

CLEAN WATER ACT

EPA REGULATIONS ON POLLUTANT DISCHARGE



PROVEN TO ABSORB CHEMICAL LIST

ALLY CHLORIDE
 ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE
 AMYL ACETATE
 ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
 ANILINE
 FURFURAL
 BENZENE
 ISOPRENE
 BENZONITRILE
 MALATHION
 BENZOYL CHORIDE
 METHYL METHACRYLATE
 BENZYLCHLORIDE
 MEVINPHOS
 BUTYL ACETATE
 MONOETHYLAMINE
 BUTYL AMINE
 MONOMETHYLAMINE
 BUTYL PHTHALATE
 NITROBENZENE
 CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
 NITRO TOLUENE
 CHLORDANE
 PARATHION
 CHLOROBENZENE
 POLYCHLORINATED BYPHENYL
 CHLOROFORM
 PROPIONIC ANHYDRIDE
 CRESOL
 PYRETHRIN
 CYCLOHEXANE
 SULFURIC ACID
 DIAZINON
 SULFUR MONOCHLORIDE
 DICHLOROPROPANE
 TETRAETHYL LEAD
 DICHLOROPOPENE
 TOLUENE
 DICHLORVOS
 DISULFORTON
 EPICHLOROHYDRIN
 ETHION
 ETHYLBENZENE
 TRICHLOROETHYLENE
 VINYL ACETATE
 VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE
 XYLENE



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

33 U.S.C. §1251 - THE CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)

The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. The basis of the CWA was enacted in 1948 and was called the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, but the Act was significantly reorganized and expanded in 1972. "Clean Water Act" became the Act's common name with amendments in 1972. Under the CWA, EPA has implemented pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry. We have also set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. The CWA made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained. EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program controls discharges.



EPA ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS

40 CFR 122.1-122.64 - NPDES

NPDES means "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System." Pollutant means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

§122.26 Storm Water Discharges

The Director may designate discharges from municipal separate storm sewers on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis. In making this determination the Director may consider the following factors:
 (A) The location of the discharge with respect to waters of the United States as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.
 (B) The size of the discharge; (C) The quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the United States; and (D) Other relevant factors.

(12) Significant materials includes, but is not limited to; raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

EPA 833-B-09-002 - STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN GUIDE

You should use this guide if you are an operator of an industrial facility required to develop a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) that complies with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) industrial stormwater permit issued by your State or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). You may also find this guide to be useful if you are a State or EPA inspector who reviews SWPPPs, or you operate a commercial facility that is not required to obtain an NPDES permit but you are nevertheless interested in ways to minimize stormwater-related pollution at your facility.

Question not answered?

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