

## **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

**for:**

City of Belvidere WWTP  
2001 Newburg Road  
Belvidere, IL. 61008  
(815) 544-6622

### **SWPPP Contact(s):**

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### **SWPPP Preparation Date:**

01/07/2020

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## SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION.

### 1.1 Facility Information.

#### Instructions:

- You will need the information from this section to complete your NOI.
- For further instruction, refer to the 2015 MSGP NOI form and instructions – specifically sections C and D of the NOI. A copy of the 2015 MSGP NOI is available at [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp) (Appendix G of the permit)
- You must include a copy of the 2015 MSGP, or a reference or link to where a copy can be found, in Attachment C of your SWPPP.

#### Facility Information

Name of Facility: City of Belvidere WWTP

Street: 2001 Newburg Road

City: Belvidere

State: Illinois ZIP Code: 61008

County or Similar Subdivision: Boone County

NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number): ILR006269 (if covered under a previous perm

Primary Industrial Activity SIC code, and Sector and Subsector (2015 MSGP, Appendix D and Part 8):  
Sector T, Subsector T1, SIC Code TW

Co-located Industrial Activity(s) SIC code(s), Sector(s) and Subsector(s) (2015 MSGP, Appendix D):  
None

#### Latitude/Longitude

Latitude:

42.255388 ° N (decimal degrees)

Longitude:

88.863221 ° W (decimal degrees)

#### Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

☐ USGS topographic map (specify scale: \_\_\_\_\_)

☒ GPS

☐ Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

#### Horizontal Reference Datum (check one):

☐ NAD 27

☒ NAD 83

☐ WGS 84

Is the facility located in Indian country?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable." NA \_\_\_\_\_

Are you considered a "federal operator" of the facility? No

**Federal Operator** – an entity that meets the definition of "operator" in this permit and is either any department, agency or instrumentality of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Federal

government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, operating for any such department, agency, or instrumentality.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: 18.85 (acres)

### Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into a municipal separate storm sewer system

(MS4)?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: City of Belvidere

Name(s) of surface water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility:

Kishwaukee River

Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater directly into any segment of an "impaired water" (see definition in 2015 MSGP, Appendix A)?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water(s) (and segment(s), if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment(s): NA

Which of the identified pollutants may be present in industrial stormwater discharges from this facility? NA

Has a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) been completed for any of the identified pollutants? If yes, please list the TMDL pollutants: No

Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5 or Tier 3 water (see definitions in 2015 MSGP, Appendix A)?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) (2015 MSGP Table 1-1)?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If Yes, which guidelines apply? \_\_\_\_\_

## 1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties.

### Instructions:

- List the facility operator(s), facility owner and SWPPP contact(s). Indicate respective responsibilities, where appropriate.
- You will need the information from this section of the SWPPP Template for your NOI.
- Refer to Section B of the NOI instructions (available in Appendix G of the 2015 MSGP).

### Facility Operator(s):

Name: Brent Anderson

Address: 2001 Newburg Road

City, State, Zip Code: Belvidere, IL. 61008

Telephone Number: (815) 544-6622

Email address: [banderson@ci.belvidere.il.us](mailto:banderson@ci.belvidere.il.us)

Fax number: (815) 544-4255

*(repeat for multiple operators by copying and pasting the above rows)*

**Facility Owner(s):**

Name: City of Belvidere

Address: 401 Whitney Blvd

City, State, Zip Code: Belvidere, IL. 61008

Telephone Number: (815) 544-6622

Email address: [banderson@ci.belvidere.il.us](mailto:banderson@ci.belvidere.il.us)

Fax number: (815) 544-4255

*(repeat for multiple operators by copying and pasting the above rows)*

**SWPPP Contact(s):**

SWPPP Contact Name (Primary): Brent Anderson

Telephone number: (815) 544-9256

Email address: [banderson@ci.belvidere.il.us](mailto:banderson@ci.belvidere.il.us)

Fax number: (815) 544-4255

SWPPP Contact Name (Backup): Danny Anderson

Telephone number: (815) 544-6622

Email address: [danderson@ci.belvidere.il.us](mailto:danderson@ci.belvidere.il.us)

Fax number: (815) 544-4255

### 1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.1):**

The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of and any modifications to the SWPPP, implementing and maintaining control measures/BMPs, and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to the 2015 MSGP, the most updated copy of the facility SWPPP, and other relevant documents.

- Identify the staff members (by name and/or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities.
- EPA recommends, but does not require, the stormwater pollution prevention team include at least one individual from each shift to ensure that there is always a stormwater pollution prevention team member on-site.

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Brent Anderson, Public Works Director	Responsible for overseeing development of and any modifications to the SWPPP, implementing and maintaining control measures/BMPs, and taking corrective actions when required.
Danny Anderson, Public Works Superintendent	Responsible for overseeing and implementing and maintaining control measures/BMPs, and taking corrective actions when required.



## 1.4 Site Description.

### Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.2):

Provide a general description of the "industrial activities" conducted at your facility. For the MSGP industrial activities consist of: manufacturing and processing; material handling activities including storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product; and vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance and cleaning.

Industrial activities may occur at any of the following areas (list not exhaustive): industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products 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.

EPA recommends that you differentiate activities that occur indoors from those that occur outdoors and could be exposed to stormwater, or under cover but that could be exposed to run-on. Don't overlook processes that are vented and may contribute pollutants to the roof.

The Plant treats wastewater prior to discharging to the Kishwaukee River. The Plant is located at 2001 Newburg road in Belvidere. The location is presented in Attachment B. The various plant facilities are shown on Attachment B.

The site is approximately 18.85 acres in size. Approximately 4 acres of ground surface are impervious (e.g., buildings, asphalt pavement), of which approximately 3 acres drain to and is treated by the plant. The buildings and structures east of the Maintenance Building are surrounded by a flood protection berm. An Unnamed Tributary to the Kishwaukee River flows through the site between the Retention Pond and the Maintenance Building.

## 1.5 General Location Map.

### Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.2):

Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map or aerial image from the internet) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges (include as Attachment A of this SWPPP Template).

The general location map for this facility can be found in Attachment A. The following features are shown on Attachment A.

- Approximate facility property boundary
- Approximate location of stormwater discharge points (Outfalls) and
- Surface water bodies receiving stormwater discharges



## 1.6 Site Map.

### Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.2):

Prepare a site map showing the following information. The site map will be included as Attachment B of the finished SWPPP.

- Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;
- Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
- Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
- Locations of all stormwater control measures;
- Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of your facility. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired and which are identified by your state, tribe or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 waters;
- Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes and swales;
- Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.2.3.2;
- Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.2.3.3 have occurred;
- Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
- Locations of stormwater inlets and discharge points, with a unique identification code for each discharge point (e.g., Discharge points001, 002), indicating if you are treating one or more discharge points as "substantially identical" under Parts 3.2.3, 5.2.5.3, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each discharge point;
- If applicable, MS4s and where your stormwater discharges to them;
- Areas of designated critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, if applicable.
- Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
  - fueling stations;
  - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
  - loading/unloading areas;
  - locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes;
  - liquid storage tanks;
  - processing and storage areas;
  - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
  - transfer areas for substances in bulk;
  - machinery; and
  - locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

The site map for this facility can be found in Attachment B. The site map shows the following features.

- Locations (Outfalls) where stormwater is discharged from the facility property.
- Stormwater conveyance and discharge features
- An outline of the drainage area for the storm sewer outfall to the Kishwaukee River

- Paved areas and buildings
- Industrial activity areas that may impact stormwater runoff: and
- Location of existing stormwater structural control measures

Stormwater runoff from much of the Plant is collected in catch basins and inlets and transported back to the head of the plant for treatment along with the wastewater. Also, any stormwater collected in the Retention Pond is routed back to the head of the Plant for treatment under normal wet weather conditions.

There is one storm sewer that discharges directly to the Kishwaukee River (Stormwater Outfall 01). The storm sewer collects stormwater runoff from areas near the Chlorine Contact Tanks, Tertiary Building and west Aeration Tanks. Stormwater runoff from the paved pad just west off the Aeration Tanks does not flow to this storm sewer, but flows south towards the road, then west towards the large grassy field.

The rest of the Plant flows overland to the Unnamed Tributary to the Kishwaukee River. This includes runoff from paved pad just west of the Aeration Tanks; the temporary Sludge Storage Pad; and the Maintenance Building.

## SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES.

Section 2 will describe all areas at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or from which allowable non-stormwater discharges originate. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For structures located in areas of industrial activity, you must be aware that the structures themselves are potential sources of pollutants. This could occur, for example, when metals such as aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain.

For each area identified, the SWPPP must include industrial activities, potential pollutants, spills and leaks, unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, salt storage, stormwater sampling data and descriptions of control measures.

### 2.1 *Potential Pollutants Associated with Industrial Activity.*

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 5.2.3.1 and 5.2.3.2):**

For the industrial activities identified in section 1.4 above, list the potential pollutants or pollutant constituents (e.g., motor oil, fuel, battery acid, and cleaning solvents).

In your list of pollutants associated with your industrial activities, include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date you prepare your SWPPP.

Industrial Activity	Associated Pollutants
Thickening and De-Watering of Raw Activated Wastewater Sludge	Clarifloc C-6288 polymer
Disinfection of Wastewater Effluent before discharge	Sodium Hypochlorite Liquid Solution 12.5% by volume and Sodium Bi-Sulfite Liquid Solution 38% by volume

Storage of De-watered Wastewater Bio-solids for Agricultural Application	Wastewater Bio-solids 12% sludge by volume
Removal of grit, rags and other non-treatable solids from Raw Influent	Grit screening
Fueling and Maintenance of vehicles	Diesel fuel, unleaded gasoline, oil and other petroleum products
General Plant Maintenance	Solvents, paints, metals and other vehicle and equipment maintenance chemicals
Vac Truck Operations	Sanitary sewer debris

## 2.2 Spills and Leaks.

### Instructions (See 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.3.3):

Include the following in this section:

- **Potential spills and leaks:** A description of where potential spills and leaks could occur at your site that could contribute pollutants to your stormwater discharge, and specify which discharge points are likely to be affected by such spills and leaks.
- **Past spills and leaks:** A description of significant spills and leaks in the past three years of oil or toxic or hazardous substances that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance.

*Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602.*

### Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur

Location	Discharge Points
Grit/Screenings Room	Main Plant Discharge Point
Sodium Hypochlorite/Bisulfite/Polymer Storage Room	Main Plant Discharge Point
Maintenance Building	Unnamed Tributary to the Kishwaukee river
Bio-solids Storage Pad	Unnamed Tributary to the Kishwaukee River

The grit screenings are collected and transferred to a dump truck that goes directly to the landfill. The treatment plant chemicals (e.g. sodium hypochlorite, sodium bi-sulfite and polymer); petroleum hydrocarbons (except diesel fuel UST) lubricants, degreasers and other vehicle and equipment maintenance chemicals are stored and used inside and are not likely to be pollutants in the site's stormwater runoff. All building floor drains are tributary to the head of the treatment process and do not discharge to any storm sewer.

### Description of Past Spills/Leaks

Date	Description	Discharge Points
N/A	N/A	N/A

## 2.3 Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Documentation.

### Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.3.4):

Part 1.1.3 of the 2015 MSGP identifies allowable non-stormwater discharges. The questions below require you to provide documentation of the following:

- Evaluation for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges at your site; and
- Elimination of any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges.

Description of this facility's unauthorized non-stormwater discharge evaluation:

- Date of evaluation: 01/07/2020
- Description of the evaluation criteria used: Physical Inspection of Facility
- List of the drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation: All storm water drains within the facilities boundaries (14 total )
- Action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that a separate NPDES permit was obtained. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to the sanitary sewer or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge: N/A

## 2.4 Salt Storage.

### Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.3.5):

Document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

*Note: you will be asked additional questions concerning salt storage in Section 3.1.7 of this SWPPP template, below.*

N/A

## 2.5 Sampling Data Summary.

### Instructions (See 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.3.6):

Summarize all stormwater sampling data collected from your permitted discharge points during the previous permit term. Include a narrative description that summarizes the collected data to support identification of potential pollution sources. Note that data tables and/or figures may be used to aid the summary.

The city does not sample any stormwater runoff. It does regularly sample the bio-solids. The bio-solids meet all regulatory requirements.

## SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES.

### Instructions (See 2015 MSGP Parts 2.1.2, Part 8, and 5.2.4):

In Sections 3.1 - 3.11 of this SWPPP template, you are asked to describe the stormwater control measures that you have installed at your site to meet each of the permit's

- Non-numeric technology-based effluent limits in Part 2.1.2;
- Applicable numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits in Part 2.1.3 and Part 8;
- Water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.2;
- Any additional measures that formed the basis of eligibility regarding threatened and endangered species, historic properties, and/or federal CERCLA site requirements in Part 2.3; and
- Applicable effluent limits in Parts 8 and 9.

In addition to your control measure descriptions, include explanations of how the controls fulfill the following requirements (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.1):

- The selection and design considerations; and
- How they address the pollutant sources identified in section 2.1 of the Template.

### 3.1 *Non-numeric Technology-based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT)*

You must comply with the following non-numeric effluent limits (except where otherwise specified in Part 8) as well as any sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits in Part 8.

#### 3.1.1 Minimize Exposure.

##### Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.1):

Describe any structural controls or practices used to minimize the exposure of industrial activities to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff. Describe where the controls or practices are being implemented at your site.

All practices are being conducted within enclosed facilities except for bio-solids storage which is performed on an outdoor pad with walled containment.

#### 3.1.2 Good Housekeeping.

##### Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.2 and 5.2.5.1):

Describe any practices you are implementing to keep exposed areas of your site clean. Describe where each practice is being implemented at your site. Include here your schedule for: (1) regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, and (2) routine inspections for leaks and of the condition of drums, tanks and containers. Note: There are specific requirements for facilities that handle pre-production plastic.

- The facility is kept clean by picking up all trash and unwanted debris on a regular basis. The pavement is swept clean on a regular basis. During bio-solids transport operations, the pavement is swept clean upon notice of spilled bio-solids. During material transfer of sanitary sewer debris, the pavement is swept clean upon notice of any spills. Hosing down paved areas



that flow directly to the river is avoided.

- Any out of service and old equipment and materials that will no longer be used by the Plant or Public Works facilities are properly disposed of.
- Drums, containers and other materials are stored in a neat and orderly fashion. Adequate aisle space is provided to facilitate material transfer and easy access for inspections. Containers are stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills. Containers are properly labeled.
- Dumpsters are covered with a removable lid or leak proof tarpaulin, or placed under a roof.
- Equipment is kept in proper working order.
- Equipment and containers are routinely inspected for leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of pollutants into stormwater.
- Employees are trained in pollution prevention and spill cleanup procedures.
- Contractors are required to conduct their activities in accordance with the Plant's pollution prevention plan.

### 3.1.3 Maintenance.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.3 and 5.2.5.1):**

Describe procedures (1) to maintain industrial equipment so that spills/leaks are avoided and (2) to keep control measures in effective operating condition. Include the schedule you will follow for such maintenance activities. Describe where each applicable procedure is being implemented at the site.

- Facility vehicles and equipment are maintained in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's manuals. The regular maintenance includes the visual inspection and replacement, as necessary, of seals, gaskets and other parts.
- Facility equipment and systems are inspected and tested on a regular basis to uncover conditions that could result in the discharge of pollutants to surface waters.
- All storage containers are inspected on a monthly basis for signs of cracks and leaks. The diesel underground storage tank has an automatic leak detection system.
- Stormwater management devices are inspected and maintained (e.g. cleaning catch basins, cleaning and inspecting storm sewers and vegetated swales) on a regular basis.
- Vehicle maintenance and washing activities are performed inside or by plant drains (drains that flow to the head of the plant)

### 3.1.4 Spill Prevention and Response.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.4 and 5.2.5.1):**

Describe any structural controls or procedures used to minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases. You must implement the following at a minimum:

- Plainly label containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides") that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;\*
- Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;
- Develop training and train all staff on procedures to quickly stop, contain and clean up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
- Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made; and
- Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill or other release occurs.

Describe where each control is to be located or where applicable procedures will be implemented.

*Note: some facilities may be required to develop a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan under a separate regulatory program (40 CFR 112). If you are required to develop an SPCC plan, or you already have one, you should include references to the relevant requirements from your plan.*

EPA recommends you include:

Where a leak, spill or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

Spill prevention procedures are described below.

- Any observed leak or spill is immediately contained, cleaned up and, as soon as possible, repaired. Faulty equipment is repaired as soon as possible.
- Facility vehicles and equipment are inspected each shift for signs of leaks. If any significant leaks are detected, a drip pan is placed under the equipment until it can be repaired. If significant leaks are detected during operation of the vehicles or mobile equipment, it is parked in a safe place, covered if possible, and repaired as soon as practicable.
- Drip pans are placed under all unused equipment and vehicles which are stored outside and observed to be leaking. These leaks are repaired as soon as practicable.
- Above ground storage tanks and pipes are secured when not in use.
- Filling of storage tanks, vehicle fuel tanks and equipment tanks is observed. Any spills which occur are immediately cleaned up. Suppliers are responsible for any spills they cause and will provide



initial response to spills.

- The City of Belvidere Fire Department will be contacted for any spills that cannot be contained on-site or that pose an immediate health and safety threat.

### 3.1.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.5 and 5.2.5.1):**

Describe activities and processes for stabilizing exposed soils to minimize erosion. Describe flow velocity dissipation devices placed at all discharge locations and all structural and non-structural control measures to prevent the discharge of sediment. If applicable, describe the type and purpose of any polymers and/or chemical treatments used to control erosion and the location at your site where each control is implemented.

A majority of the ground surface is covered with impervious materials and structures (e.g. buildings, pavement, and treatment tanks) and is not susceptible to erosion. Paved areas will be maintained. The rest of the ground surface is covered with vegetation. These areas will continue to be observed for soil erosion, and if significant erosion potential is found, corrective measures will be enacted.

### 3.1.6 Management of Runoff.

**Instructions (See 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.6):**

Describe controls used at your site to divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff. Describe the location at your site where each control is implemented.

- Covered Storage Areas. Plant chemicals and maintenance chemicals are stored and used inside buildings. The grit screenings are collected and loaded into the dump truck inside. Vehicle maintenance and washing activities occur inside.
- Containment. The diesel fuel underground storage tank has secondary containment with overflow controls and automatic leak detection system. All building floor drains flow to the head of the plant. The two 2,800 gallon sodium hypochlorite tanks are stored inside the service building within a containment area. Stormwater from areas near loading/unloading areas, the liquid transfer station, the Vac Truck (sanitary sewer debris) cleaning area goes directly to the Wastewater Treatment Plant. Scrap metal is stored within a scrap metal container prior to recycling.
- Oil & grease separation. There is a triple basin oil/water separator at the maintenance Building prior to discharge to the head of the plant.
- Debris & sediment control. Storm sewer inlets have grates, catch basins are cleaned regularly, and vegetation swales are located throughout the facility. Any debris from the bio-solids and sanitary sewer debris transfer operations are immediately cleaned up. There is a wide grass buffer zone between the Pad west of the Aeration Tanks and the Unnamed Tributary to the Kishwaukee River. Bio-solids are only temporarily stored on the Temporary Sludge Storage Pad.
- Stormwater Diversion. Stormwater is diverted away from all buildings with chemical storage.
- Waste chemical disposal. Proper disposal or recycling of waste chemicals such as antifreeze, degreasers and used oils is practiced.

### 3.1.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.7):**

If applicable, describe structures at your site that either cover or enclose salt storage piles or piles containing salt, and any controls that minimize or prevent the discharge of stormwater from such piles. Also, describe any controls or procedures used to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Describe the location at your site where each control and/or procedure is implemented.

N/A

### 3.1.8 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.10):**

Describe controls and procedures that will be used at your site to minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final or waste materials in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

Paved areas are routinely swept and hosed down to reduce dust and vehicle tracking. Contractors are required to adhere to the facilities policies when conducting business on-site.

### 3.2 Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 8):**

Describe any controls or procedures that will be used at your site to comply with any sector-specific requirements that apply to you in Part 8 of the 2015 MSGP. Describe the location at your site where each control and/or procedure will be implemented.

*Note: Sector-specific effluent limits apply to Sectors A, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z and AA.*

N/A

### 3.3 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.3):**

If you are in an industrial category subject to one of the effluent limitations guidelines identified in the table below (Table 2-1 of the 2015 MSGP), describe controls or procedures that will be implemented at your site to meet these effluent limitations guidelines.

N/A

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 8.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 8.C.4
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	See Part 8.D.4
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	See Part 8.E.5

Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D	See Part 8.J.9
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	See Part 8.K.6
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	See Part 8.L.10
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	See Part 8.O.8
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 8.S.8

### 3.4 Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations and Water Quality Standards.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.2.1):**

Describe the measures that will be implemented at your site to control industrial stormwater discharge as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards of all affected states (i.e., your discharge must not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards in any affected state).

EPA expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your discharge does not meet applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action(s) as required in Part 4.1 of the 2015 MSGP and document the corrective actions as required in Part 4.3 of the 2015 MSGP. You must also comply with any additional requirements required by your state or tribe.

EPA may also require that you undertake additional control measures (to meet the narrative water quality-based effluent limit above) on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. You must implement all measures necessary to be consistent with an available wasteload allocation in an EPA-established or approved TMDL.

The City does not sample any stormwater runoff. It does regularly sample the bio-solids.

## SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES.

### 4.1 Good Housekeeping.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.1):**

Document a schedule or the process used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occurs (e.g., roll off dumpsters are collected when full). Provide a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

- Garbage Dumpsters. Dumpsters are picked up once a week by a certified waste hauler.
- Grit Screenings. Are taken to a landfill once a week by trained facility staff member.
- Daily visual inspections are performed by staff for leaks and spills during morning and afternoon rounds.

## 4.2 Maintenance.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.1):**

Document preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance and repair of all control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. Include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2 of the 2015 MSGP.

- Vehicles and equipment are inspected daily for leaks or spills. If any are found that piece of equipment is taken out of service until it can be fixed.
- Storage drums and containers are inspected daily for leaks and spills. If any are found proper containment procedures are implemented and the faulty container/drum is replaced and properly disposed of by a licensed waste hauler.

## 4.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.1):**

Document procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include control measures for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. You may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility.

- Containers and drums used for the storage of oils and solvents are kept in an indoor storage area where floor drains drain directly back to the plant headworks.
- Sodium Hypochlorite is stored indoors and within an additional containment walled area with a floor drain draining back to the plant headworks.
- The facility maintains all necessary emergency spill prevention clean up kits for spills and leaks. Staff are trained in the use of these kits and subsequent documentation of those spills or leaks.

## 4.4 Erosion and Sediment Control.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.1):**

Document if polymers and/or other chemical treatments are used for erosion and sediment control and identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose.

N/A



## 4.5 Employee Training.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.8 and Part 5.2.5.1):**

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.8 and 5.2.5.1):**

Provide the elements of your training plan, including:

- The content of the training;
- The frequency/schedule of training for employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of the permit.

The following personnel, at a minimum, must receive training, and therefore should be listed out individually in the table below:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges;
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 3 and 6; and
- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 4.

2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.8 requires that the personnel who are required to be trained must also be trained to understand the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP;
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;

The following subjects are addressed in the training program.

- Objectives and requirements of the SWPPP
- Spill prevention, response and internal and external reporting procedures.
- Good housekeeping practices.
- Material management practices.
- Proper fueling and storage procedures.

The Pollution Prevention Team will evaluate the effectiveness of the training program and make improvements as necessary to promote employee awareness and accountability.

## 4.6 Inspections and Assessments.

### Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 3):

Document procedures for performing the types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

- Routine facility inspections (see Part 3.1) and;
- Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 3.2).

*Note: If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites proceed to 4.6.3 below.*

### 4.6.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

#### Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 3.1):

Describe the procedures you will follow for conducting routine facility inspections in accordance with Part 3.1 of the 2015 MSGP. Document any findings of your facility inspections and maintain this report with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.5 of the 2015 MSGP. Summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.5 of the 2015 MSGP. Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part 4 of the 2015 MSGP.

Areas to be inspected by the PPT are as listed below.

- Potential sources of stormwater pollutants.
- Outdoor material handling areas.
- Loading/Unloading areas
- Areas where spills/leaks in past (to date no spills have occurred)
- Petroleum storage areas
- A routine inspection form will be filled out upon completion of inspection.

