NPDES Permit No. IL0027685

Notice No. KKD:25102201

Public Notice Beginning Date: January 22, 2026

Public Notice Ending Date: February 23, 2026

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Permit Program

PUBLIC NOTICE/FACT SHEET
of
Draft Reissued NPDES Permit to Discharge into Waters of the State

Public Notice/Fact Sheet Issued By:

Illinois EPA
Division of Water Pollution Control
Permit Section
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
217/782-0610

Name and Address of Discharger:

City of Belvidere
401 Whitney Blvd.
Belvidere, Illinois 61008

Name and Address of Facility:

City of Belvidere STP
2001 Newburg Road
Belvidere, Illinois 61008
(Boone County)

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has made a tentative determination to issue a NPDES Permit to discharge into the waters of the state and has prepared a draft Permit and associated fact sheet for the above named discharger. The Public Notice period will begin and end on the dates indicated in the heading of this Public Notice/Fact Sheet. All comments on the draft Permit and requests for hearing must be received by the IEPA by U.S. Mail, carrier mail or hand delivered by the Public Notice Ending Date. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the draft Permit to the IEPA at the above address. Commentors shall provide his or her name and address and the nature of the issues proposed to be raised and the evidence proposed to be presented with regards to those issues. Commentors may include a request for public hearing. Persons submitting comments and/or requests for public hearing shall also send a copy of such comments or requests to the Permit applicant. The NPDES Permit and notice numbers must appear on each comment page.

The application, engineer's review notes including load limit calculations, Public Notice/Fact Sheet, draft Permit, comments received, and other documents are available for inspection and may be copied at the IEPA between 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday when scheduled by the interested person.

If written comments or requests indicate a significant degree of public interest in the draft Permit, the permitting authority may, at its discretion, hold a public hearing. Public notice will be given 45 days before any public hearing. Response to comments will be provided when the final Permit is issued. For further information, please call Kaushal Desai at 217/782-0610.

The following water quality and effluent standards and limitations were applied to the discharge:

Title 35: Environmental Protection, Subtitle C: Water Pollution, Chapter I: Pollution Control Board and the Clean Water Act were applied in determining the applicable standards, limitations and conditions contained in the draft Permit.

The applicant is engaged in treating domestic and industrial wastewater for the City of Belvidere.

The length of the Permit is approximately 5 years.

The main discharge number is 001. The seven day once in ten year low flow (7Q10) of the receiving stream, Kishwaukee River is 33 cfs.

The design average flow (DAF) for the facility is 5.8 million gallons per day (MGD) and the design maximum flow (DMF) for the facility is 9.85 MGD. Treatment consists of screening, grit removal, excess flow retention, primary clarification, single stage aeration, secondary clarification, rotating disk filters, disinfection (chlorine contact), thickening centrifuge, two stage anaerobic digestion, centrifuge, sludge holding/storage, land application.

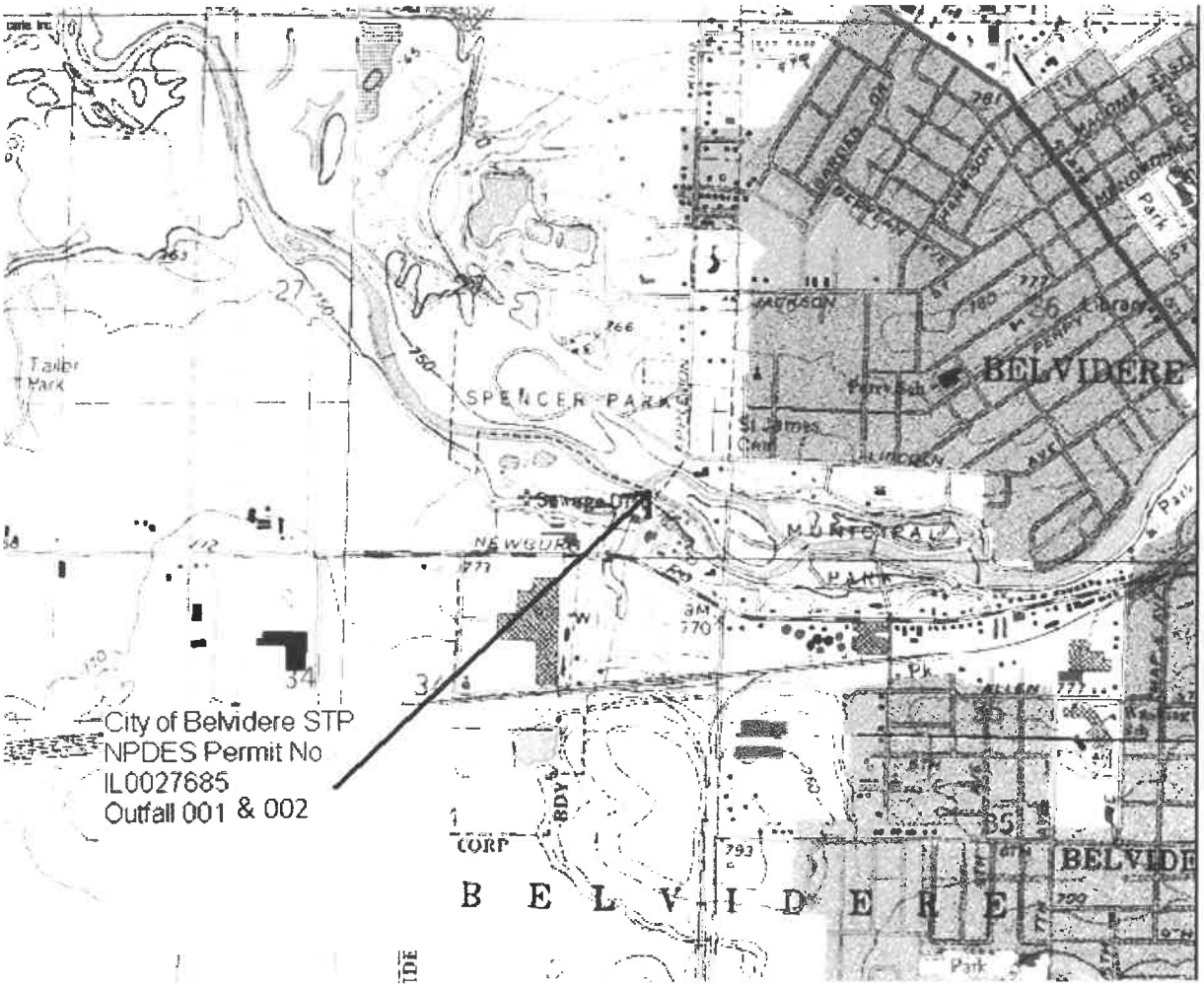
The City of Belvidere is a member of the Rock River Study Group.

