of stormwater from this sector is primarily from the loading and unloading of products and raw materials, spillage and leaks from tanks and containers stored outdoors, waste management practices, pest control, and improper connections to the storm sewer. Such facilities generally do not have emissions from stacks. Storage of raw materials, intermediate products, or chemicals does not typically occur outside. Production of significant emissions from stacks or air exhaust systems are not a part of the manufacturing process at these facilities. The use of un-housed manufacturing and heavy industrial equipment is minimal. Because of the processes and materials used at these plants, significant amounts of fugitive dust or particulate are not generated. In addition, most facilities in these categories do not use hazardous materials or chemicals. Some food processing facilities use solvents such as hexane, methyl ethyl ketone, and methylene chloride for extraction and leaching operations. However, extraction and leaching operations are expected to be performed indoors. Those industries involved in the manufacture of soap, detergents, cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations may conduct some portion of their operations outdoors. They may be expected to have process and manufacturing equipment that is exposed to the environment. Other common sources of stormwater contamination are

outside storage facilities such as tanks and chemical and material conveyance systems which release pollutants as a result of leaking pump seals or piping and spills. However, their activity is closely related to the activities involved in the food, tobacco, and drugs industries.

Establishments that are involved in public warehousing and storage are most often conducting their activities in indoor locations. These activities include such operations as farm product warehousing and storage (bean elevators, grain elevators, potato cellars and tobacco warehousing, etc.) and refrigerated warehousing and storage (cheese warehouses, cod storage locker rental, storage or warehousing of frozen or refrigerated goods, self-storage warehousing, etc.). Storage of raw materials, intermediate products, final products, by-products, waste products, and chemicals generally does not occur outside. Production of significant emissions from stacks or air exhaust systems will not be a part of the warehousing and storage activities. The use of un-housed manufacturing and heavy industrial equipment will not typically occur at these facilities. Significant amounts of dust or particulate are not generated at these facilities.

This renewal permit proposed the same parameters be monitored in stormwater discharges as in the previous permit. The decision to retain parameters was based on their continued usefulness as stormwater pollution indicators for these industry types—especially within the monitoring scheme and tiered responses continued by this renewal permit.

*d. Geographic Area(s) Covered by this General Permit*

Discharges covered by this general permit are located at any place within the political boundary of the State of North Carolina. Discharges located on the Cherokee Indian Tribal Reservation are subject to permitting by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and are not covered by this general permit.

*e. Receiving Waters*

Receiving waters include all surface waters of North Carolina or municipal separate storm sewer systems conveying stormwater to surface waters.

## **2. PROPOSED DISCHARGE CONTROLS AND LIMITATIONS**

The renewal permit maintains benchmark concentrations for stormwater discharges from industrial site activities to provide facilities with a tool with which to assess the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs). These benchmark concentrations are not effluent limits but provide guidelines for the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Exceedances of benchmark values trigger notification to the Regional Office and may require the permittee to increase monitoring, increase management actions, increase record keeping, and/or install stormwater BMPs in a tiered program. Four (4) benchmark exceedances within the permit term trigger notification to the Regional Office and may prompt additional requirements (Tier Three).

Some parts of the **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** have been expanded or modified. Please refer to the proposed draft General Permit NCG060000 for those requirements.

### 3. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

This permit specifies monitoring and reporting requirements for both quantitative and qualitative assessments of the stormwater discharges and operational inspections of the entire facility. Specific pollutant parameters are based on the types of materials used, stored, and transferred at these sites, and on the potential for contamination of the stormwater runoff from these facilities. Qualitative parameters are consistent with other general permits in the NPDES stormwater program.

The draft renewal permit maintains previous monitoring requirements for the following parameters: **Total Rainfall, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), pH, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)**, Fecal Coliform (for freshwater receiving streams), Enterococci (for saltwater receiving streams), Average Monthly Oil Usage, and **Non-Polar Oil & Grease for vehicle and equipment maintenance areas that use more than 55 gallons or motor oil and/or hydraulic fluid per month when averaged over the calendar year.**

The renewal permit retains the term “**measurable storm event.**” The measurable storm event is an event that results in an actual discharge, rather than an event with a rainfall measuring 0.1 inches or more. To qualify as a measurable storm event, the previous storm event must have been at least 72 hours prior.