For routine facility inspections to be performed at your site, your SWPPP must include a description of the following:

#### 1. Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection.

- Brent Anderson / Public Works Director/PPT Member
- Dan Anderson / Public Works Superintendent/PPT Member
- Dean Chambers / Chief Operator
- Steven Leonard / Plant Foreman
- Scott Pryzbyla / Plant Maintenance Foreman
- Danny Roush / Plant Operator
- Chris Blatchford / Plant Operator
- Chris Cox Laboratory Technician/Operator /

*Note: Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections. Qualified personnel are those who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at your facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.*

2. **Schedules for conducting inspections.** Daily visual inspections are performed during routine plant walk arounds by all personnel.

Quarterly inspections are performed by at least one PPT member and one additional staff member in accordance with terms listed above.

*Note: Inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter), or in some instances more frequently (e.g., monthly), as appropriate. Increased frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. At least one of your routine inspections must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.*

3. **List areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.** Temporary Sludge Storage Pad on west side of property.
4. **List areas identified in the SWPPP (section 1 of the SWPPP Template) and any others that are potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.2.3).** See Exhibit B-1
5. **Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.** There have been no spills or leaks in that time period.
6. **Inspection information for discharge points.** SEE EXHIBIT B-1
7. **List the control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.** Routine inspections of the plant, vehicles, equipment and storage tanks and containers for leak and spills.
8. **Other site-specific inspection objectives.** N/A



#### 4.6.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 3.2):**

Describe the procedures you will follow for conducting quarterly visual assessments in accordance with Part 3.2 of the 2015 MSGP. The visual assessment must be made:

- Of a discharge sample contained in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;
- On samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from your site; and
- For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Document the results of your visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.5 of the 2015 MSGP. Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be performed consistent with Part 4 of the 2015 MSGP.

At least one member of the PPT along with an additional qualified staff member will perform a walk thru visual inspection of the facility, vehicles, equipment, storage areas and tanks etc..

Staff will be notified of any spills or leaks so that they may be taken care of as soon as practicable and any vehicles or equipment found to be in violation will be removed from service until they can be fixed and returned to service.

All results will be recorded on the appropriate inspection forms and filed with the facility SWPPP.

For quarterly visual assessments to be performed at your site, your SWPPP must include a description of the following:

- **Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for assessments.**
  - Brent Anderson / Public Works Director/PPT Member
  - Dan Anderson / Public Works Superintendent/PPT Member
  - Dean Chambers / Chief Operator
  - Steven Leonard / Plant Foreman
  - Scott Pryzbyla / Plant Maintenance Foreman
  - Danny Roush / Plant Operator
  - Chris Blatchford / Plant Operator
  - Chris Cox Laboratory Technician/Operator
1. **Schedules for conducting assessments.** Inspections will be performed once a quarter in the months of January/April/July/October

**Specific assessment activities.** A walk thru inspection will be performed for leaks/spills within the facility, vehicles, and equipment and storage areas. The outfall will be visually inspected for the

presence of petroleum products or other foreign substances. Proper documentation will be filled out and filed with the facility SWPPP.

#### 4.6.3 Exception to Routine Facility Inspections and Quarterly Visual Assessments for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 3.1.1 and 3.2.3):**

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and/or quarterly visual assessments, you must include documentation to support your claim that your facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed.

To invoke this exception you must also include a statement in your SWPPP per Part 5.2.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

*Note: If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume routine facility inspections. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you become authorized under the 2015 MSGP, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 5.5.*

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing) are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from routine inspections, per Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.8.1, and 8.J.8.1.

☐ **This site is inactive and unstaffed, and has no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii) as signed and certified in Section 7 below.**

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for your routine facility inspections and/or quarterly visual assessments, include information to support this claim.

N/A

## 4.7 Monitoring.

### Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.3):

Describe your procedures for conducting the five types of analytical monitoring specified by the 2015 MSGP, where applicable to your facility, including:

- Benchmark monitoring (2015 MSGP Part 6.2.1 and relevant requirements in Part 8 and/or Part 9);
- Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (2015 MSGP Part 6.2.2 and relevant requirements in Part 8);
- State- or tribal-specific monitoring (2015 MSGP Part 6.2.3 and relevant requirements in Part 9);
- Impaired waters monitoring (2015 MSGP Part 6.2.4);
- Other monitoring as required by EPA (2015 MSGP Part 6.2.5).

Depending on the type of facility you operate, and the monitoring requirements to which you are subject, you must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in 2015 MSGP Part 6 and Appendix B, Subsections 10 – 12, and any additional sector-specific or state/tribal-specific requirements in 2015 MSGP Parts 8 and 9, respectively. Refer to 2015 MSGP Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements. *Note: All monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the relevant sampling and analysis requirements at 40 CFR Part 136.* Include in your description procedures for ensuring compliance with these requirements.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by 2015 MSGP Part 6.2.1.3.

If you plan to use the substantially identical discharge point exception for your benchmark monitoring requirements, impaired waters monitoring requirements, and/or your quarterly visual assessment, you must include the following documentation:

- Location of each of the substantially identical discharge points;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point;
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point;
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%);
- Why the discharge points are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

Check the following monitoring activities applicable to your facility:

- ☐ Quarterly benchmark monitoring
- ☐ Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring
- ☐ State- or tribal-specific monitoring
- ☐ Impaired waters monitoring
- ☐ Other monitoring required by EPA

For each type of monitoring checked above, your SWPPP must include the following information:

**Select type of monitoring activity from drop-down list below** (if subject to more than one type of monitoring activity, you will need to copy and paste the items below for each monitoring activity):

**Click here to select monitoring activity type**

1. **Sample location(s).** Facility does not sample stormwater outfall
2. **Pollutants to be sampled.** N/A
3. **Monitoring Schedules.** N/A
4. **Numeric Limitations.** N/A
5. **Procedures.** N/A

*Note: it may be helpful to create a table with columns corresponding to # 1 - 5 above for each type of monitoring you are required to conduct.*

**Inactive and unstaffed sites exception** (if applicable)

☐ This site is inactive and unstaffed, and has no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii) as signed and certified in Section 7 below.

**Substantially identical discharge point (outfall) exception** (if applicable)

If you plan to use the substantially identical discharge point exception for your benchmark monitoring and/or quarterly visual assessment requirements, include the following information here to substantiate your claim that these discharge points are substantially identical (2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.3):

- Location of each of the substantially identical discharge points: N/A
- List the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point: N/A
- List the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point: N/A
- List the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges: N/A
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low=under 40%; medium=40 to 65%; high =above 65%): N/A
- Why the discharge points are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents: N/A

## **SECTION 5: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS.**

### **5.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species.**

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.6.1):**

Include any documentation you have that supports your determination of eligibility consistent with 2015 MSGP, Part 1.1.4.5 (Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection). Refer to Appendix E of the 2015 MSGP for specific instructions for establishing eligibility.

N/A

## **5.2 Documentation Regarding Historic Properties.**

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.6.2):**

Include any documentation you have that supports your determination of eligibility consistent with 2015 MSGP Part 1.1.4.6 (Historic Properties Preservation). Refer to 2015 MSGP, Appendix F for specific instructions for establishing eligibility.

N/A

## **SECTION 6: CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.**

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 4):**

Describe the procedures for taking corrective action in compliance with Part 4 of the 2015 MSGP.

N/A

## SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION.

**Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.7):**

The following certification statement must be signed and dated by a person who meets the requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 11.A, of the 2015 MSGP.

*Note: this certification must be re-signed in the event of a SWPPP modification in response to a Part 4.1 trigger for corrective action.*

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

Name: Brent Anderson Title: Director of Public Works

Signature:  Date: 1/17/20



## SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

### Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.3):

Your SWPPP is a "living" document and is required to be modified and updated, as necessary, in response to corrective actions and deadlines. See Part 5 of the 2021 MSGP.

- If you need to modify the SWPPP in response to a corrective action required by Part 5.1 or AIM required by Part 5.2 of the 2021 MSGP, then the certification statement in section 7 of this SWPPP template must be re-signed in accordance with 2021 MSGP Appendix B, Subsection 11.A.
- For any other SWPPP modification, you should keep a log with a description of the modification, the name of the person making it, and the date and signature of that person. See 2021 MSGP Appendix B, Subsection 11.C.

## SECTION 9: SWPPP AVAILABILITY

### Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.4):

Your current SWPPP (with the exception of any confidential business or restricted information) must be made available to the public. You have three options to comply with the public availability requirements for the SWPPP: attaching your SWPPP to your NOI; providing a URL of your SWPPP in your NOI; or providing the following SWPPP information in your NOI:

- Onsite industrial activities exposed to stormwater, including potential spill and leak areas;
- Pollutants or pollutant constituents associated with each industrial activity exposed to stormwater that could be discharged in stormwater and/or any authorized non-stormwater discharges;
- Stormwater control measures you employ to comply with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits and any other measures taken to comply with the water quality based effluent limits; and
- Schedule for good housekeeping and maintenance and schedule for all inspections.

## SWPPP ATTACHMENTS

Attach the following documentation to the SWPPP:

### ***Attachment A – General Location Map***

*Include a copy of your general location map in Attachment A.*

### ***Attachment B – Site Map***

*Include a copy of your site map(s) in Attachment B.*

### ***Attachment C –2021 MSGP***


*Note: it is helpful to keep a printed-out copy of the 2021 MSGP so that it is accessible to you for easy reference. However, you do not need to formally incorporate the entire 2021 MSGP into your*



*SWPPP. As an alternative, you can include a reference to the permit and where it is kept at the site.*

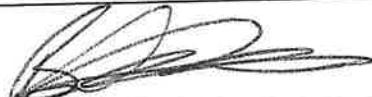
**SWPPP AMENDMENT, MODIFICATION AND UPDATE LOG**  
(Copy as needed)

Use this log to identify dates and changes to the SWPPP and/or the associated ESC and SWM plans. All amendments, modifications, or updates shall be reviewed and approved by the VCCS AS&S Project Manager.

Date	Description of Amendment, Modification or Update
3/2/20	Nick Steiner replaces Dean Chambers as Chief Operator effective 2/25/20.
Responsible Party	Brett Anderson
<i>"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand this document and that this document and all attachments were prepared in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."</i>	
VCCS AS&S Project Manager Signature 	

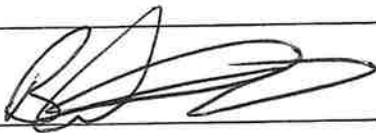
**SWPPP AMENDMENT, MODIFICATION AND UPDATE LOG**  
(Copy as needed)