This Reissued Permit does not increase the facility's DAF, DMF, concentration limits, and/or load limits.

Application is made for the existing discharge(s) which are located in Boone County, Illinois. The following information identifies the discharge point, receiving stream and stream classifications:

Discharge Number	Receiving Stream	Latitude	Longitude	Stream Classification	Integrity Rating
001	Kishwaukee River	42° 15' 23" North	88° 52' 07" West	General Use	C
002	Kishwaukee River	42° 15' 23" North	88° 52' 07" West	General Use	C

To assist you further in identifying the location of the discharge(s) please see the attached map below.



The Belvidere WWTP discharges to the Kishwaukee River (IL_PQ-14). The Kishwaukee River, Waterbody Segment, IL_PQ-14, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls. Aquatic life and aesthetic quality uses are fully supported. From the treatment plant to the end of segment IL_PQ-14is a distance of 6.95 stream miles.

Segment IL_PQ-02 is the next segment of the Kishwaukee River. The Kishwaukee River, Waterbody Segment, IL_PQ-02, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls, and primary contact use with potential cause given as fecal coliform. Aquatic life and aesthetic

quality uses are fully supported. Segment IL_PQ-02 is 4.75 stream miles in length.

Segment IL_PQ-12 is the next segment of the Kishwaukee River. The Kishwaukee River, Waterbody Segment, IL_PQ-12, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls, and primary contact use with potential cause given as fecal coliform. Aquatic life and aesthetic quality uses are fully supported. Segment IL_PQ-02 is 14.12 stream miles in length.

Segment IL_P-14 is the next segment of the Rock River. The Rock River, Waterbody Segment, P-14, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mercury, mirex, polychlorinated biphenyls and toxaphene. Aquatic life and aesthetic quality uses are fully supported. Segment IL_ P-14 is 11.01 stream miles in length.

Segment IL_P-20 is the next segment of the Rock River. The Rock River, Waterbody Segment, IL_P-20, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mercury, mirex, polychlorinated biphenyls and toxaphene. Aquatic, aesthetic quality and primary recreation uses are fully supported. Segment IL_P-20 is 25.14 stream miles in length.

Segment IL_P-21 is the next segment of the Rock River. The Rock River, Waterbody Segment, P-21, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mercury, mirex, polychlorinated biphenyls and toxaphene. Aquatic life and aesthetic quality uses are fully supported. Segment IL_ P-21 is 18.47 stream miles in length.

Segment IL_P-06 is the next segment of the Rock River. The Rock River, Waterbody Segment, IL_P-06, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for aquatic life use with potential causes given as alteration in stream-side or littoral vegetative covers, cause unknown, fish passage barrier and loss of instream cover, fish consumption use with potential causes given as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls, and primary contact use with potential cause given as fecal coliform. Aesthetic quality use is fully supported. Segment IL_P-06 is 11.31 stream miles in length.

Segment IL_P-24 is the next segment of the Rock River. The Rock River, Waterbody Segment, IL_P-24, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for aquatic life use with potential cause given as loss of instream cover, and fish consumption use with potential causes given as aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mercury, mirex, polychlorinated biphenyls and toxaphene. Aesthetic quality use is fully supported. Segment IL_P-04 is 25.55 stream miles in length.

Segment IL_P-04 is the next segment of the Rock River. The Rock River, Waterbody Segment, IL_P-04, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for aquatic life use with potential cause given as flow regime modification, and fish consumption use with potential causes given as aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mercury, mirex, polychlorinated biphenyls and toxaphene. Aesthetic quality use is fully supported. Segment IL_P-04 is 29.63 stream miles in length.

Segment IL_P-25 is the next segment of the Rock River. The Rock River, Waterbody Segment, IL_P-25, is listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as impaired for fish consumption use with potential causes given as aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mercury, mirex, polychlorinated biphenyls and toxaphene. Aquatic life and aesthetic quality uses are fully supported. Segment IL_P-25 is 15.96 stream miles in length.

The Belvidere WWTP effluent travels a total of 162.89 miles in the stream continuum before it flows into the Mississippi River. There is no algae impairment noted in the 303(d) List nor is there any impairment due to a cause of dissolved oxygen, which is indicative of an algae impairment, anywhere in this downstream continuum. There is no evidence to imply that phosphorus from the Belvidere facility is causing any impairment prohibited by the narrative water quality standard.

NARP

Prior to issuance of the City of Belvidere STP's permit dated September 30, 2019, the Agency determined that the Permittee's treatment plant effluent discharge is located upstream of a waterbody or stream segment impaired due to dissolved oxygen and/or offensive condition (algae and/or aquatic plant growth) impairments that is related to excessive phosphorus levels. In addition, a risk of eutrophication in the downstream waterbody was determined to exist based on past Agency stream monitoring. This determination was made upon reviewing available information concerning the characteristics of the relevant waterbody/segment and the relevant facility. 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.

Special Condition 21 of the City of Belvidere STP's previous permit required the City of Belvidere STP's to address the impairment and risk of eutrophication in the downstream waterbody by developing or contributing to a Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan (NARP). The NARP requirements included:

1. **NARP Development & Submission**:
    - Submit the NARP to the Agency by December 31, 2023.

- The NARP must be based on sound scientific rationale and supported by data.
- The Permittee can develop the NARP independently or collaborate with a watershed group.

2. **Collaboration**:
   - The Permittee must work with watershed stakeholders to find cost-effective solutions.
   - If stakeholders do not cooperate, the Permittee must independently develop and submit a NARP.
3. **Target Levels & Strategies**:
   - The NARP must address phosphorus reductions and other measures to mitigate eutrophication.
   - It can adopt recommendations from the Nutrient Science Advisory Committee or develop site-specific targets.
   - The NARP may conclude phosphorus reductions are unnecessary if supported by data.
4. **Implementation Schedule**:
   - The NARP must include a schedule for implementing measures, with clear timelines.
5. **Water Quality Trading**:
   - The NARP may incorporate water quality trading, provided it does not violate water quality standards.
6. **Permit Modification**:
   - Within 90 days of completing the NARP, the Permittee must request a permit modification to include identified phosphorus reduction measures.
7. **Compliance**:
   - If no NARP is developed, the Agency will impose effluent limits to ensure compliance with water quality standards.
   - Limits will be determined based on existing data or on a case-by-case basis if a NARP is absent.

