

- 4.4.2 The requirements of Part 4.4.2 of this permit apply to those permittees with a population exceeding 10,000 at the time of permit issuance (see Appendix B) or at the time of designation:

The permittee must identify any impaired waters located within its permitted area, using the latest approved 305(b)/303(d) List of Waters (<https://epd.georgia.gov/georgia-305b303d-list-documents>), which contain MS4 outfalls or are within one (1) linear mile downstream of MS4 outfalls and within the same watershed. Also, the pollutant(s) of concern must be identified. For those impaired waters, the permittee shall propose an Impaired Waters Monitoring and Implementation Plan (MIP) addressing each pollutant of concern. The permittee must annually check whether an impaired water within its permitted area has been added to the latest 305(b)/303(d) list. Newly listed waters must be addressed in the MIP and the SWMP must be revised accordingly. The permittee must submit a modified MIP for any newly listed waters in subsequent annual reports. If a TMDL containing a wasteload allocation specific to one or more of the permittee's outfalls is approved, then the wasteload allocation must be incorporated into the SWMP. All previous, newly approved, or amended TMDLs within the permitted areas must be included in either the proposed MIP or a revision to the existing MIP.

The MIP shall include:

- Sample location, whether samples are collected instream (i.e. upstream and downstream), from outfalls during wet weather events, or a combination of both locations. Bacteriological samples must be collected instream. If the permittee chooses to conduct outfall sampling and there are multiple outfalls located on an impaired stream, then the permittee may choose representative outfalls for sampling in place of sampling all outfalls;
- Sample type, frequency, and any seasonal considerations;
- Implementation schedule to start monitoring for each pollutant of concern;
- Map showing the location of the impaired waters, the monitoring location, and all identified MS4 outfalls located on the impaired waters or occurring within one linear mile upstream of these waters, or a schedule for confirming the location of these outfalls; and
- Description of proposed BMPs to be used to control and reduce the pollutant(s) of concern and a schedule for implementation of these BMPs.

Waters requiring bacteriological monitoring:

- For those waters impaired for bacteria, the permittee must collect four geometric means during the reporting period (16 samples total). Each geometric mean must consist of four grab samples collected during a 30-day period, without regards to weather. Two of the geometric means must be collected during May-October and two must be collected during November-April.