NPDES Permit No. IL0002241
Notice No. SMT:14050101.smt

Public Notice Beginning Date: **July 10, 2014**

Public Notice Ending Date: **August 11, 2014**

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Permit Program

Draft Reissued NPDES Permit to Discharge into Waters of the State

Public Notice/Fact Sheet Issued By:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water,
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:

Kincaid Generation L.L.C.
Post Office Box 260
Kincaid, Illinois 62540

Name and Address of Facility:

Kincaid Generation L.L.C.
Kincaid Generation Station
4 Miles West of Kincaid on Route 104
Kincaid, Illinois 62540
(Christian 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. The last day comments will be received will be on the Public Notice period ending date unless a commentor demonstrating the need for additional time requests an extension to this comment period and the request is granted by the IEPA. 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 number(s) 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 Shu-Mei Tsai at 217/782-0610.

The applicant is engaged operation of a steam electric generating station (SIC 4911). The station operates two cyclone fire wet bottom boilers to supply steam to two generating units rated at 1180 MW combined. The station withdraws water from the 1377 acre cooling pond (Lake Sangchris) for condenser cooling and house service water. Wastewater is generated from once-through condenser cooling, conditioning boiler feed water, backwashing the condenser cooling water intake screens, sanitary, chemical and non-chemical cleaning of plant equipment, ash handling, and precipitation which contacts the site.

Plant operations result in an average discharge of 865 MGD of condenser cooling water, house service water, and boiler drains from outfall 001, 6.178 MGD of wastewater treatment plant effluent from outfall B01, 0.021 MGD of sewage treatment plant effluent from outfall C01, 0.162 MGD of demineralizer regenerant wastes from D01, intermittent discharge of ash sluice water recycle system emergency overflow from E01, an intermittent discharge of non-chemical metal cleaning wastes from H01, an intermittent discharge of intake screen backwash from 002, an intermittent discharge of bottom ash processing area runoff from 007, an intermittent discharge of east conveyer belt area runoff from 008, an intermittent discharge of west conveyer belt area runoff from 009, and an intermittent discharge of crib house area runoff from 010.

The following modifications are proposed:

1. Proposed discharge of 400 gallons per day of wash water from the dry sorbent product (sodium bicarbonate) handling/milling area tributary to outfall B01.
2. Proposed discharge 1 gallon per day of condensate from the continuous mercury monitoring system tributary to outfall B01.

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

Outfall	Receiving Stream	Latitude		Longitude		Stream Classification	Biological Stream Characterization
001	Lake Sangchris	39° 35' 35"	North	89° 29' 14"	West	General Use	Not Rated
002	Lake Sangchris	39° 35' 34"	North	89° 29' 51"	West	General Use	Not Rated
007	Lake Sangchris	39° 35' 22"	North	89° 30' 18"	West	General Use	Not Rated
008	Lake Sangchris	39° 35' 21"	North	89° 30' 18"	West	General Use	Not Rated
009	Lake Sangchris	39° 35' 21"	North	89° 30' 18"	West	General Use	Not Rated
010	Lake Sangchris	39° 35' 34"	North	89° 29' 51"	West	General Use	Not Rated

To assist you further in identifying the location of the discharge please see the attached map.

The waterbody segment REB receiving the discharge from outfall(s) 001, 002, 007, 008, 009, and 010 is on the draft 2010 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List. The receiving water has not been given an integrity rating or been listed as biologically significant in the 2008 Illinois Department of Natural Resources publication *Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System*. The impaired designated uses and pollutants causing impairment are tabulated below:

Designated Uses	Pollutants Causing Impairment
Fish Consumption	Mercury
Aesthetic Use	Mercury, Aquatic Algae (Non-Pollutant), Aquatic Plants (Macrophytes)(Non-Pollutant), Total Suspended Solids

The discharge(s) from the facility shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION
Outfall 001: Condenser Cooling Water, House Service Water and Boiler Drains (DAF = 865 MGD)						
Flow (MGD)						
pH						35 IAC 302.204
Total Residual Chlorine					0.05	35 IAC 302.208
Temperature						35 IAC 303.502
Outfall B01: Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent (DAF = 6.178 MGD)						
Flow (MGD)						
Total Suspended Solids				15	30	35 IAC 304.124
Oil and Grease				15	20	40CFR423.12(b)(3)
Outfall C01:Sewage Plant Effluent (DAF = 0.021 MGD)						
Flow (MGD)						