Summary of Belvidere NARP

In response to the NARP requirement, a NARP was developed by the Rock River Watershed Study Group (RRWG) The RRWG developed a NARP to address phosphorus-related impairments in the Rock and Kishwaukee Rivers. The collaboration includes 13 Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) along with the City of Rockford and Winnebago County, working together to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements. Sixteen major POTWs are discharging to the RRWG Study Area waterways. The City of Belvidere STP is part of this watershed group.

The RRWG study area spans over 3,800 square miles and includes more than 5,000 miles of rivers and streams within the Rock and Kishwaukee watersheds. The NARP analyzes the sources of total phosphorus (TP) from both point and nonpoint sources, as well as upstream contributions from Wisconsin. To better understand nutrient characteristics, the RRWG used watershed and instream models, utilizing data collected in 2023 and 2024.

The modeling results indicated that upstream inflows from the Rock River in Wisconsin had a more significant impact on TP loading in the RRWG study area compared to its point and non-point sources. Several phosphorus management scenario models were evaluated to reduce the impairment of water quality in the watershed:

- Capping POTW Effluent Concentration: Reducing phosphorus concentrations in POTW effluent TP to 0.5 mg/L significantly lowered downstream eutrophication risks, while the effect of reducing effluent TP further to 0.1 mg/L was negligible.
- Upstream TP Reductions: Reducing TP from upstream sources in Wisconsin had a positive effect on improving water quality.
- Nonpoint Source Reductions: Reducing nonpoint source phosphorus would require more effort and resources.

The modeling demonstrated that meeting an effluent TP concentration of 0.1 mg/L would be very costly and may not provide much benefit in overall TP reduction. A balanced approach targeting phosphorus reductions from all sources, including upstream inflows, POTWs, and nonpoint sources, is critical to improving water quality and addressing eutrophication. Continuous monitoring, public outreach and stakeholder engagement is needed.

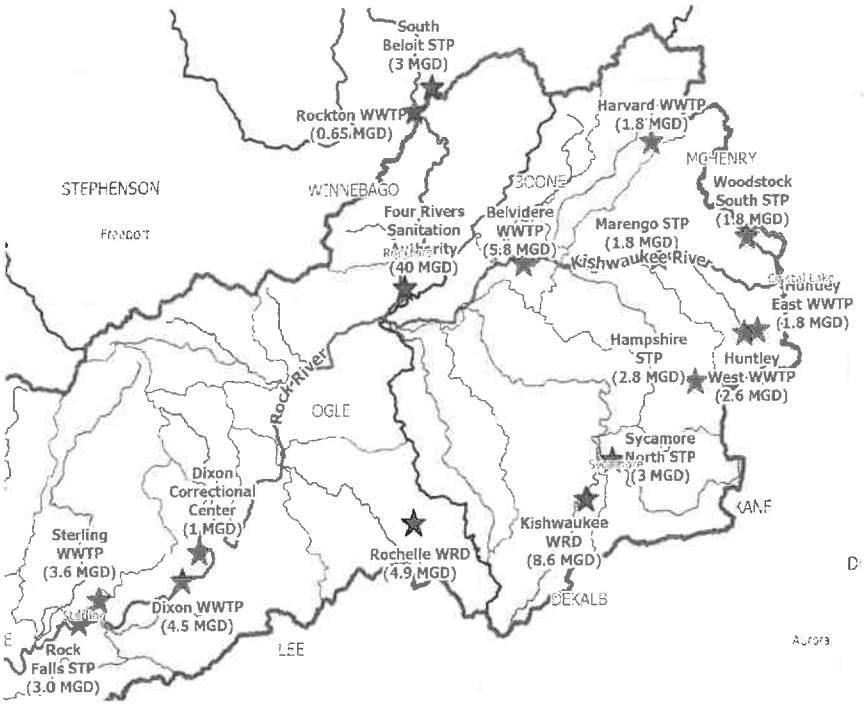
The NARP outlines an implementation schedule that includes programmatic actions, facility upgrades and ongoing coordination with state and local agencies.

Background

NARP Overview: Addressing Nutrient-Related Water Quality Impairments

The RRWG is a combination of 13 POTWs) including the City of Rockford and Winnebago County. The study area spans from the headwaters of the Kishwaukee River in Woodstock to its confluence with the Rock River, and from the Rock River at the state line with Wisconsin to its intersection with Erie Road. Land area is significantly agricultural use (73%) with a mix of developed areas (13%) and deciduous forests (5%). There is significant agricultural runoff. The watershed area includes 16 major POTWs discharging to the Rock River, the Kishwaukee River and tributaries. These POTWs discharge wastewater with design flows ranging from 1 to 40 million gallons per

day (MGD).



Several studies and management plans have been conducted. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) developed a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for TP and total suspended solids (TSS) in the Wisconsin Rock River watershed. This TMDL addresses reducing pollutants from point sources, nonpoint sources, including agricultural and stormwater runoff. The Illinois Rock River/Pierce Lake and Kyte River TMDLs address fecal coliform, TSS, and TP. Sources of loading are stormwater runoff, combined sewer overflows, failing septic systems, agricultural runoff, lawn fertilizers and livestock operations. In 2006, The Illinois EPA assessed the Rock River Basin and identified the need to reduce nutrient inputs from both urban and agricultural sources.

Water Quality Status

Eutrophication Risk Criteria:

- pH > 9
- Median chlorophyll-a > 26 µg/L
- pH > 8.35 and dissolved oxygen (DO) saturation > 110% for at least 2 days.

From 2016 to 2021, IEPA sampled the Kishwaukee River with discrete monitoring and continuous monitoring. Locations along both the Kishwaukee and Rock Rivers were at risk of eutrophication. Specifically, there were 4 days when pH was above the threshold and 8 days when DO saturation was above its threshold throughout both rivers, identifying both point and nonpoint sources.

Nutrient sources evaluated over a 3 month period in 2019 revealed that phosphorus loading increased by 223,770 lbs (102 tons). The distribution of phosphorus sources was about equal:

- 25% from RRWG member discharges.
- 23% from the Rock River from Wisconsin.
- 28% from the Pecatonica River.
- 24% from nonpoint-source discharges within Illinois.

Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) Phosphorus Reduction Status

RRWG members' permits collectively require submittal of a Feasibility Study within 18-36 months of permit issuance and submittal of a Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Plan within 18-36 months of permit issuance. They also require submittal of annual Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Plan progress reports by March 31 annually and development of a NARP and meeting a limit of 0.5 mg/L TP based on a 12-month rolling geometric mean (calculated monthly) by January 1, 2030, or December 31, 2035. The permittees in the RRWG are at different stages in evaluating and implementing TP effluent removal. Treatment processed in place vary, as do feasibility study

recommended outcomes. Based on the 2023 effluent data, the total discharged TP load from the 16 watershed facilities averaged approximately 1,082 pounds per day. Cost estimates were provided for each facility to achieve both 0.5 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L.

NARP Development

Overview of Data Collection and Analysis Phases

Initially planned for 2022, data collection was postponed due to high flow conditions, which prevented proper monitoring. The data collection began in 2023 but faced challenges with data quality during the validation process. As a result, a follow-up monitoring phase was conducted in 2024. A linked numerical model was developed for the NARP. It encompasses a watershed model and an instream model. The instream model has both hydraulic and water quality parts. The main purpose of modeling is to find the relationship between the various phosphorus sources and subsequent impairments.

The linked numeric model was subdivided for analysis to be called the main stem Rock River model and the Kishwaukee River model. The Rock River model extends from the Illinois/Wisconsin border to it confluence with the Mississippi River. The Kishwaukee River model extends from upstream Marengo STP to its confluence with the Rock River. Overall, based on comparison of measured vs. simulated water quality parameters, the linked numeric model was deemed adequately calibrated to produce accurate watershed management scenarios.

Based on six scenarios, the key findings for the Rock River model are summarized below:

- Key Takeaway #1: Both the upstream loads (the Rock River flowing from Wisconsin and Pecatonica River which is North of the Rock River and Kishwaukee River confluence) and point source loads play important roles in reducing risk of eutrophication (ROE). Capping upstream TP concentrations to 0.1 mg/L has a greater impact at reducing ROE in the upstream section of the river, while capping WWTP effluent TP concentrations to 0.5 mg/L has a greater impact at reducing ROE towards the downstream section of the river.
- Key Takeaway #2: WWTP effluent TP reductions beyond 0.5 mg/L have minimal impact on ROE. Limiting WWTP effluent TP concentrations to 0.1 mg/L would present technological challenges and impose substantial financial burden on the facilities.
- Key Takeaway #3: Nonpoint source TP reduction alone slightly reduces sestonic chlorophyll *a* and TP but the impacts are minimal.
- Key Takeaway #4: A combination of load reduction from the WWTPs, non-point sources, and upstream sources can achieve higher ROE reductions in the Rock River compared to load reductions from the WWTPs alone. However, even when applying the most comprehensive load reduction strategy, ROE is still present in Rock River due to the high level of algae coming from upstream.

Based on the same four scenarios lacking upstream load data, the key findings for the Kishwaukee River model are summarized below:

- Key Takeaway #1: In general, the ROE in the Kishwaukee River is much lower compared to that in the Rock River.
- Key Takeaway #2: Point sources do not seem to be the main contributor to ROE in the Kishwaukee River.
- Key Takeaway #3: Non-point source TP reduction has a greater impact on reducing ROE in the Kishwaukee River than limiting WWTP effluent TP concentration to 0.1 mg/L.

Implementation Plan and Schedule

RRWG meetings will continue monthly to bi-monthly. After NARP submission to IEPA, RRWG will meet within 6 months to develop a flexible schedule to guide plant improvements and other initiatives. Post-2035, the group will focus on analyzing stream conditions to measure the effectiveness of plant improvements. The RRWG will maintain coordination with Wisconsin, especially since the upstream sources significantly affect Illinois water quality. The RRWG will collaborate with stakeholders for watershed planning, specifically to identify projects, potential funding sources (e.g., IEPA Section 319h), and necessary improvements for the watershed.

POTWs will prepare for a phosphorus effluent limit of 0.5 mg/L between January 1, 2030, and December 31, 2035. Coordination will be necessary with stakeholders from Wisconsin. Collaborations with agricultural stakeholders will focus on implementing best management practices (BMPs) to reduce phosphorus runoff. Multiple MS4 facilities are now involved and must identify ways to reduce phosphorus through stormwater BMPs.

Continuous monitoring will be enhanced using newly purchased monitoring sonde equipment.

RRWG members will primarily rely on their annual budgets to meet their NPDES permit requirements. The RRWG will investigate the

availability of grants to fund specific water quality projects, especially those related to phosphorus reduction.

Prior to 2030, efforts will focus on wastewater treatment plant upgrades and ongoing coordination among RRWG members. After 2035, water quality data will be further analyzed.

Outreach will include educating stakeholders about the importance of local water resources and regulatory requirements. Outreach will include the general public, stakeholders, community collaborators and public officials. Special attention will be given to collaborating with the Kishwaukee River Ecosystem Partnership and other watershed groups.

Information will be shared via meetings, the RRWG website, and presentations to relevant community groups, ensuring that the public is informed and engaged in the phosphorus reduction process.

Agency Conclusion

Belvidere's NARP outlines past and future action items to address the risk of eutrophication within the Rock River as part of the Rock River Watershed Group, including future effluent total phosphorus concentration limits of 0.5 mg/L, stakeholder engagement, watershed collaboration, modeling, and monitoring.

The Illinois EPA recommends that the RRWG provide the Illinois EPA with an updated plan following their next meeting anticipated to occur approximately six months after submittal of this NARP. The RRWG should continue instream monitoring. Collaboration with upstream point and non-point sources is necessary to achieve long term risk of eutrophication reductions. Collaboration with watershed agriculture and MS4 non-point sources is also needed for long term risk of eutrophication reductions. Regular public outreach efforts are necessary to inform and educate the public and stakeholders of overall efforts in improving water quality in the RRWG.

The Rock River Watershed Group indicated point-source reductions below 0.5 mg/L are not necessary at this time to address the risk of eutrophication. Belvidere is committed to meeting 0.5 mg/L Total Phosphorus 12 month rolling geometric mean by 2035 in accordance with Special Condition 22 of the previous permit. And it is recommended for Belvidere to consider total nitrogen reductions by continuing optimization efforts with their current facility.