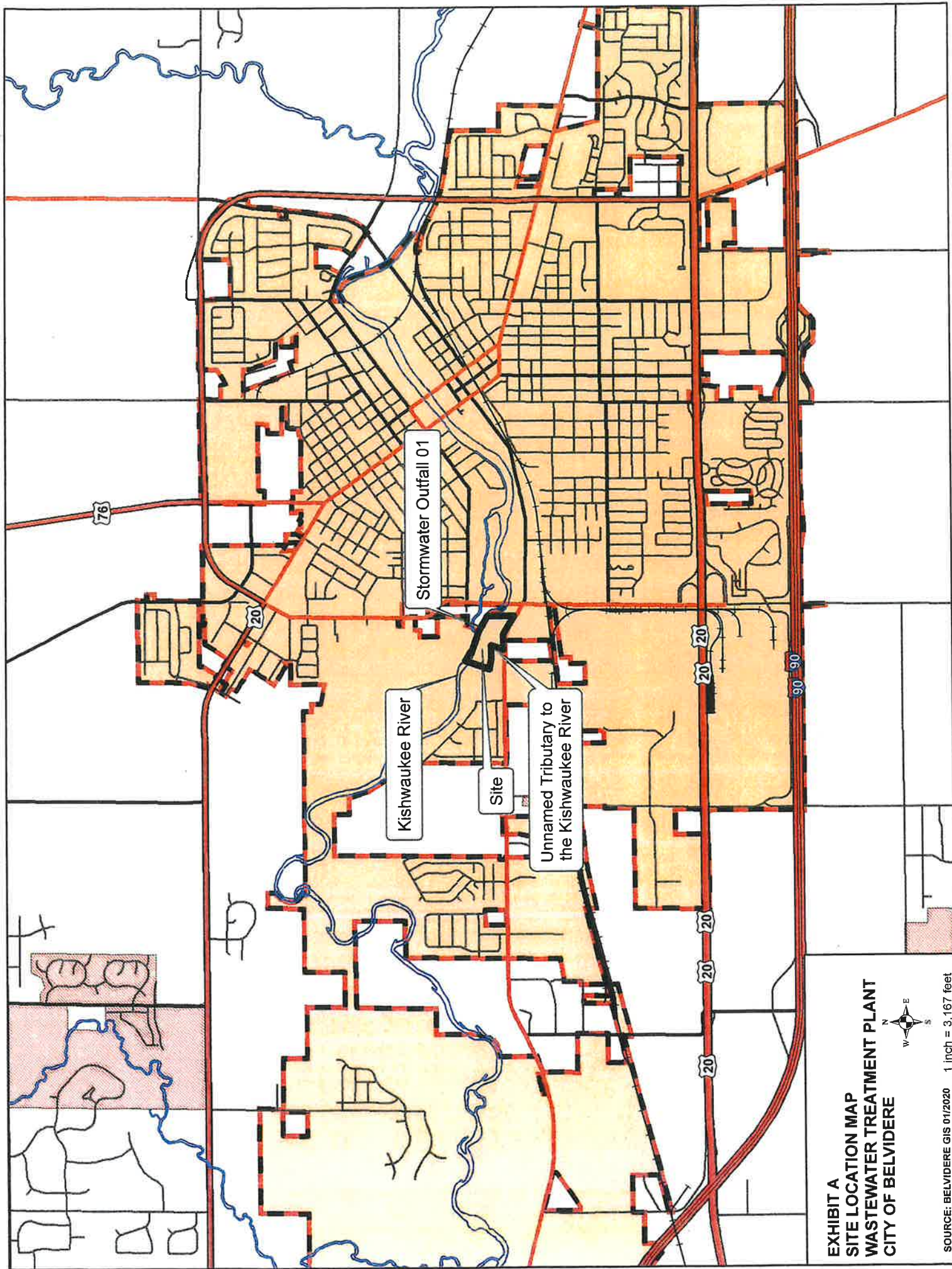
Use this log to identify dates and changes to the SWPPP and/or the associated ESC and SWM plans. All amendments, modifications, or updates shall be reviewed and approved by the VCCS AS&S Project Manager.

Date	Description of Amendment, Modification or Update
8/4/21	The initial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for the Belvidere WWTP was completed in January 2004 by Baxter & Woodman consulting engineers.
Responsible Party	<i>Brent Anderson - Public Works Director</i>
<p><i>"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand this document and that this document and all attachments were prepared in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."</i></p>	
VCCS AS&S Project Manager Signature 	

**SWPPP AMENDMENT, MODIFICATION AND UPDATE LOG**  
(Copy as needed)

Use this log to identify dates and changes to the SWPPP and/or the associated ESC and SWM plans. All amendments, modifications, or updates shall be reviewed and approved by the VCCS AS&S Project Manager.

Date	Description of Amendment, Modification or Update
10/16/23	Laboratory Technician/Operator Rhonda Freund replaces Steven Leonard who has retired.
Responsible Party	Brent Anderson
<i>"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand this document and that this document and all attachments were prepared in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."</i>	
VCCS AS&S Project Manager Signature 	



**EXHIBIT A  
SITE LOCATION MAP  
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT  
CITY OF BELVIDERE**

SOURCE: BELVIDERE GIS 01/2020 1 inch = 3,167 feet







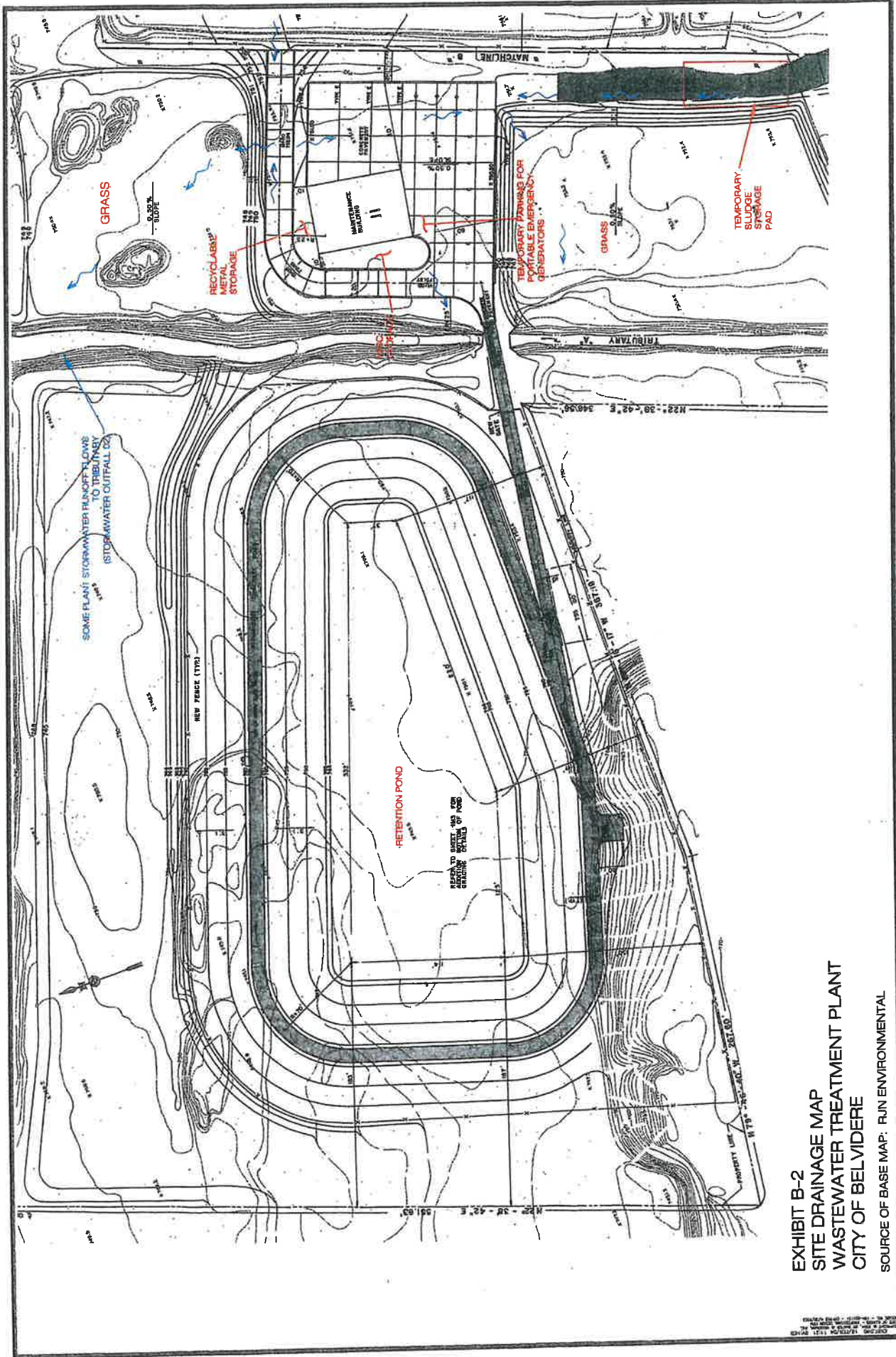


EXHIBIT B-2  
 SITE DRAINAGE MAP  
 WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT  
 CITY OF BELVIDERE  
 SOURCE OF BASE MAP: RJN ENVIRONMENTAL



## **EXHIBIT C**

A print copy of the 2019 MSGP is maintained in the office at the WWTP, 2001 Newburg Road, Belvidere, IL 61008.

An electronic copy of the 2019 MSGP is available on the City of Belvidere web site:  
<https://www.belvidereil.gov>



# ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 • (217) 782-3397

JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR

JOHN J. KIM, DIRECTOR

217/782-0610

May 27, 2021

City of Belvidere  
401 Whitney Blvd.  
Belvidere, Illinois 61008

Re: City of Belvidere  
Belvidere Wastewater Treatment Plant  
NPDES Permit No. IL0027685  
Bureau ID: W0070050001  
Modification of NPDES Permit (With Public Notice)

Gentlemen:

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency has examined the request for modification of the above-referenced NPDES Permit as stated in your letter dated March 13, 2020. The final determination is to modify the Permit as follows:

1. The typographical error in Special Condition 10.C.1 has been changed from weekly to semi-annual samples.

Pursuant to the Final NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule, all permittees must report DMRs electronically unless a waiver has been granted by the Agency. The Agency utilizes NetDMR, a web based application, which allows the submittal of electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports instead of paper Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). More information regarding NetDMR can be found on the Agency website, <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/surface-water/netdmr/pages/quick-answer-guide.aspx>. If your facility has received a waiver from the NetDMR program, a supply of preprinted paper DMR Forms will be sent to your facility. Additional information and instructions will accompany the preprinted DMRs. Please see the attachment regarding the electronic reporting rule.

The attached Permit is effective as of the date indicated on the first page of the Permit. Until the effective date of any re-issued Permit, the limitations and conditions of the previously-issued Permit remain in full effect. You have the right to appeal any condition of the Permit to the Illinois Pollution Control Board within a 35 day period following the issuance date.

Should you have questions concerning the Permit, please contact Kaushal Desai at 217/782-0610.

Sincerely,

Brant D. Fleming, P.E.  
Manager, Municipal Unit, Permit Section  
Division of Water Pollution Control

BDF:KKD:15121501.bah

Attachment: Final Permit

cc: Records  
Compliance Assurance Section  
Des Plaines Region  
Billing  
Baxter & Woodman  
US EPA (electronically)

NPDES Permit No. IL0027685

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Water Pollution Control

1021 North Grand Avenue East

Post Office Box 19276

Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Modified (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date: September 30, 2024

Issue Date: September 30, 2019

Effective Date: October 1, 2019

Modification Date: May 27, 2021

Name and Address of Permittee:

City of Belvidere  
401 Whitney Blvd.  
Belvidere, Illinois 61008

Facility Name and Address:

Belvidere Wastewater Treatment Plant  
2001 Newburg Rd  
Belvidere, Illinois 61008  
(Boone County)

Receiving Waters: Kishwaukee River

In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Title 35 of the Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter I, and the Clean Water Act (CWA), the above-named Permittee is hereby authorized to discharge at the above location to the above-named receiving stream in accordance with the Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting requirements; Special Conditions and Attachment H Standard Conditions attached herein.

Permittee is not authorized to discharge after the above expiration date. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the Permittee shall submit the proper application as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) not later than 180 days prior to the expiration date.



Brant D. Fleming, P.E.  
Manager, Municipal Unit, Permit Section  
Division of Water Pollution Control

BDF:KKD:15121501.bah

NPDES Permit No. IL0027685

Effluent Limitations, Monitoring, and Reporting

FINAL

Discharge Number(s) and Name(s): 001 STP Outfall

Load limits computed based on a design average flow (DAF) of 5.8 MGD (design maximum flow (DMF) of 9.85 MGD).

From the modification date of this Permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the above discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Parameter	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)*			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L			Sample Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum		
Flow (MGD)							Continuous	
CBOD <sub>5</sub> ******	484 (821)		967 (1643)	10		20	2 Days/Week	Composite
Suspended Solids****	580 (986)		1161 (1972)	12		24	2 Days/Week	Composite
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 Standard Units						2 Days/Week	Grab
Fecal Coliform***	Daily Maximum shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL (May through October)						5 Days/Week	Grab
Chlorine Residual***						0.05	5 Days/Week	Grab
Ammonia Nitrogen: (as N)								
March-May/Sept.-Oct.	73 (123)	184 (312)	227 (386)	1.5	3.8	4.7	2 Days/Week	Composite
June-August	73 (123)	184 (312)	193(329)	1.5	3.8	4.0	2 Days/Week	Composite
Nov.-Feb.	193 (329)		227 (386)	4.0		4.7	2 Days/Week	Composite
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Monitor only						1 Day/Month	Composite
Total Nitrogen (as N)	Monitor only						1 Day/Month	Composite
				Monthly Average not less than	Weekly Average not less than	Daily Minimum		
Dissolved Oxygen								
March-July				N/A	6.25	5.0	2 Days/Week	Grab
August-February				6.0	4.5	4.0	2 Days/Week	Grab

\*Load limits based on design maximum flow shall apply only when flow exceeds design average flow.