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)			CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	REGULATION
Total Suspended Solids				30	60	35 IAC 304.120(a)
BOD_5				30	60	35 IAC 304.120(a)
Total Residual Chlorine					0.05	35 IAC 302.208
Fecal Coliform						35 IAC 304.121
Outfall D01: Demineralizer Regenerant Wastes (DAF = 0.162 MGD)						
Flow (MGD)						
Total Suspended Solids				15	30	35 IAC 304.124
Oil and Grease				15	20	40CFR423.12(b)(3)
Outfall E01: Ash Sluice Water Recycle System Emergency Overflow (Intermittent Discharge)						
Flow (MGD)						
Total Suspended Solids				15	30	35 IAC 304.124
Oil and Grease				15	20	40CFR423.12(b)(3)
Outfall H01: Non-Chemical Metal Cleaning Wastes (Intermittent Discharge)						
Flow (MGD)						
Total Suspended Solids				30	100	40CFR423.12(b)(5)
Oil and Grease				15	20	40CFR423.12(b)(5)
Iron				1.0	1.0	40CFR423.12(b)(5)
Copper				1.0	1.0	40CFR423.12(b)(5)
Outfall 002 Intake Screen Backwash (Intermittent Discharge)						
There shall be no discharge of collected debris.						
Outfalls: 007 Bottom Ash Processing Area Runoff (Intermittent Discharge) 008 East M2 Conveyer Belt Area Runoff (Intermittent Discharge) 009 West M2 Conveyer Belt Area Runoff (Intermittent Discharge) 010 Cribhouse Area Runoff (Intermittent Discharge)						
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan						40CFR122.26(b)(14)(vii)

The cooling water intake structure has six 11'2" wide bays (three per unit), four circulating water pumps (two per unit) 1032 MGD total design maximum flow, three service water pumps 105 MGD total maximum flow, there are three steel trash racks 25.3 feet wide, extending from the bottom of the intake structure to the intake deck, 3.5-inch bars spaced 3 inches on center provide a 2.5 inch clear opening, downstream of the trash racks is a curtain wall, which extends down to approximately 20 feet below the normal water level, approximately 11.5' downstream of the curtain wall are six 10' wide traveling screens (thee per unit) with 3/8" square mesh; cooling water passes through the screens to a common plenum that the circulating water and service water pumps draw from; each bay can be isolated by stop logs; debris is normally removed from the trash racks; material that gets past the trash racks and becomes impinged on the screens is removed by a high-pressure spray wash and travels down a sluice-way into a trash basket of 0.25-inch mesh. The contents of the basket are removed and transported for disposal.

The Agency has determined that the operation of the cooling water intake structure meets the equivalent of Best Technology Available (BTA) in accordance with the Best Professional Judgment provisions of 40 CFR 125.3 based on the information currently available. Special Condition 7 requires the submittal of additional information, and compliance with new federal regulations when effective.

The following explain the conditions of the proposed permit:

The special conditions clarify: flow, pH, temperature, TRC, monitoring location, DMR's, usage of water treatment additives, re-opener, operator requirement, intake structure submittal, PCB's, upset and bypass, metal monitoring, mercury monitoring, and stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements.

Antidegradation Assessment for Kincaid Generation, LLC
NPDES Permit No. IL0002241 Christian County

The subject facility has applied for a renewed NPDES permit which includes a new waste stream that necessitates an antidegradation assessment. The facility is planning on installing a dry sorbent injection system to minimize atmospheric discharges of sulfur dioxide and acid gasses. The dry sorbent product (sodium bicarbonate) to be injected into the boiler's flue gas stream must first be milled to a fine powder on-site. As a result, dry sorbent dust would accumulate on the floor of the handling/milling area and would be washed down approximately once per day. The facility has conservatively estimated that this activity would result in a new loading of 20 pounds of sodium bicarbonate and 400 gallons of water per day into the facility's equalization basins. The sodium bicarbonate would undergo settling within the equalization basins and would then be sent to the 2.48 MGD wastewater treatment plant prior to discharge at Outfall 001. Other than the daily discharge of wash water from the handling/milling area, installation of the dry sorbent injection system would not lead to any additional discharges or increased pollutant loadings on-site. The combusted particulates associated with this activity would be collected with fly ash in the facility's particulate controls and would be handled dry and land-filled rather than being sent to the ash ponds. The facility has been handling and disposing fly ash in this manner since plant startup. Only bottom ash is wet sluiced to the ash ponds, but the facility beneficially reuses a large proportion of this ash (36% in 2010).

Identification and Characterization of the Affected Water Body.