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. This was determined by analyzing Illinois EPA monitoring data from 2012 through 2016, taken at downstream station PQ-09 on the Rock River, indicating there was 8 days of high PH and Percent of dissolved oxygen. Compared to previous risk of eutrophication date from 2012 through 2016, the exceedances of risk of eutrophication thresholds have gone down when compared to the 2020 and 2021 data. If future risk of eutrophication analyses identifies an increase in exceedances of risk of eutrophication thresholds, future NARP requirements may be necessary.

Based on the information provided in the NARP, the applicable requirements of a NARP were sufficiently met and the findings of the NARP shall be implemented. Through IEPA surface water monitoring and assessment program, if there is a future TP impairment, future DO impairment indicative of excess algae, or future violation of water quality standards due to nutrients by the effluent, there would be justification to continue research to identify an instream target threshold and further characterize non-point source reductions. It is recommended the permittee provide annual updates on NARP implementation – collaboration with other members in the Rock River Watershed Group and other nutrient sources within the watershed, informational meetings held, and feedback received, summary of monitoring program, and any overall revisions to the NARP.

Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

To address Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under the NPDES permit program the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), Bureau of Water, Permit Section has implemented a PFAS Reduction Initiative. Under this initiative, it has been determined that those Publicly Owned Treatment Works who are classified as a major discharger by USEPA, and with the type and variety of industries that discharge to the sewer system, have the potential to receive wastewater contaminated by PFAS. To help eliminate and/or control the amount of PFAS being discharged to the sewer system, the permittee will be required to monitor for PFAS compounds and to require Best Management Practices (BMPs) be developed by specific industrial facilities.

Monitoring will be done on the wastewater treatment plant's influent, effluent and biosolids. The permit will also require BMPs be developed for those industrial facilities who have been identified by USEPA as having the potential to use and/or discharge PFAS compounds. Monitoring for PFAS has been added to the effluent limitations, monitoring, and reporting page(s) for Outfall 001 and Special Conditions 21 and 22 have been added to the permit as well.

The discharge(s) from the facility is (are) proposed to be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

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).

The effluent of the above discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)*			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L			
Parameter	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Regulation
$CBOD_5$**	484 (821)		967 (1643)	10		20	35 IAC 304.120 40 CFR 133.102
Suspended Solids**	580 (986)		1161 (1972)	12		24	35 IAC 304.120 40 CFR 133.102
pH	Shall be in the range of 6 to 9 Standard Units						35 IAC 304.125
Fecal Coliform	Daily Maximum shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL (May through October)						35 IAC 304.121
Chlorine Residual						0.04	35 IAC 302.208
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N):							35 IAC 355 and 35 IAC 302
March-May/Sept-Oct.	73 (123)	184 (312)	227 (386)	1.5	3.8	4.7	
June-August	73 (123)	184 (312)	193(329)	1.5	3.8	4.0	
Nov.-Feb.	193 (329)		227 (386)	4.0		4.7	
Total Phosphorus (as P)						Monitor Only	35 IAC 304.123
Total Nitrogen (as N)						Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
PFAS***							35 IAC 309.146
PFAS Sum***							35 IAC 309.146
				Monthly Avg. not less than	Weekly Avg. not less than	Daily Minimum	
Dissolved Oxygen							
March-July				N.A.	6.25	5.0	35 IAC 302.206
August-February				6.0	4.5	4.0	

*Load Limits are calculated by using the formula: 8.34 x (Design Average and/or Maximum Flow in MGD) x (Applicable Concentration in mg/L)

**BOD_5 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.

*** PFAS is required to be sampled in the influent, effluent, and biosolids as a PFAS reduction initiative and Best Management Practices (BMP) shall be developed for certain targeted industrial facilities who discharge to this POTW.

This draft Permit also contains the following requirements as special conditions:

1. Reopening of this Permit to include different final effluent limitations.
2. Operation of the facility by or under the supervision of a certified operator.
3. Submission of the operational data in a specified form and at a required frequency at any time during the effective term of this Permit.
4. More frequent monitoring requirement without Public Notice.
5. Prohibition against causing or contributing to violations of water quality standards.
6. Recording the monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report Forms using one such form for each outfall each month and submitting the forms to IEPA each month.
7. The provisions of 40 CFR Section 122.41(m) & (n) are incorporated herein by reference.
8. Effluent sampling point location.
9. Controlling the sources of infiltration and inflow into the sewer system.
10. Seasonal fecal coliform limits.
11. The Permittee implements and administers an industrial pretreatment program pursuant to 40 CFR §403.
12. Submission of annual fiscal data.
13. A requirement for biomonitoring of the effluent.
14. Reissued Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) plan.
15. Submission of semi annual reports indicating the quantities of sludge generated and disposed.
16. Reopening of this Permit to include revised effluent limitations based on a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other water quality study.
17. Reissued Phosphorus Discharge Optimization plan.
18. Requirement to meet 0.5 mg/L phosphorus limit by December 31, 2035.
19. Emergency High Level Outfall.
20. Instream monitoring for pH and temperature.
21. PFAS Testing and Reporting
22. PFAS Reduction Program
23. Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan Requirements.

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

Reissued (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date:

Issue Date:
Effective Date:

Name and Address of Permittee:

City of Belvidere
401 Whitney Blvd.
Belvidere, Illinois 61008

Facility Name and Address:

City of Belvidere STP
2001 Newburg Road
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.

Darin E. LeCrone, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

BDF:KKD:25102201

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

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)*			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/L				
Parameter	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)							Continuous	
$CBOD_5$**,****	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)						2 Days/Week	Grab
Chlorine Residual***						0.04	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
PFAS*****			*****			*****	*****	*****
PFAS Sum*****			*****			*****	*****	*****
				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_5 ($CBOD_5$) testing shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136.

***See Special Condition 10.

****BOD_5 and Suspended Solids (85% removal required): In accordance with 40 CFR 133, the 30-day average percent removal shall not be les than 85 percent. The percent removal need not be reported to the IEPA on DMRs but influent and effluent data must be available, as require elsewhere in this Permit, for IEPA inspection and review. For measuring compliance with this requirement, 5 mg/L shall be added to the effluer $CBOD_5$ concentration to determine the effluent BOD_5 concentration. Percent removal is a percentage expression of the removal efficiency acros a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of the raw wastewater influent concentrations t the facility and the 30-day average values of the effluent pollutant concentrations for a given time period.

***** See Special Condition 21.

****** See Special Condition 18.

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 in units of MPN/ 100 ml.

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

Total Nitrogen shall be reported on the DMR as a daily maximum value. Total Nitrogen is the sum total of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Nitrate, and Nitrite.