\*\*Carbonaceous BOD<sub>5</sub> (CBOD<sub>5</sub>) testing shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136.

\*\*\*See Special Condition 9.

\*\*\*\*BOD<sub>5</sub> and Suspended Solids (85% removal required) In accordance with 40 CFR 133, the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent. The percent removal need not be reported to the IEPA on DMRs but influent and effluent data must be available, as required elsewhere in this Permit, for IEPA inspection and review. For measuring compliance with this requirement, 5 mg/L shall be added to the effluent CBOD<sub>5</sub> concentration to determine the effluent BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration. Percent removal is a percentage expression of the removal efficiency across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of the raw wastewater influent concentrations to the facility and the 30-day average values of the effluent pollutant concentrations for a given time period.

Flow shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as monthly average and daily maximum.

Fecal Coliform shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.

pH shall be reported on the DMR as minimum and maximum value.

Chlorine Residual shall be reported on DMR as daily maximum value.

Dissolved oxygen shall be reported on the DMR as a minimum value.

Total phosphorus and total nitrogen shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value.

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Influent Monitoring, and Reporting

The influent to the plant shall be monitored as follows:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Sample Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow (MGD)	Continuous	
BOD <sub>5</sub>	2 Days/Week	Composite
Suspended Solids	2 Days/Week	Composite

Influent samples shall be taken at a point representative of the influent.

Flow (MGD) shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as monthly average and daily maximum.

BOD<sub>5</sub> and Suspended Solids shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average concentration.



Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. This Permit may be modified to include different final effluent limitations or requirements which are consistent with applicable laws and regulations. The IEPA will public notice the permit modification.

SPECIAL CONDITION 2. The use or operation of this facility shall be by or under the supervision of a Certified Class 1 operator.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. The IEPA may request in writing submittal of operational information in a specified form and at a required frequency at any time during the effective period of this Permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 4. The IEPA may request more frequent monitoring by permit modification pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.63 and Without Public Notice.

SPECIAL CONDITION 5. The effluent, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard outlined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.

SPECIAL CONDITION 6. The Permittee shall record monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) electronic forms using one such form for each outfall each month.

In the event that an outfall does not discharge during a monthly reporting period, the DMR Form shall be submitted with no discharge indicated.

The Permittee is required to submit electronic DMRs (NetDMRs) instead of mailing paper DMRs to the IEPA unless a waiver has been granted by the Agency. More information, including registration information for the NetDMR program, can be obtained on the IEPA website, <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/surface-water/netdmr/pages/quick-answer-guide.aspx>.

The completed Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be submitted to IEPA no later than the 25<sup>th</sup> day of the following month, unless otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

Permittees that have been granted a waiver shall mail Discharge Monitoring Reports with an original signature to the IEPA at the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
Division of Water Pollution Control  
Attention: Compliance Assurance Section, Mail Code # 19  
1021 North Grand Avenue East  
Post Office Box 19276  
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 7. The provisions of 40 CFR Section 122.41(m) & (n) are incorporated herein by reference.

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. Samples taken in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge, but prior to entry into the receiving stream.

SPECIAL CONDITION 9. Fecal Coliform limits for Discharge Number 001 are effective May thru October. Sampling of Fecal Coliform is only required during this time period.

The total residual chlorine limit is applicable at all times. If the Permittee is chlorinating for any purpose during the months of November through April, sampling is required on a daily grab basis. Sampling frequency for the months of May through October shall be as indicated on effluent limitations, monitoring and reporting page of this Permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 10.A. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) Pretreatment Program General Provisions

1. The Permittee shall implement and enforce its approved Pretreatment Program which was approved on August 19, 1985 and all approved subsequent modifications thereto. The Permittee shall maintain legal authority adequate to fully implement the Pretreatment Program in compliance with Federal (40 CFR 403), State, and local laws and regulations. All definitions in this section unless specifically otherwise defined in this section, are those definitions listed in 40 CFR 403.3. U.S. EPA Region 5 is the Approval Authority for the administration of pretreatment programs in Illinois. The Permittee shall:

- a. Develop and implement procedures to ensure compliance with the requirements of a pretreatment program as specified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)

## NPDES Permit No. IL0027685

Special Conditions

- b. Carry out independent inspection and monitoring procedures at least once per year, which will determine whether each significant industrial user (SIU) is in compliance with applicable pretreatment standards;
  - c. Evaluate whether each SIU needs a slug control plan or other action to control slug discharges. If needed, the SIU slug control plan shall include the items specified in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vi). For IUs identified as significant prior to November 14, 2005, this evaluation must have been conducted at least once by October 14, 2006; additional SIUs must be evaluated within 1 year of being designated an SIU;
  - d. Update its inventory of Industrial Users (IUs) at least annually and as needed to ensure that all SIUs are properly identified, characterized, and categorized;
  - e. Receive and review self monitoring and other IU reports to determine compliance with all pretreatment standards and requirements, and obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any IU with any pretreatment standard and/or requirement;
  - f. Investigate instances of noncompliance, collect and analyze samples, and compile other information with sufficient care as to produce evidence admissible in enforcement proceedings, including judicial action;
  - g. Require development, as necessary, of compliance schedules by each industrial user to meet applicable pretreatment standards; and,
  - h. Maintain an adequate revenue structure and staffing level for continued operation of the Pretreatment Program.
2. The Permittee shall issue/reissue permits or equivalent control mechanisms to all SIUs prior to expiration of existing permits or prior to commencement of discharge in the case of new discharges. The permits at a minimum shall include the elements listed in 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(B).
  3. The Permittee shall develop, maintain, and enforce, as necessary, local limits to implement the general and specific prohibitions in 40 CFR § 403.5 which prohibit the introduction of any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference and the introduction of specific pollutants to the waste treatment system from any source of nondomestic discharge.
  4. In addition to the general limitations expressed in Paragraph 3 above, applicable pretreatment standards must be met by all industrial users of the POTW. These limitations include specific standards for certain industrial categories as determined by Section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act, State limits, or local limits, whichever are more stringent.
  5. The USEPA and IEPA individually retain the right to take legal action against any industrial user and/or the POTW for those cases where an industrial user has failed to meet an applicable pretreatment standard by the deadline date regardless of whether or not such failure has resulted in a permit violation.
  6. The Permittee shall establish agreements with all contributing jurisdictions, as necessary, to enable it to fulfill its requirements with respect to all IUs discharging to its system.
  7. Unless already completed, the Permittee shall within twelve (12) months of the effective date of this Permit submit to USEPA and IEPA a proposal to modify and update its approved Pretreatment Program to incorporate Federal revisions to the general pretreatment regulations. The proposal shall include all changes to the approved program and the sewer use ordinance which are necessary to incorporate the revisions of the Pretreatment Streamlining Rule (which became effective on November 14, 2005), which are considered required changes, as described in the Pretreatment Streamlining Rule Fact Sheet 2.0: Required changes, available at: [http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/whatsnew.cfm?program\\_id=3](http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/whatsnew.cfm?program_id=3). This includes any necessary revisions to the Permittee's Enforcement Response Plan (ERP). USEPA approved these revisions on May 10, 2019.
  8. Within 48 months from the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall conduct a technical re-evaluation of its local limitations consistent with U.S. EPA's Local Limits Development Guidance (July 2004), and submit the evaluation and any proposed revisions to its local limits to IEPA and U.S. EPA Region 5 for review and approval. U.S. EPA Region 5 will request Permittee to submit the evaluation and any proposed revisions to its local limits on the spreadsheet found at <http://www.epa.gov/region5/water/npdestek/Locallmt.xlsx>. To demonstrate technical justification for new local industrial user limits or justification for retaining existing limits, the following information must be submitted to U.S. EPA:
    - a. Total plant flow
    - b. Domestic/commercial pollutant contributions for pollutants of concern
    - c. Industrial pollutant contributions and flows
    - d. Current POTW pollutant loadings, including loadings of conventional pollutants
    - e. Actual treatment plant removal efficiencies, as a decimal (primary, secondary, across the wastewater treatment plant)

Special Conditions

- f. Safety factor to be applied
  - g. Identification of applicable criteria:
    - i. NPDES permit conditions
      - Specific NPDES effluent limitations
      - Water-quality criteria
      - Whole effluent toxicity requirements
      - Criteria and other conditions for sludge disposal
    - ii. Biological process inhibition
      - Nitrification
      - Sludge digester
    - iii. Collection system problems
  - h. The Permittee's sludge disposal methods (land application, surface disposal, incineration, landfill)
  - i. Sludge flow to digester
  - j. Sludge flow to disposal
  - k. % solids in sludge to disposal, not as a decimal
  - l. % solids in sludge to digester, not as a decimal
  - m. Plant removal efficiencies for conventional pollutants
  - n. If revised industrial user discharge limits are proposed, the method of allocating available pollutants loads to industrial users
  - o. A comparison of maximum allowable headworks loadings based on all applicable criteria listed in g, above
  - p. Pollutants that have caused:
    - i. Violations or operational problems at the POTW, including conventional pollutants
    - ii. Fires and explosions
    - iii. Corrosion
    - iv. Flow obstructions
    - v. Increased temperature in the sewer system
    - vi. Toxic gases, vapors or fumes that caused acute worker health and safety problems
    - vii. Toxicity found through Whole Effluent Toxicity testing
    - viii. Inhibition
  - q. Pollutants designated as "monitoring only" in the NPDES permit
  - r. Supporting data, assumptions, and methodologies used in establishing the information a through q above
9. The Permittee's Pretreatment Program has been modified to incorporate a Pretreatment Program Amendment approved by USEPA on June 20, 2002. The amendment became effective on the date of approval and is a fully enforceable provision of your Pretreatment Program.

Modifications of your Pretreatment Program shall be submitted in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.18, which established conditions for substantial and non-substantial modifications. All requests should be sent in electronic format to [r5npdes@epa.gov](mailto:r5npdes@epa.gov), Attn: NPDES Program Branch.

B. Reporting and Records Requirements

1. The Permittee shall provide an annual report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities over the previous calendar year. Permittees who operate multiple plants may provide a single report providing all plant-specific reporting requirements are met. Such report shall be submitted no later than April 28 of each year to USEPA, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Attention: Water Enforcement & Compliance Assurance Branch, and shall be in the format set forth in IEPA's POTW Pretreatment Report Package which contains information regarding:
- a. An updated listing of the Permittee's significant industrial users, indicating additions and deletions from the previous year, along with brief explanations for deletions. The list shall specify which categorical Pretreatment standards, if any, are applicable to each Industrial User.
  - b. A descriptive summary of the compliance activities including numbers of any major enforcement actions, (i.e., administrative orders, penalties, civil actions, etc.), and the outcome of those actions. This includes an assessment of the compliance status of the Permittee's industrial users and the effectiveness of the Permittee's Pretreatment Program in meeting its needs and objectives.
  - c. A description of all substantive changes made to the Permittee's Pretreatment Program. Changes which are "substantial modifications" as described in 40 CFR § 403.18(c) must receive prior approval from the USEPA.
  - d. Results of sampling and analysis of POTW influent, effluent, and sludge.

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Special Conditions

- e. A summary of the findings from the priority pollutants sampling. As sufficient data becomes available the IEPA may modify this Permit to incorporate additional requirements relating to the evaluation, establishment, and enforcement of local limits for organic pollutants. Any permit modification is subject to formal due process procedures pursuant to State and Federal law and regulation. Upon a determination that an organic pollutant is present that causes interference or pass through, the Permittee shall establish local limits as required by 40 CFR § 403.5(c).
2. The Permittee shall maintain all pretreatment data and records for a minimum of three (3) years. This period shall be extended during the course of unresolved litigation or when requested by the IEPA or the Regional Administrator of USEPA. Records shall be available to USEPA and the IEPA upon request.
3. The Permittee shall establish public participation requirements of 40 CFR 25 in implementation of its Pretreatment Program. The Permittee shall at least annually, publish the names of all IU's which were in significant noncompliance (SNC), as defined by 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(2)(viii), in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the Permittee or based on any more restrictive definition of SNC that the POTW may be using.
4. The Permittee shall provide written notification to the USEPA, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Attention: NPDES Programs Branch and to the Deputy Counsel for the Division of Water Pollution Control, IEPA, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 within five (5) days of receiving notice that any Industrial User of its sewage treatment plant is appealing to the Circuit Court any condition imposed by the Permittee in any permit issued to the Industrial User by Permittee. A copy of the Industrial User's appeal and all other pleadings filed by all parties shall be mailed to the Deputy Counsel within five (5) days of the pleadings being filed in Circuit Court.