Discharge of wash water residuals from Outfall 001 would be received by Lake Sangchris (IL_REB), a General Use water. Lake Sangchris is listed as impaired for fish consumption (cause = mercury) and aesthetic use (causes = aquatic algae (non-pollutant), aquatic plants (macrophytes) (non-pollutant), and total suspended solids) on the draft 2010 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List. The receiving water is not listed as a biologically significant stream and has not been given an integrity rating based on the 2008 Illinois Department of Natural Resources publication *Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System.* The receiving water is not enhanced in regards to the dissolved oxygen standard.

Identification of Proposed Pollutant Load Increases or Potential Impacts on Uses.

Total suspended solids and pH would be the only pollutants associated with the proposed activity. However, the sodium bicarbonate would undergo settling within the equalization basins and would then be sent to the wastewater treatment plant prior to discharge into the receiving water. Additional settling and pH adjustment of the wash water would occur in the wastewater treatment plant, as the plant currently provides coagulation/flocculation and pH adjustment for waste streams discharged from Outfall B01. Due to treatment provided within the equalization basins and wastewater treatment plant, a measurable increase in total suspended solids or pH is not expected to occur at Outfall 001.

Fate and Effect of Parameters Proposed for Increased Loading.

Given that negligible, if any, pollutant loading would occur as a result of these activities, an adverse impact to the existing uses of the receiving water is not anticipated. Total suspended solids and pH limits will continue to be regulated in the renewed permit.

Purpose and Social & Economic Benefits of the Proposed Activity.

The sodium bicarbonate wash water is a byproduct of the advanced air control measures the facility will employ to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide and acid gases. The proposed activity would benefit the environment by minimizing the loading of these pollutants to the atmosphere, and subsequently minimizing the atmospheric deposition of these pollutants into Lake Sangchris and other regional watersheds.

Assessments of Alternatives for Less Increase in Loading or Minimal Environmental Degradation.

The facility would take precautionary steps to minimize the amount of sodium bicarbonate that would be washed down. The dry sorbent injection equipment would be maintained to minimize the loss of sodium bicarbonate through the pump seals and joints. Any large accidental spills of sodium bicarbonate in the handling area would be collected and fed into the boiler rather than washed down. Only small amounts of sodium bicarbonate dust that accumulate on the floor and create slipping hazards would be washed down. Given the small amount of sodium bicarbonate that would accumulate on the floor, washing the floor and discharging this small amount of water through the equalization basins and water treatment plant is the most practical course of action. The small discharge would have a negligible impact on the water quality of Outfall 001 effluent and should not adversely impact the existing uses of the receiving water.

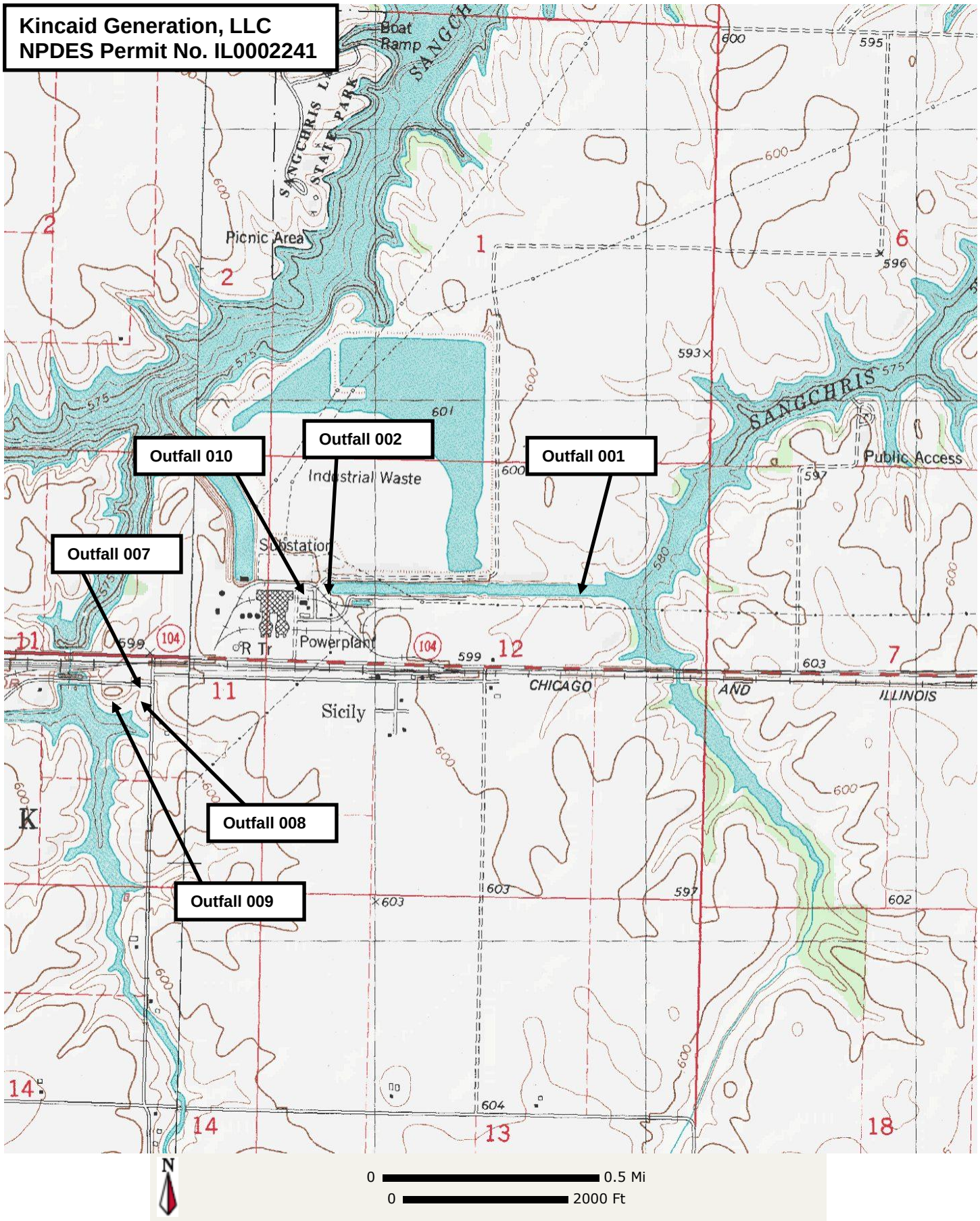
Summary Comments of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Regional Planning Commissions, Zoning Boards or Other Entities.