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Influent Monitoring, and Reporting

The influent to the plant shall be monitored as follows:

Parameter	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	Continuous	
BOD_5	2 Days/Week	Composite
Suspended Solids	2 Days/Week	Composite
Total Phosphorus (as P)	1 Day/Month	Composite
PFAS*	*	*
PFAS Sum*	*	*

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_5 and Suspended Solids shall be reported on the DMR as a monthly average concentration.

Total Phosphorus shall be reported on the DMR a daily maximum value.

*See Special Condition 21

Biosolids Monitoring, and Reporting

Biosolids shall be monitored as follows:

Parameter	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
PFAS*	*	*
PFAS Sum*	*	*

*See Special Condition 21

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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 and 303.

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://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/surface-water/netdmr.html.

The completed Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be submitted to IEPA no later than the 25th 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
2520 West Iles Avenue
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. 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 10. 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 11.

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

1. The Permittee shall implement and enforce its approved Pretreatment Program which was originally approved on August 19, 1985, updated on May 10, 2019, 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. USEPA 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).

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 Industrial Users (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 levels 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).

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.

a. General prohibitions. A user may not introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference.

b. Specific prohibitions. In addition, the following pollutants shall not be introduced into a POTW:

i. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

ii. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;

iii. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference;

iv. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW.

v. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in Interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW Treatment Plant exceeds 40 °C (104 °F) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits.

vi. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

vii. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

viii. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

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 one (1) year 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. This includes any necessary revisions to the Permittee's Enforcement Response Plan (ERP).

8. The Permittee conducted a technical re-evaluation of its local limitations consistent with U.S. EPA's Local Limits Development Guidance (July 2004), and submitted 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 approved the local limits on August 29, 2024. U.S. EPA Region 5 requests the 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.XLS. 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)
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 May 10, 2019. 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 nonsubstantial modifications. All requests should be sent in electronic format to r5npdes@epa.gov, attention: NPDES Programs 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 28th of each year to USEPA, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Attention: Water Enforcement and 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.

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. 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 CODE	PARAMETER	Minimum reporting limit
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

* 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 above the minimum reporting limit.
*****USEPA Method OIA – 1677 or Standard Method SM 4500-CN G.

The minimum reporting limit for each parameter is specified by IEPA as the regulatory authority.

The minimum reporting limit for each parameter shall be greater than or equal to the lowest calibration standard and within the acceptable calibration range of the instrument.

The minimum reporting limit is the value below which data are to be reported as non-detects.

The statistically-derived laboratory method detection limit for each parameter shall be less than the minimum reporting limit required for that parameter.

All sample containers, chemical and thermal preservation, holding times, analyses, method detection limit determinations and quality assurance/quality control requirements shall be in accordance with 40 CFR Part 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. Where constituents are commonly measured as other than total, the phase is so indicated.

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 annually 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 and/or USEPA SW-846 Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes 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.

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. Test method SW-846 is acceptable alternative method.

D. Pretreatment Reporting

USEPA 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 USEPA at r5npdes@epa.gov.

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

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 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 Edition) EPA/821-R-02-012, October 2002, and Whole Effluent Toxicity Methods Errata Sheet EPA/821-R-02-012-ES, December 2016. Unless substitute tests are pre-approved; the following tests are required:

1. Fish 96-hour static LC_{50} Bioassay using fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*).

2. Invertebrate 48-hour static LC_{50} 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 18th, 15th, 12th, and 9th 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 emailed to EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@Illinois.gov with "IL0027685 Special Condition 13" as the subject of the email within one week of receipt from the laboratory. Reports are due to the IEPA no later than the 16th, 13th, 10th, and 7th month prior to the expiration date of this Permit. The respective period in the testing schedule for which a report is being provided to Agency shall be clearly indicated as applicable on the

first page of the report, for example, the *biomonitoring report for the 18th month, 15th month, 12th month, or 9th month.*

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 of such requirement. The Permittee shall implement the plan within ninety (90) days of IEPA approval 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. 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 standards or cause impairment in any adjacent receiving water. Overflows from sanitary sewers are expressly prohibited by this permit and by Ill. 35 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.

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 and http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/wastewater/upload/guide_smallsystems_assetmanagement_bestpratices.pdf

SPECIAL CONDITION 15. 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.

NPDES Permit No. IL0027685

Special Conditions

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.

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
2520 West Iles Avenue
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 16. This Permit may be modified to include alternative or additional final effluent limitations pursuant to an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Study, an approved Implementation Plan, or an approved trading program.

SPECIAL CONDITION 17. The Permittee shall maintain and implement a Phosphorus Discharge Optimization Plan. 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 electronically to EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@illinois.gov with "IL0027685 Special Condition 17" as the subject of the email by March 31 of each year. As part of 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 implementation of 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 either 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 18. An effluent limit of 0.5 mg/L Total Phosphorus 12 month rolling geometric mean (calculated monthly), (hereinafter Limit) will be applicable to the Permittee beginning December 31, 2035.

1. Interim Status Report	12 months from the effective date of this Permit and every 12 months thereafter
2. Achieve compliance with the 0.5 mg/L Total Phosphorus 12 month rolling geometric mean (calculated monthly) (hereinafter	December 31, 2035

"Limit")

REPORTING

The Permittee shall submit progress reports electronically to EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@illinois.gov with "IL0027685 Special Condition 18" as the subject of the email for the compliance schedule indicating: a) the date the item was completed, or b) that the item was not completed, the reasons for non-completion and the anticipated completion date to the Agency Compliance Section.

SPECIAL CONDITION 19. 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_5, 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_5 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 20. The Permittee may collect pH and temperature data in support of developing site-specific effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen. 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 nitrogen effluent limitations designed to prevent exceedances of the ammonia nitrogen water quality standards.

SPECIAL CONDITION 21.

1. PFAS Sample Frequency and Type of Sample.

Sampling Point	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Report****
Effluent	Quarterly*	Grab***	ng/L
Influent	Quarterly*	Grab***	ng/L
Biosolids	Semiannually**	Grab	ug/kg

Special Conditions

* Quarterly sampling – Testing done during the first quarter (January – March) must be reported on the May Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (NetDMR), testing done in the second quarter (April – June) must be reported on the August NetDMR, testing done in the third quarter (July – September) must be reported on the November NetDMR, and testing done in the fourth quarter (October – December) must be reported on the February NetDMR.