C. Monitoring Requirements

1. The Permittee shall monitor its influent, effluent and sludge and report concentrations of the following parameters on monitoring report forms provided by the IEPA and include them in its annual report. Influent and effluent samples shall be taken at semi-annual intervals at the indicated reporting limit or better and consist of a 24-hour composite unless otherwise specified below. Sludge samples shall be taken of final sludge and consist of a grab sample reported on a dry weight basis.

STORET		Minimum reporting limit
CODE	PARAMETER	
01097	Antimony	0.07 mg/L
01002	Arsenic	0.05 mg/L
01007	Barium	0.5 mg/L
01012	Beryllium	0.005 mg/L
01027	Cadmium	0.001 mg/L
01032	Chromium (hex) (grab not to exceed 24 hours)*	0.01 mg/L
01034	Chromium (total)	0.05 mg/L
01042	Copper	0.005 mg/L
00720	Cyanide (total) (grab)****	5.0 µg/L
00722	Cyanide* (grab) (available ***** or amenable to chlorination)****	5.0 µg/L
00951	Fluoride*	0.1 mg/L
01045	Iron (total)	0.5 mg/L
01046	Iron (Dissolved)*	0.5 mg/L
01051	Lead	0.05 mg/L
01055	Manganese	0.5 mg/L
71900	Mercury (effluent grab)***	1.0 ng/L **
01067	Nickel	0.005 mg/L
00556	Oil (hexane soluble or equivalent) (Grab Sample only)*	5.0 mg/L
32730	Phenols (grab)	0.005 mg/L
01147	Selenium	0.005 mg/L
01077	Silver (total)	0.003 mg/L
01059	Thallium	0.3 mg/L
01092	Zinc	0.025 mg/L

Minimum reporting limits are defined as - (1) The minimum value below which data are documented as non-detects. (2) Three to ten times the method detection limit. (3) The minimum value of the calibration range.

All sample containers, preservatives, holding times, analyses, method detection limit determinations and quality assurance/quality control requirements shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136.

Unless otherwise indicated, concentrations refer to the total amount of the constituent present in all phases, whether solid, suspended or dissolved, elemental or combined, including all oxidation states.

Special Conditions

\* Influent and effluent only

\*\*1 ng/L = 1 part per trillion.

\*\*\*Utilize USEPA Method 1631E and the digestion procedure described in Section 11.1.1.2 of 1631E, other approved methods may be used for influent (composite) and sludge.

\*\*\*\*Analysis for cyanide (available or amenable to chlorination) is only required if cyanide (total) is detected at or more than the minimum reporting limit.

\*\*\*\*\*USEPA Method OIA – 1677.

2. The Permittee shall conduct an analysis for the one hundred and ten (110) organic priority pollutants identified in 40 CFR 122 Appendix D, Table II as amended. This monitoring shall be done once per year and reported on monitoring report forms provided by the IEPA and shall consist of the following:
  - a. The influent and effluent shall be sampled and analyzed for the one hundred and ten (110) organic priority pollutants. The sampling shall be done during a day when industrial discharges are expected to be occurring at normal to maximum levels.

Samples for the analysis of acid and base/neutral extractable compounds shall be 24-hour composites.

Five (5) grab samples shall be collected each monitoring day to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds. A single analysis for volatile pollutants (Method 624) may be run for each monitoring day by compositing equal volumes of each grab sample directly in the GC purge and trap apparatus in the laboratory, with no less than one (1) mL of each grab included in the composite.

Wastewater samples must be handled, prepared, and analyzed by GC/MS in accordance with USEPA Methods 624 and 625 of 40 CFR 136 as amended.
  - b. The sludge shall be sampled and analyzed for the one hundred and ten (110) organic priority pollutants. A sludge sample shall be collected concurrent with a wastewater sample and taken as final sludge.

Sampling and analysis shall conform to USEPA Methods 624 and 625 unless an alternate method has been approved by IEPA.
  - c. Sample collection, preservation and storage shall conform to approved USEPA procedures and requirements.
3. In addition, the Permittee shall monitor any new toxic substances as defined by the Clean Water Act, as amended, following notification by the IEPA or U.S. EPA.
4. Permittee shall report any noncompliance with effluent or water quality standards in accordance with Standard Condition 12(f) of this Permit.
5. Analytical detection limits shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136. Minimum detection limits for sludge analyses shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 503.

D. Pretreatment Reporting

US EPA Region 5 is the approval Authority for administering the pretreatment program in Illinois. All requests for modification of pretreatment program elements should be submitted in redline/strikeout electronic format and must be sent to US EPA at [r5npdes@epa.gov](mailto:r5npdes@epa.gov).

Permittee shall upon notice from US EPA, modify any pretreatment program element found to be inconsistent with 40 CFR 403.

**SPECIAL CONDITION 11.** Consistent with permit modification procedures in 40 CFR 122.62 and 63, this Permit may be modified to include requirements for the Permittee on a continuing basis to evaluate and detail its efforts to effectively control sources of infiltration and inflow into the sewer system and to submit reports to the IEPA if necessary.

**SPECIAL CONDITION 12.** During January of each year the Permittee shall submit annual fiscal data regarding sewerage system operations to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency/Division of Water Pollution Control/Compliance Assurance Section. The Permittee may use any fiscal year period provided the period ends within twelve (12) months of the submission date.

Submission shall be on forms provided by IEPA titled "Fiscal Report Form For NPDES Permittees".



Special Conditions

**SPECIAL CONDITION 13.** The Permittee shall conduct biomonitoring of the effluent from Discharge Number(s) 001.

Biomonitoring

- A. Acute Toxicity - Standard definitive acute toxicity tests shall be run on at least two trophic levels of aquatic species (fish, invertebrate) representative of the aquatic community of the receiving stream. Testing must be consistent with Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms (Fifth Ed.) EPA/821-R-02-012. Unless substitute tests are pre-approved; the following tests are required:
1. Fish 96-hour static LC<sub>50</sub> Bioassay using fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*).
  2. Invertebrate 48-hour static LC<sub>50</sub> Bioassay using *Ceriodaphnia*.
- B. Testing Frequency - The above tests shall be conducted using 24-hour composite samples unless otherwise authorized by the IEPA. Sample collection and testing must be conducted in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> month prior to the expiration date of this Permit. When possible, bioassay sample collection should coincide with sample collection for metals analysis or other parameters that may contribute to effluent toxicity.
- C. Reporting - Results shall be reported according to EPA/821-R-02-012, Section 12, Report Preparation, and shall be mailed to IEPA, Bureau of Water, Compliance Assurance Section or emailed to [EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@Illinois.gov](mailto:EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@Illinois.gov) within one week of receipt from the laboratory. Reports are due to the IEPA no later than the 15<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> month prior to the expiration date of this Permit.
- D. Toxicity - Should a bioassay result in toxicity to >20% of organisms tested in the 100% effluent treatment, the IEPA may require, upon notification, six (6) additional rounds of monthly testing on the affected organism(s) to be initiated within 30 days of the toxic bioassay. Results shall be submitted to IEPA within one (1) week of becoming available to the Permittee. Should any of the additional bioassays result in toxicity to ≥50% of organisms tested in the 100% effluent treatments, the Permittee must contact the IEPA within one (1) day of the results becoming available to the Permittee and begin the toxicity identification and reduction evaluation process as outlined below.
- E. Toxicity Identification and Reduction Evaluation - Should any of the additional bioassays result in toxicity to ≥50% of organisms tested in the 100% effluent treatment, the Permittee must contact the IEPA within one (1) day of the results becoming available to the Permittee and begin the toxicity identification evaluation process in accordance with Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, EPA/600/6-91/003. The IEPA may also require, upon notification, that the Permittee prepare a plan for toxicity reduction evaluation to be developed in accordance with Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, EPA/833B-99/002, which shall include an evaluation to determine which chemicals have a potential for being discharged in the plant wastewater, a monitoring program to determine their presence or absence and to identify other compounds which are not being removed by treatment, and other measures as appropriate. The Permittee shall submit to the IEPA its plan for toxicity reduction evaluation within ninety (90) days following notification by the IEPA. The Permittee shall implement the plan within ninety (90) days or other such date as contained in a notification letter received from the IEPA.

The IEPA may modify this Permit during its term to incorporate additional requirements or limitations based on the results of the biomonitoring. In addition, after review of the monitoring results, the IEPA may modify this Permit to include numerical limitations for specific toxic pollutants. Modifications under this condition shall follow public notice and opportunity for hearing.

**SPECIAL CONDITION 14.** For the duration of this Permit, the Permittee shall determine the quantity of sludge produced by the treatment facility in dry tons or gallons with average percent total solids analysis. The Permittee shall maintain adequate records of the quantities of sludge produced and have said records available for U.S. EPA and IEPA inspection. The Permittee shall submit to the IEPA, at a minimum, a semi-annual summary report of the quantities of sludge generated and disposed of, in units of dry tons or gallons (average total percent solids) by different disposal methods including but not limited to application on farmland, application on reclamation land, landfilling, public distribution, dedicated land disposal, sod farms, storage lagoons or any other specified disposal method. Said reports shall be submitted to the IEPA by January 31 and July 31 of each year reporting the preceding January thru June and July thru December interval of sludge disposal operations.

**Duty to Mitigate.** The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any sludge use or disposal in violation of this Permit.

Sludge monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Permit.

**Planned Changes.** The Permittee shall give notice to the IEPA on the semi-annual report of any changes in sludge use and disposal.

The Permittee shall retain records of all sludge monitoring, and reports required by the Sludge Permit as referenced in Standard Condition 25 for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of this Permit.

Special Conditions

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit or the Sludge Permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the reporting of data submitted to the IEPA.

The Permittee shall comply with existing federal regulations governing sewage sludge use or disposal and shall comply with all existing applicable regulations in any jurisdiction in which the sewage sludge is actually used or disposed.

The Permittee shall comply with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish the standards for sewage sludge use or disposal even if the permit has not been modified to incorporate the requirement.

The Permittee shall ensure that the applicable requirements in 40 CFR Part 503 are met when the sewage sludge is applied to the land, placed on a surface disposal site, or fired in a sewage sludge incinerator.

Monitoring reports for sludge shall be reported on the form titled "Sludge Management Reports" to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
Bureau of Water  
Compliance Assurance Section  
Mail Code #19  
1021 North Grand Avenue East  
Post Office Box 19276  
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

**SPECIAL CONDITION 15.** Discharge Number 002 is an emergency high level overflow discharge. Discharges from this outfall are prohibited. Permittee shall maintain continuous electronic monitors capable of detecting all discharges from each prohibited discharge outfall or shall inspect each listed prohibited discharge outfall listed above within 24 hours of receiving .25 inches of precipitation or greater within a 24 hour period as recorded at the nearest National Weather Service Reporting Station. Permittee shall utilize chalk or block devices or other discharge confirming devices approved by the Agency to enhance visual monitoring. These prohibited discharges, if they occur, are subject to conditions A-E listed below.

- A. Definitions  
"Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a discharge. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- B. Notice
1. Anticipated discharge. If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a prohibited discharge from Discharge Number 002, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the discharge.
  2. Unanticipated discharge. The Permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated discharge as required in Standard Condition 12(f) of this Permit (24-hour notice).
- C. Limitation on IEPA enforcement discretion. The IEPA may take enforcement action against a Permittee for prohibited discharges from discharge number 002, unless:
1. Discharge was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
  2. There was no feasible alternatives to the discharge, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a discharge which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
  3. The Permittee submitted notices as required under Standard Condition 12(f) of this Permit.
- D. Emergency discharges when discharging, shall be monitored daily by grab sample for BOD<sub>5</sub>, Suspended Solids and Fecal Coliform. The Permittee shall submit the monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report forms using one such form for each month in which discharging occurs. The Permittee shall specify the number of discharges per month that occur and shall report this number in the quantity daily maximum column. The Permittee shall report the highest concentration value of BOD<sub>5</sub> and Suspended Solids and Fecal Coliform discharged in the concentration daily maximum column.
- E. The above limitations on enforcement discretion apply only with respect to IEPA. They do not serve as a limitation on the ability of any other governmental agency or person to bring an enforcement action in accordance with the Federal Clean Water Act.