As before, the renewal permit specifies qualitative (visual) monitoring of each stormwater outfall for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and assessing new sources of stormwater pollution. Qualitative monitoring parameters include color, odor, clarity, floating and suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution. Qualitative monitoring shall be performed concurrent with analytical monitoring.

The renewed permit maintains specific direction to the permittee about how to respond to qualitative monitoring. If qualitative monitoring indicates that existing stormwater BMPs are ineffective, or that significant stormwater contamination is present, the permittee must investigate potential causes, evaluate the feasibility of corrective actions, and implement those corrective actions within 60 days. A written record of the permittee’s investigation, evaluation, and response actions must be kept in the SWPPP. The **Qualitative Monitoring Response** establishes actions for when a permittee repeatedly fails to respond effectively to correct problems, or if the discharge causes or contributes to a water quality standard violation.

### 4. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The compliance schedule in Part I, Section I-1 advises that the permittee comply with Limitations and Controls specified for stormwater discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

**Existing Facilities already operating but applying for permit coverage for the first time:** The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be developed and implemented within 12 months of the effective date of the **Certificate of Coverage** and updated thereafter on an annual basis. Secondary containment, as specified in Part B, Section B-7 of this general permit, shall be accomplished within 12 months of the effective date of the issuance of the **Certificate of Coverage**.

**New Facilities applying for coverage for the first time:** The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be developed and implemented prior to the beginning of discharges from the operation of the industrial activity and be updated thereafter on an annual basis. Secondary containment, as specified in Part B, Section B-7 of this general permit, shall be accomplished prior to the beginning of discharges from the operation of the industrial activity.

**Existing facilities previously permitted and applying for renewal under this General Permit:** All requirements, conditions, limitations, and controls contained in this permit (except new SWPPP elements in this permit renewal) shall become effective immediately upon issuance of the **Certificate of Coverage**. New elements of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for this permit renewal shall be developed and implemented within six months of the effective date of this general permit and updated thereafter on an annual basis. Secondary containment, as specified in Part B, Section B-7 of this general permit, shall be accomplished prior to the beginning of discharges from the operation of the industrial activity.

## 5. BASIS FOR CONTROLS AND LIMITATIONS

The conditions of this general permit have been designed using best professional judgment to achieve water quality protection through compliance with the technology-based standards of the Clean Water Act (Best Available Technology [BAT] and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology [BCT]). Where the Director determines that a water quality violation has occurred and water quality-based controls or effluent limitations are required to protect the receiving waters, coverage under the general permit shall be terminated and an individual permit will be required. Based on a consideration of the appropriate factors for BAT and BCT requirements, and a consideration of the factors discussed in this fact sheet for controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with the activities as described in Item 1 (Types of Discharge Covered), this permit retains a set of requirements for developing and implementing stormwater pollution prevention plans, and specific requirements for monitoring and reporting on stormwater discharges.

The permit conditions reflect the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) and North Carolina's pollution prevention approach to stormwater permitting. The quality of the stormwater discharge associated with an industrial activity will depend on the availability of pollutant sources. This renewal permit still reflects the Division's position that implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and traditional stormwater management practices which control the source of pollutants meets the definition of BAT

and BCT. The permit conditions are not numeric effluent limitations but rather are designed to be flexible requirements for developing and implementing site specific plans to minimize and control pollutants in the stormwater discharges associated with the industrial activity.

Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122.44(k)(2) authorizes the use of BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations in NPDES permits when the agency finds numeric effluent limitations to be infeasible. The agency may also impose BMP requirements which are "reasonably necessary" to carry out the purposes of the Act under the authority of 40 CFR 122.44(k)(3). The conditions of the renewal permit are retained under the authority of both of these regulatory provisions. The pollution prevention requirements (BMP requirements) in this permit operate as limitations on effluent discharges that reflect the application of BAT/BCT. The basis is that the BMPs identified require the use of source control technologies which, in the context of these general permits, are the best available of the technologies economically achievable (or the equivalent BCT finding).