** Semiannual sampling – Testing done during the first half of each year (January through June) must be reported on the August NetDMR and sampling taken during the second half of each year (July through December) must be reported on the February NetDMR.

*** If the permittee prefers to collect composite samples instead grab samples, the permittee will be required to seek approval through the permit modification process. All samples shall be collected during dry weather flow, during normal business hours.

**** The Minimum Level (ML) of quantification established for PFAS by the laboratory, when using the approved analytical method, shall be submitted with the test results each reporting period on the NetDMR.

2. Influent and effluent test results must be reported in nanograms per liter (ng/L) as a daily maximum concentration. Biosolids test results must be reported in nanograms per gram (ng/g) as a daily maximum.

3. USEPA Method 1633A - Analysis of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Aqueous, Solid, Biosolids, and Tissue Samples by LC-MS/MS (finalized December 2024) is to be used when testing for PFAS. When PFAS analytical methods are promulgated through rulemaking and incorporated into 40 CFR Part 136, the permittee shall follow the approved methods.

4. When testing for PFAS the laboratory shall determine their limit of quantitation (LOQ) for each analyte in accordance with the test method identified in Part 3 of this Special Condition. The LOQ is synonymous with Minimum Level (ML) and Reporting Limit. The laboratory LOQs (Minimum Levels) must not exceed the upper limit of the aqueous and biosolids ranges listed in the table in Part 7 of this Special Condition.

5. In addition to the testing and reporting requirements for the individual PFAS analytes listed on Part 7 of this Special Condition the permittee shall report the PFAS Sum. For purposes of this permit the PFAS Sum is the arithmetic summation of the individual analytes listed in Part 7 that are associated with a particular sampling event and location. Results must be submitted on the Net DMRs along with the individual test results.

   Test results for individual analytes which are below the ML as described in Parts 1 and 4 of this Special Condition should be assigned a value of zero (0) when calculating the PFAS Sum.

6. If sample results for PFAS are consistently below the minimum level (ML) of quantification for two consecutive years using USEPA Method 1633A or methods approved under 40 CFR 136, once finalized, the permittee may request a reevaluation of the testing requirements. Documentation supporting the request for a reduction in monitoring for PFAS must be made by the permittee as a permit modification request.

7. Specific PFAS constituents that must be tested for, and reported on, are listed in the following table:

Target Analyte Name	Abbreviation	CASRN Number	STORET	Minimum Level (ML)	
				Aqueous (ng/L)	Biosolids (ng/g)
Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids					
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	375-22-4	51522	4 – 16	6.4 – 16
Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	2706-90-3	51623	2 – 8	3.2 – 8
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4	51624	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	375-85-9	51625	1 – 4	1.6 – 4

Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1	51521	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1	51626	1 – 4	1.6 – 13
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	335-76-2	51627	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2058-94-8	51628	1 – 4	1.6 – 5
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	307-55-1	51629	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	72629-94-8	51630	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTeDA	376-06-7	51631	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids					
Acid Form					
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	375-73-5	52602	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	PFPeS	2706-91-4	52610	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4	52605	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS	375-92-8	52604	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1	52606	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid	PFNS	68259-12-1	52611	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	PFDS	335-77-3	52603	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid	PFDoS	79780-39-5	52632	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids					
1H,1H,2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	4:2 FTS	757124-72-4	52607	4 – 15	6.4 – 15
1H,1H, 2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	6:2 FTS	27619-97-2	52608	4 – 15	6.4 – 15
1H,1H, 2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	8:2 FTS	39108-34-4	52609	4 – 15	6.4 – 15
Perfluorooctane sulfonamides					
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	PFOSA	754-91-6	51525	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NMeFOSA	31506-32-8	52641	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NEtFOSA	4151-50-2	52642	1 – 4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acids					
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2355-31-9	51644	1 – 4	1.6 – 4

N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2991-50-6	51643	1-4	1.6 – 4
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanols					
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NMeFOSE	24448-09-7	51642	10 – 40	16 – 40
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NEtFOSE	1691-99-2	51641	10 – 40	16 – 40
Per- and Polyfluoroether carboxylic acids					
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6	52612	2 – 8	6.4 – 16
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	919005-14-4	52636	2 – 8	6.4 – 15
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	PFMPA	377-73-1	PF002	4 – 16	3.2 – 8
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	PFMBA	863090-89-5	PF006	4 – 15	3.2 – 8
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	NFDHA	151772-58-6	52626	2 – 7	3.2 – 8
Ether sulfonic acids					
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1- sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	756426-58-1	PF003	4 – 15	6.4 – 15
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	763051-92-9	PF004	4 – 15	6.4 – 15
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	PFEESA	113507-82-7	52629	2 – 8	3.2 – 7
Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids					
3-Perfluoropropyl propanoic acid	3:3 FTCA	356-02-5	PF001	5 – 20	8 – 50
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic acid	5:3 FTCA	914637-49-3	PF007	25 – 100	40 – 100
3-Perfluoroheptyl propanoic acid	7:3 FTCA	812-70-4	PF005	25 – 100	40 – 100

SPECIAL CONDITION 22. PFAS Reduction Program:

1) PFAS Inventory:

a) The Permittee shall develop an inventory of those facilities which may have the potential to contribute or discharge PFAS into the sanitary sewer system. At a minimum, facilities which fall under one or more of the following SIC (NAICS) codes must be considered for inclusion in this inventory:

1020 (212230), 1041 (212221), 1094 (212291), 1311 (211120), 2221 (313210) , 2262 (313310), 2273 (314110), 2295 (313320), 2297 (313230), 2299 (313110), 2385 (314999), 2392 (314999), 2394 (314910), 2621 (322121), 2656 (322219), 2671 (322220), 2672

(322220), 2673 (322220), 2752 (323111), 2796 (323120), 2813 (325120), 2819 (211130, 325130, 325180), 2821 (325211), 2822 (325212), 2824 (325220), 2841 (325611), 2842 (325612), 2843 (325613), 2844 (325611), 2851 (325510), 2869 (325110, 325193, 325199), 2899 (325199, 325510, 325998), 2911 (324110), 2992 (324191), 3011 (326211), 3081 (326113), 3082 (326121), 3083 (326130), 3089 (326121), 3111 (316110), 3231 (323215, 327310), 3471 (332813), 3479 (332812), 3497 (332999), 3577 (334418), 3589 (333318), 3629 (335999), 3643 (335931), 3651 (334310), 3663 (334220), 3672 (334412), 3674 (334413), 3679 (334419), 3841 (333249), 3861 (333316), 4581 (488119), 4953 (562211, 562212, 562213, 562219), 5169 (424690), 5719 (442291), 7217 (561740), 7641 (811420), 9711 (928110).