**SPECIAL CONDITION 16.** The Permittee shall work towards the goals of achieving no discharges from sanitary sewer overflows or basement back-ups and ensuring that overflows or back-ups, when they do occur do not cause or contribute to violations of applicable

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standards or cause impairment in any adjacent receiving water. Overflows from sanitary sewers are expressly prohibited by this permit and by Ill. Adm. Code 306.304. As part of the process to ultimately achieve compliance through the elimination of and mitigating the adverse impacts of any such overflows if they do occur, the Permittee shall (A) identify and report to IEPA all SSOs that do occur, and (B) update the existing Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) plan at least annually and maintain it at the facility for review during Agency Field Operations Section inspections. The Permittee shall submit copies of the CMOM to the IEPA upon written request. The Permittee shall modify the Plan to incorporate any comments that it receives from IEPA and shall implement the modified plan as soon as possible. The Permittee should work as appropriate, in consultation with affected authorities at the local, county, and/or state level to develop the plan components involving third party notification of overflow events. The Permittee may be required to construct additional sewage transport and/or treatment facilities in future permits or other enforceable documents should the implemented CMOM plan indicate that the Permittee's facilities are not capable of conveying and treating the flow for which they are designed.

The CMOM plan shall include the following elements:

A. Measures and Activities:

1. A complete map and system inventory for the collection system owned and operated by the Permittee;
2. Organizational structure; budgeting; training of personnel; legal authorities; schedules for maintenance, sewer system cleaning, and preventative rehabilitation; checklists, and mechanisms to ensure that preventative maintenance is performed on equipment owned and operated by the Permittee;
3. Documentation of unplanned maintenance;
4. An assessment of the capacity of the collection and treatment system owned and operated by the Permittee at critical junctions and immediately upstream of locations where overflows and backups occur or are likely to occur; use flow monitoring and/or sewer hydraulic modeling, as necessary;
5. Identification and prioritization of structural deficiencies in the system owned and operated by the Permittee. Include preventative maintenance programs to prevent and/or eliminate collection system blockages from roots or grease, and prevent corrosion or negative effects of hydrogen sulfide which may be generated within collection system;
6. Operational control, including documented system control procedures, scheduled inspections and testing, list of scheduled frequency of cleaning (and televising as necessary) of sewers;
7. The Permittee shall develop and implement an Asset Management strategy to ensure the long-term sustainability of the collection system. Asset Management shall be used to assist the Permittee in making decisions on when it is most appropriate to repair, replace or rehabilitate particular assets and develop long-term funding strategies; and
8. Asset Management shall include but is not limited to the following elements:
  - a. Asset Inventory and State of the Asset;
  - b. Level of Service;
  - c. Critical Asset Identification;
  - d. Life Cycle Cost; and
  - e. Long-Term Funding Strategy.

B. Design and Performance Provisions:

1. Monitor the effectiveness of CMOM;
2. Upgrade the elements of the CMOM plan as necessary; and
3. Maintain a summary of CMOM activities.

C. Overflow Response Plan:

1. Know where overflows and back-ups within the facilities owned and operated by the Permittee occur;
2. Respond to each overflow or back-up to determine additional actions such as clean up; and
3. Locations where basement back-ups and/or sanitary sewer overflows occur shall be evaluated as soon as practicable for excessive inflow/infiltration, obstructions or other causes of overflows or back-ups as set forth in the System Evaluation Plan.
4. Identify the root cause of the overflow or basement backup, and document to files;
5. Identify actions or remediation efforts to reduce risk of reoccurrence of these overflows or basement backups in the future, and document to files.

D. System Evaluation Plan:

1. Summary of existing SSO and Excessive I/I areas in the system and sources of contribution;
2. Evaluate plans to reduce I/I and eliminate SSOs;
3. Evaluate the effectiveness and performance in efforts to reduce excessive I/I in the collection system;
4. Special provisions for Pump Stations and force mains and other unique system components; and
5. Construction plans and schedules for correction.

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## E. Reporting and Monitoring Requirements:

1. Program for SSO detection and reporting; and
2. Program for tracking and reporting basement back-ups, including general public complaints.

## F. Third Party Notice Plan:

1. Describes how, under various overflow scenarios, the public, as well as other entities, would be notified of overflows within the Permittee's system that may endanger public health, safety or welfare;
2. Identifies overflows within the Permittee's system that would be reported, giving consideration to various types of events including events with potential widespread impacts;
3. Identifies who shall receive the notification;
4. Identifies the specific information that would be reported including actions that will be taken to respond to the overflow;
5. Includes a description of the lines of communication; and
6. Includes the identities and contact information of responsible POTW officials and local, county, and/or state level officials.

For additional information concerning USEPA CMOM guidance and Asset Management please refer to the following web site addresses.

[http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cmom\\_guide\\_for\\_collection\\_systems.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cmom_guide_for_collection_systems.pdf) and

[http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/wastewater/upload/guide\\_smallsystems\\_assetmanagement\\_bestpractices.pdf](http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/wastewater/upload/guide_smallsystems_assetmanagement_bestpractices.pdf)

**SPECIAL CONDITION 17.** The Permittee shall, within twenty four (24) months of the effective date of this permit, prepare and submit to the Agency a feasibility study that identifies the method, timeframe, and costs of reducing phosphorus levels in its discharge to a level consistently meeting a potential future effluent limit of 1.0 mg/L, 0.5 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L. The study shall evaluate the construction and O & M costs of the application of these limits on a monthly, seasonal and annual average basis.

**SPECIAL CONDITION 18.** The Permittee shall develop and submit to the Agency a Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Plan within twenty four (24) months of the effective date of this permit. The plan shall include a schedule for the implementation of these optimization measures. Annual progress reports on the optimization of the existing treatment facilities shall be submitted to the Agency by March 31 of each year. In developing the plan, the Permittee shall evaluate a range of measures for reducing phosphorus discharges from the treatment plant, including possible source reduction measures, operational improvements, and minor facility modifications that will optimize reductions in phosphorus discharges from the wastewater treatment facility. The Permittee's evaluation shall include, but not be limited to, an evaluation of the following optimization measures:

## A. WWTF influent reduction measures.

1. Evaluate the phosphorus reduction potential of users.
2. Determine which sources have the greatest opportunity for reducing phosphorus (i.e., industrial, commercial, institutional, municipal and others).
  - a. Determine whether known sources (i.e., restaurant and food preparation) can adopt phosphorus minimization and water conservation plans.
  - b. Evaluate and implement local limits on influent sources of excessive phosphorus.

## B. WWTF effluent reduction measures.

1. Reduce phosphorus discharges by optimizing existing treatment processes.
  - a. Adjust the solids retention time for nitrification, denitrification, or biological phosphorus removal.
  - b. Adjust aeration rates to reduce dissolved oxygen and promote simultaneous nitrification-denitrification.
  - c. Add baffles to existing units to improve microorganism conditions by creating divided anaerobic, anoxic, and aerobic zones.
  - d. Change aeration settings in plug flow basins by turning off air or mixers at the inlet side of the basin system.
  - e. Minimize impact on recycle streams by improving aeration within holding tanks.
  - f. Reconfigure flow through existing basins to enhance biological nutrient removal.
  - g. Increase volatile fatty acids for biological phosphorus removal.

**SPECIAL CONDITION 19.** This Permit may be modified to include alternative or additional final effluent limitations or other requirements pursuant to an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Study.

**SPECIAL CONDITION 20.** The Permittee may collect data in support of developing site-specific effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen. Instream monitoring for pH and temperature would be required. Samples should be taken downstream at a point representative of substantial mixing with the receiving stream and below the surface. Should the instream monitoring data indicate that less stringent ammonia nitrogen effluent limitations are protective of the receiving stream, this Permit may be modified to include alternate ammonia

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nitrogen effluent limitations designed to prevent exceedances of the ammonia nitrogen water quality standards.

**SPECIAL CONDITION 21.** The Agency has determined that the Permittee's treatment plant effluent is located upstream of a waterbody or stream segment that has been determined to be at risk of eutrophication due to phosphorus levels in the waterbody. This determination was made upon reviewing available information concerning the characteristics of the relevant waterbody/segment and the relevant facility (such as quantity of discharge flow and nutrient load relative to the stream flow).

A waterbody or segment is at risk of eutrophication if there is available information that plant, algal or cyanobacterial growth is causing or will cause violation of a water quality standard.

The Permittee shall develop, or be a part of a watershed group that develops, a Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan (NARP) that will meet the following requirements:

- A. The NARP shall be developed and submitted to the Agency by December 31, 2023. This requirement can be accomplished by the Permittee, by participation in an existing watershed group or by creating a new group. The NARP shall be supported by data and sound scientific rationale.
- B. The Permittee shall cooperate with and work with other stakeholders in the watershed to determine the most cost-effective means to address the risk of eutrophication. If other stakeholders in the watershed will not cooperate in developing the NARP, the Permittee shall develop its own NARP for submittal to the Agency to comply with this condition.
- C. In determining the target levels of various parameters necessary to address the risk of eutrophication, the NARP shall either utilize the recommendations by the Nutrient Science Advisory Committee or develop its own watershed-specific target levels.
- D. The NARP shall identify phosphorus input reductions from point sources and non-point sources in addition to other measures necessary to remove the risk of eutrophication characteristics that will cause or may cause violation of a water quality standard. The NARP may determine, based on an assessment of relevant data, that the watershed does not have a risk of eutrophication related to phosphorus, in which case phosphorus input reductions or other measures would not be necessary. Alternatively, the NARP could determine that phosphorus input reductions from point sources are not necessary, or that phosphorus input reductions from both point and nonpoint sources are necessary, or that phosphorus input reductions are not necessary and that other measures, besides phosphorus input reductions, are necessary.
- E. The NARP shall include a schedule for the implementation of the phosphorus input reductions and other measures. The NARP schedule shall be implemented as soon as possible and shall identify specific timelines applicable to the permittee.
- F. The NARP can include provisions for water quality trading to address the phosphorus related risk of eutrophication characteristics in the watershed. Phosphorus/Nutrient trading cannot result in violations of water quality standards or applicable antidegradation requirements.
- G. The Permittee shall request modification of the permit within 90 days after the NARP has been completed to include necessary phosphorus input reductions identified within the NARP. The Agency will modify the permit if necessary.
- H. If the Permittee does not develop or assist in developing the NARP and such a NARP is developed for the watershed, the Permittee will become subject to effluent limitations necessary to address the risk of eutrophication. The Agency shall calculate these effluent limits by using the NARP and any applicable data. If no NARP has been developed, the effluent limits shall be determined for the Permittee on a case-by-case basis, so as to ensure that the Permittee's discharge will not cause or contribute to violations of the dissolved oxygen or narrative offensive condition water quality standards.

SPECIAL CONDITION 22.

- A. Subject to paragraph B below, an effluent limit of 0.5 mg/L Total Phosphorus 12 month rolling geometric mean (calculated monthly) basis (hereinafter "Limit"), shall be met by the Permittee by January 1, 2030, unless the Permittee demonstrates that meeting such Limit is not technologically or economically feasible in one of the following manners:
  1. the Limit is not technologically feasible through the use of biological phosphorus removal (BPR) process(es) at the treatment facility; or
  2. the Limit would result in substantial and widespread economic or social impact. Substantial and widespread economic impacts must be demonstrated using applicable USEPA guidance, including but not limited to any of the following documents:
    - a. Interim Economic Guidance for Water Quality Standards, March 1995, EPA-823-95-002;
    - b. Combined Sewer Overflows – Guidance for Financial Capability Assessment and Schedule Development, February 1997, EPA-832—97-004;
    - c. Financial Capability Assessment Framework for Municipal Clean Water Act Requirements, November 24, 2014; and
    - d. any additional USEPA guidance on affordability issues that revises, supplements or replaces those USEPA guidance documents; or
  3. the Limit can only be met by chemical addition for phosphorus removal at the treatment facility in addition to those processes currently contemplated; or
  4. the Limit is demonstrated not to be feasible by January 1, 2030, but is feasible within a longer timeline, then the Limit shall be met as soon feasible and approved by the Agency; or
  5. the Limit is demonstrated not to be achievable, then an effluent limit that is achievable by the Permittee (along with associated timeline) will apply instead, except that the effluent limit shall not exceed 0.6 mg/L Total Phosphorus 12 month rolling geometric



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mean (calculated monthly).