All facilities covered by this general permit must prepare, retain, implement, and (at a minimum of annually) update a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The term "pollution prevention" distinguishes this source reduction approach from traditional pollution control measures that typically rely on end-of-pipe treatment to remove pollutants in the discharges. The plan requirements are based primarily on traditional stormwater management, pollution prevention and BMP concepts, providing a flexible basis for developing site-specific measures to minimize and control the amounts of pollutants that would otherwise contaminate the stormwater runoff.

The pollution prevention approach adopted in the SWPPP in this renewal permit still focuses on two major objectives: 1) to identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility; and 2) to describe and ensure that practices are implemented to minimize and control pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility and to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

The Division believes that it is not appropriate at this time to require a single set of effluent limitations or a single design or operational standard for all facilities which discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. This permit instead establishes a framework for the development and implementation of a site-specific SWPPP. This framework provides the necessary flexibility to address the variable risk for pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with the industrial activities that are addressed by this permit, while ensuring procedures to prevent stormwater pollution at a given facility are appropriate given the processes employed, engineering aspects, functions, costs of controls, location, and age of facility (as discussed in 40 CFR 125.3). This approach allows flexibility to establish controls which can appropriately address different sources of pollutants at different facilities.

**There has been no significant change to this rationale since the previous General Permit NCG060000.**

**6. REQUESTED VARIANCES OR ALTERNATIVES TO REQUIRED STANDARDS**

There are no requested variances or alternatives to required standards. Facilities requesting variances to required standards will not be covered under this General Permit but will instead be required to seek coverage under an individual permit.

**7. THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

The administrative record, including application, draft permits, fact sheet, public notice, comments received, and additional information is available by writing to:

Stormwater Program  
 Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources (DEMLR)  
 1612 Mail Service Center  
 Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1612

The above documents are available for review and copying at:

Archdale Building, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 DEMLR Stormwater Program  
 512 N. Salisbury Street  
 Raleigh, North Carolina

between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM Monday through Friday. Copies will be provided at a charge of 10 cents per page.

**8. STATE CONTACT**

Additional information about the draft permit may be obtained at the above address between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM Monday through Friday by contacting: **Brittany Cook** at [brittany.cook@deq.nc.gov](mailto:brittany.cook@deq.nc.gov).

**9. SCHEDULE OF PERMIT ISSUANCE**

Draft Permit Public Notice – **Statewide Notice to publish April 15, 2026;**  
**Draft available on-line by April 15, 2026;**  
*Comment Period Ends May 15, 2026*

Permit Scheduled to Issue – **No later than June 30, 2026;**  
**Effective July 1, 2026**

**10. PROCEDURE FOR THE FORMULATION OF FINAL DETERMINATIONS**

*a. Comment Period*

The Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources proposes to issue an NPDES General Permit for the above-described stormwater discharges subject to the outlined effluent limitations, management practices, and special conditions. These determinations are open to comment from the public.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the permit applications or on the Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources' proposed determinations to the following address:

NC DEMLR- Stormwater Program  
Attn: Brittany Cook  
1612 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1612

All comments received within thirty (30) days following the date of public notice are considered in the formulation of final determinations.

*b. Public Meeting*

The Director of the Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources may hold a public meeting if there is a significant degree of public interest in a proposed permit or group of permits. Public notice of such a meeting will be circulated in newspapers in the geographical area of the discharge and to those on the Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources' mailing list at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting.

*c. Appeal Hearing*

An applicant whose permit is denied, or is granted subject to conditions they deem unacceptable, shall have the right to a hearing before the Commission upon making written demand to the Office of Administrative Hearing (OAH) within 30 days following issuance or denial of the permit.

*d. Issuance of a Permit When no Hearing is Held*

If no public meeting or appeal hearing is held, after review of the comments received, and if the Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources' determinations are substantially unchanged, the permit will be issued and become effective on the first day of the month following the issuance date. This will be the final action of the Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources.

If a public meeting or appeal hearing is not held, but there have been substantial changes, public notice of the Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources' revised determinations will be made. Following a 30-day comment period, the permit will be issued and will become effective on the first day of the month following the issuance date. This will be the final action of the Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources unless a public meeting or appeal hearing is granted.