b) Examples of other activities that may not have specific SIC codes, but have the potential to contribute or discharge PFAS into the sewer system, and therefore must also be included when developing the inventory list are:

   i) Waste Management: RCRA Subtitle C Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (RCRA Part B permit holders; not defined by NAICS code).

   ii) Firefighting training facilities.

   iii) Airports (Part139).

   iv) Any other activities that the permittee determines are known or expected sources of PFAS.

c) The following information must be included for each facility that is included in the inventory:

   i) The facility name and address,

   ii) List of SIC code(s,) or other reasons, which require the facility to be placed on the inventory list,

   iii) Identification of wastewater discharges from the industrial facility which may have the potential to contribute or discharge PFAS into the sanitary sewer system,

   iv) Actual or estimated monthly average flow rate in gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater being discharged to the sanitary sewer system by the facility for the previous year.

d) The Permittee must submit an initial inventory report within 12 months of the permit effective date. Subsequent annual updated reports of the inventory list will be due 12 months from the previous report due date for the term of the permit.

   Information on the initial and subsequent updated inventory reports must include:

   i) The name, address, and NPDES permit number of the Permittee,

   ii) The name and address of each facility on the inventory list,

   iii) List of SIC code(s), or other reasons, for each facility which resulted in the facility to be placed on the inventory list,

   iv) Identification of wastewater discharges at each facility which may have the potential to contribute or discharge PFAS into the sanitary sewer system,

   v) Actual or estimated monthly average flow rate in gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater being discharged to the sewer system during the previous year for each facility on the inventory list.

   Annual updated reports should identify only those sites currently discharging wastewater to the sanitary sewer.

2) PFAS Reduction Initiative:

a) Within 24 months from the effective date of the permit the Permittee shall develop and implement a PFAS reduction initiative. The reduction initiative must include PFAS loading reduction plans for facilities identified in the inventory under paragraph 1) of this Special Condition.

b) The PFAS loading reduction plans referred to above must include, for facilities identified in the inventory, the following Best Management Practices (BMPs):

   i) Evaluation of the potential for the facility to use products containing PFAS or have knowledge or suspect wastewater being

discharged to the sewer system to contain PFAS.

ii) Evaluation of Pollution prevention/source reduction opportunities which may include:

(1) Product elimination or substitution when a reasonable alternative to using PFAS is available in the industrial process,

(2) Accidental discharge minimization by optimizing operations and good housekeeping practices,

(3) Equipment decontamination or replacement (such as in metal finishing facilities) where PFAS products have historically been used to prevent discharge of legacy PFAS following the implementation of product substitution.

iii) Identification of the measures being taken to reduce PFAS loading from the facility, and any available information, including facility wastewater testing for PFAS, and/or the loading reduction achieved.

c) PFAS loading reduction plans must be reevaluated and updated on an annual basis. The updated plans must identify any changes made since the previous plan was submitted.

d) The Permittee is required to submit a PFAS reduction report annually to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency at the addresses identified under paragraph 3) of this Special Condition with the first report due 36 months from the permit effective date. Subsequent annual reports shall be due 12 months following the previous report's due date.

PFAS reduction reports must include the following information:

i) The name, address, and NPDES permit number of the Permittee,

ii) The name and address for each facility on the most current inventory list,

iii) The current PFAS loading reduction plans for each facility on the PFAS inventory list. Updated plans should include all changes made since the previous plan was submitted.

3) The Permittee shall submit the reports identified under paragraphs 1) and 2) of this Special Condition electronically or in writing to one of the following addresses:

a) EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@Illinois.gov

b) Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Compliance Assurance Section
Mail Code #19
2520 West Iles Avenue
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 23.

1. The Agency previously determined that the Permittee's treatment plant effluent is located upstream of a phosphorus related impaired segment. 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). The Permittee was required to develop a Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan (NARP) to address the impaired segment and in response submitted a NARP in December 2024.

2. Public Information Meeting

a. The NARP findings previously submitted shall be presented to the general public at a public information meeting conducted by the Permittee within 9 months of the effective date of this Permit. The Permittee shall submit documentation that the NARP complies with the requirements of this Permit and that the public information meeting was held. Such documentation shall be submitted to the Agency within twelve (12) months of the effective date of this Permit and shall include a summary of all significant issues raised by the public, and the Permittee's response to each issue. Following the public meeting, the Permittee shall continue to implement the NARP and make any necessary revisions to address issues raised by the public.

3. Annual Progress Reports

   a. Annual progress reports on the implementation and any revisions of the NARP shall be submitted electronically to EPA.PrmtSpecCondtns@illinois.gov with "IL0027685 Special Condition 23" as the subject of the email and posted to the Permittee's website (if available) by December 31 of each year. The report shall include a summary of the previous year's progress as well as the expected action items in the year to come, including but not limited to (if applicable) NARP implementation, informational meetings held and feedback receive, summary of monitoring program, regionalization efforts, and any revisions to the NARP.

4. Summary of NARP Compliance Dates

Progress reports	Annually by December 31st each year
Conduct NARP Public Information Meeting	9 months from the effective date of this permit
Submit NARP Public Information Meeting Summary	12 months from the effective date of this permit

REPORTING

For each item listed above, the Permittee's annual progress report shall include: a) the date the item was completed, or b) that the item was not completed, the reasons for non-completion and the anticipated completion date to the Agency Compliance Section. Separate notification to the Agency, for each item listed above, is not required to be submitted by the completion date.

5. Reopening and Modifying this Permit

   a. The Agency may initiate a modification for this Permit at any time to include requirements and compliance dates which have been submitted in writing by the Permittee, or other requirements and dates which are necessary to carry out the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, or regulations promulgated under those Acts. Public Notice of such modifications and opportunity for public hearing shall be provided.
   b. If information becomes available indicating that additional effluent limitations or conditions may be necessary to protect against eutrophication or other use impairments in the receiving waters, the Agency may revise this permit through modification or at renewal, the Agency will notify the Permittee in writing or through future permit renewals. Upon receiving such notification, the Permittee shall develop and implement a revised NARP for assuring that discharges from this Permit comply with the schedule for implementation of the measures.

Attachment

Standard Condition

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.

(Rev. 7-9-2010 bah)