- B. The Limit shall be met by the Permittee by January 1, 2030, except in the following circumstances:
1. If the Permittee develops a written plan, preliminary engineering report or facility plan no later than January 1, 2025, to rebuild or replace the secondary treatment process(es) of the treatment facility, the Limit shall be met by December 31, 2035; or
  2. If the Permittee decides to construct/operate biological nutrient removal (BNR) process(es), incorporating nitrogen reduction, the Limit shall be met by December 31, 2035; or
  3. If the Permittee decides to use chemical addition for phosphorus removal instead of BPR, the Limit and the effluent limit of 1.0 mg/L Total Phosphorus monthly average shall be met by December 31, 2025; or
  4. If the Permittee has already installed chemical addition for phosphorus removal instead of BPR, and has a 1.0 mg/L Total Phosphorus monthly average effluent limit in its permit, or the Permittee is planning to install chemical addition with an IEPA construction permit that is issued on or before July 31, 2018, the 1.0 mg/L Total Phosphorus monthly average effluent limit (and associated compliance schedule) shall apply, and the Limit shall not be applicable.
  5. The NARP determines that a limit lower than the Limit is necessary and attainable. The lower limit and timeline identified in the NARP shall apply to the Permittee.
  6. If the Permittee participates in a watershed group that is developing a NARP for an impairment related to phosphorus or a risk eutrophication, and IEPA determines that the group has the financial and structural capability to develop the NARP by the deadline specified in the NARP provisions below.
- C. The Permittee shall identify and provide adequate justification of any exception identified in paragraph A or circumstance identified in paragraph B, regarding meeting the Limit. The justification shall be submitted to the Agency at the time of renewal of this permit or by December 31, 2023, whichever date is first. Any justification or demonstration performed by the Permittee pursuant to paragraph A or circumstance pursuant to paragraph B must be reviewed and approved by the Agency. The Agency will renew or modify the NPDES permit as necessary. No date deadline modification or effluent limitation modification for any of the exceptions or circumstances specified in paragraphs A or B will be effective until it is included in a modified or reissued NPDES Permit.
- D. For purposes of this permit, the following definitions are used:
1. BPR (Biological Phosphorus Removal) is defined herein as treatment processes which do not require use of supplemental treatment processes at the treatment facilities before or after the biological system, such as but not limited to, chemical addition, carbon supplementation, fermentation, or filtration. The use of filtration or additional equipment to meet other effluent limits is not prohibited, but those processes will not be considered part of the BPR process for purposes of this permit; and
  2. BNR (Biological Nutrient Removal) is defined herein as treatment processes used for nitrogen and phosphorus removal from wastewater before it is discharged. BNR treatment processes, as defined herein, do not require use of supplemental treatment processes at the treatment facilities before or after the biological system, such as but not limited to, chemical addition, carbon supplementation, fermentation or filtration. The use of filtration or additional equipment to meet other effluent limits is not prohibited, but those processes will not be considered part of the BNR process for purposes of this permit.
- E. The 0.5 mg/L Total Phosphorus 12 month rolling geometric mean (calculated monthly) effluent limit applies to the effluent from the treatment plant.

## Attachment H

## Standard Conditions

## Definitions

**Act** means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5 as Amended.

**Agency** means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

**Board** means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

**Clean Water Act** (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

**NPDES** (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

**USEPA** means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

**Daily Discharge** means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

**Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation** (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

**Average Monthly Discharge Limitation** (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

**Average Weekly Discharge Limitation** (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

**Best Management Practices** (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

**Aliquot** means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

**Grab Sample** means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

**24-Hour Composite Sample** means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

**8-Hour Composite Sample** means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour period.

**Flow Proportional Composite Sample** means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

- (1) **Duty to comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.
- (2) **Duty to reapply.** If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.
- (3) **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (4) **Duty to mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- (5) **Proper operation and maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- (6) **Permit actions.** This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 40 CFR 122.63. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- (7) **Property rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
- (8) **Duty to provide information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- (9) **Inspection and entry.** The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency or USEPA (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Agency or USEPA), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
  - (a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records

- must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  - (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
  - (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.
- (10) **Monitoring and records.**
- (a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
  - (b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. Records related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503). This period may be extended by request of the Agency or USEPA at any time.
  - (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
    - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
    - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
    - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
    - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
    - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
    - (6) The results of such analyses.
  - (d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.
- (11) **Signatory requirement.** All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.
- (a) **Application.** All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
    - (1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation;
    - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
    - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
  - (b) **Reports.** All reports required by permits, or other information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
    - (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and
    - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility, from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and
    - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Agency.
  - (c) **Changes of Authorization.** If an authorization under (b)

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

- (d) **Certification.** Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

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

(12) **Reporting requirements.**

- (a) **Planned changes.** The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:
  - (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29 (b); or
  - (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 122.42 (a)(1).
  - (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- (b) **Anticipated noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- (c) **Transfers.** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Agency.
- (d) **Compliance schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- (e) **Monitoring reports.** Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
  - (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
  - (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
  - (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.

- (f) **Twenty-four hour reporting.** The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24-hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24-hours:
    - (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
    - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
    - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit or any pollutant which may endanger health or the environment.

The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24-hours.
  - (g) **Other noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12) (d), (e), or (f), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12) (f).
  - (h) **Other information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- (13) **Bypass.**
- (a) Definitions.
    - (1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
    - (2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
  - (b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (13)(c) and (13)(d).
  - (c) Notice.
    - (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
    - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (12)(f) (24-hour notice).
  - (d) Prohibition of bypass.
    - (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Agency may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
      - (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
      - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
      - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (13)(c).
    - (2) The Agency may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Agency determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (13)(d)(1).
- (14) **Upset.**
- (a) Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
  - (b) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (14)(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
  - (c) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
    - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
    - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
    - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (12)(f)(2) (24-hour notice).
    - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (4).
  - (d) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
- (15) **Transfer of permits.** Permits may be transferred by modification or automatic transfer as described below:
- (a) Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph (b), a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 (b) (2), or a minor modification made pursuant to 40 CFR 122.63 (d), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

- (b) Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a), any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
    - (1) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
    - (2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specified date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the existing and new permittees; and
    - (3) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.
- (16) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
  - (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
    - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
    - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.
    - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or
    - (4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.
  - (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.
- (17) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:
  - (a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharge which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
  - (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
  - (c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
- (18) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:
  - (a) User charges pursuant to Section 204 (b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 35;
  - (b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and
  - (c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.
- (19) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.
- (20) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.
- (21) The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.
- (22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Additional penalties for violating these sections of the Clean Water Act are identified in 40 CFR 122.41 (a)(2) and (3).
- (23) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.
- (24) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
- (25) Collected screening, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.
- (26) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s) shall govern.
- (27) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board or any court with jurisdiction.
- (28) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit shall continue in full force and effect.





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## Final NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule

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On 24 September 2015, Administrator Gina McCarthy signed the final National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule for publication in the Federal Register. The publication of this rule is the latest step in an extensive multi-year outreach effort with EPA's state, tribal and territorial partners. This rule will replace most paper-based Clean Water Act (CWA) NPDES permitting and compliance monitoring reporting requirements with electronic reporting.

### Purpose of the Final Rule

This final rule is designed to save authorized state, tribe, or territorial NPDES programs considerable resources, make reporting easier for NPDES-regulated entities, streamline permit renewals, ensure full exchange of basic NPDES permit data between states and EPA, improve environmental decision-making, and better protect human health and the environment.

This final rule requires that NPDES regulated entities electronically submit the following permit and compliance monitoring information instead of using paper reports:

- Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs);
- Notices of Intent to discharge in compliance with a general permit; and
- Program reports.

Authorized NPDES programs will also electronically submit NPDES program data to EPA to ensure that there is consistent and complete reporting nationwide, and to expedite the collection and processing of the data, thereby making it more accurate and timely. Importantly, while the rule changes the method by which information is provided (i.e., electronic rather than paper-based), it does not increase the amount of information required from NPDES regulated entities facilities under existing regulations.

### Overview of Benefits

EPA anticipates that the final rule will save significant resources for states, tribes, and territories as well as EPA and NPDES permittees, while resulting in a more complete, accurate, and nationally-consistent set of data about the NPDES program. With full implementation (5 years after the effective date), the anticipated savings are:

- Authorized State NPDES programs: \$22.6 million annually,
- NPDES regulated entities: \$0.5 million annually, and
- EPA: \$1.2 million annually.



As an example demonstrating the benefits of electronic reporting is the State of Ohio's electronic reporting program for Discharge Monitoring Reports, which has a 99.9 percent adoption rate. This program has increased data quality and improved environmental protection, while also saving significant time and resources (e.g., Ohio was able to shift resources from five full-time staff to less than one to support the DMR program). The benefits of this final rule should allow NPDES-authorized programs in states, tribes, and territories to shift precious resources from data management activities to those more targeted to solving water quality issues.

Separate from this rulemaking, to promote transparency and accountability, EPA intends to make this more complete set of data available to the public, providing communities and citizens with information on facility and government performance. This can serve to elevate the importance of permitting and compliance information and environmental performance within regulated entities, providing opportunities for them to quickly address any potential environmental problems.

The final rule will also lighten the reporting burden currently placed on the states. Upon successful implementation, the final rule would provide states with regulatory relief from reporting associated with the Quarterly Non-Compliance Report, the Annual Non-Compliance Report, the Semi-Annual Statistical Summary Report, and the biosolids information required to be submitted to EPA annually by states.

## **Implementation**

EPA will phase in the requirements of the rule over a five year period following the effective date of the final rule.

### **Phase 1 – One year after effective date of final rule**

In Phase 1, EPA will begin to electronically receive information from authorized states, tribes, and territories regarding inspections, violation determinations, and enforcement actions. EPA, states, tribes, and territories will electronically receive Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) information from NPDES permittees – the largest volume of data for the NPDES program. Also included in Phase 1 are the Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Annual Program Reports for the 42 states where EPA implements the Federal Biosolids Program.

Additionally, one year after the effective date of the final rule, authorized NPDES programs will submit an implementation plan for meeting the Phase 2 data requirements for EPA to review.

### **Phase 2—Five years after effective date of final rule**

For Phase 2, EPA and authorized state NPDES programs have five years to begin electronically collecting, managing, and sharing the remaining set of NPDES program information. This information includes: general permit reports (e.g. Notice of Intent to be covered (NOI); Notice of Termination (NOT); No Exposure Certification (NOE); Low Erosivity Waiver and Other Waivers from Stormwater Controls (LEW)); Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Annual Program Report (where the state is

the authorized NPDES biosolids program); and all other remaining NPDES program reports. These program reports include:

- Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Annual Program Reports [40 CFR 503] (for the 8 states that implement the Federal Biosolids Program)
- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Annual Program Reports [40 CFR 122.42(e)(4)]
- Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Program Reports [40 CFR 122.34(g)(3) and 122.42(c)]
- Pretreatment Program Reports [40 CFR 403.12(i)]
- Significant Industrial User Compliance Reports in Municipalities Without Approved Pretreatment Programs [40 CFR 403.12(e) and (h)]
- Sewer Overflow/Bypass Event Reports [40 CFR 122.41(l)(4), (l)(6) and (7), (m)(3)]
- CWA Section 316(b) Annual Reports [40 CFR 125 Subpart J]

#### **How the final rule addresses comments**

In response to concerns about implementation raised during the comment periods, the final rule provides authorized NPDES programs more flexibility to implement the final rule by providing them up to three additional years to electronically collect, manage, and share their data. Authorized NPDES Programs will also have more flexibility in how they can grant electronic reporting waivers.

#### **Further Information**

For additional information, please contact Messrs. John Dombrowski, Director, Enforcement Targeting and Data Division (202-566-0742) or Carey A. Johnston (202-566-1014), Office of Compliance (mail code 2222A), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20460; e-mail addresses: dombrowski.john@epa.gov or johnston.carey@epa.gov.

#### **Useful Final Rule Link:**

Email sign up for outreach events

<https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USAEPAOECA/subscriber/new?>