The IDNR EcoCAT system was consulted on November 30, 2011. Consultation was immediately terminated, as it was determined that no State-listed threatened or endangered species, Illinois Natural Area Inventory sites, dedicated Illinois Nature Preserves, or registered Land and Water Reserves are in the vicinity of the project location.

Agency Conclusion.

This preliminary assessment was conducted pursuant to the Illinois Pollution Control Board regulation for Antidegradation found at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105 (antidegradation standard) and was based on the information available to the Agency at the time the draft permit was written. We tentatively find that the proposed activity will result in the attainment of water quality standards; that all existing uses of

the receiving stream will be maintained; that all technically and economically reasonable measures to avoid or minimize the extent of the proposed increase in pollutant loading have been incorporated into the proposed activity; and that this activity will benefit the local and regional community at large by improving air and water quality. Comments received during the NPDES permit public notice period will be evaluated before a final decision is made by the Agency.


Kincaid Generation, LLC
NPDES Permit No. IL0002241
Outfall 010
Outfall 002
Outfall 001
Outfall 007
Outfall 008
Outfall 009
Boat Ramp
SANGCHRIS LA
STATE PARK
Picnic Area
SANGCHRIS
Public Access
Industrial Waste
Substation
Powerplant
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CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS
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Public Notice of Draft Permit

Public Notice Number SMT:14050101 is hereby given by Illinois EPA, Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, Post Office Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 (herein Agency) that a draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number IL0002241 has been prepared under 40 CFR 124.6(d) for Kincaid Generation L.L.C., Post Office Box 260, Kincaid, Illinois 62540 for discharge into Lake Sangchris from the Kincaid Generating Station, 4 miles West of Kincaid on Route 104, (Christian County).

The applicant is engaged operation of a steam electric generating station (SIC 4911). The station operates two cyclone fire wet bottom boilers to supply steam to two generating units rated at 1180 MW combined. The station withdraws water from the 1377 acre cooling pond (Lake Sangchris) for condenser cooling and house service water. Wastewater is generated from once-through condenser cooling, conditioning boiler feed water, backwashing the condenser cooling water intake screens, sanitary, chemical and non-chemical cleaning of plant equipment, ash handling, and precipitation which contacts the site.

Plant operations result in an average discharge of 865 MGD of condenser cooling water, house service water, and boiler drains from outfall 001, 6.178 MGD of wastewater treatment plant effluent from outfall B01, 0.021 MGD of sewage treatment plant effluent from outfall C01, 0.162 MGD of demineralizer regenerant wastes from D01, intermittent discharge of ash sluice water recycle system emergency overflow from E01, an intermittent discharge of non-chemical metal cleaning wastes from H01, an intermittent discharge of intake screen backwash from 002, an intermittent discharge of bottom ash processing area runoff from 007, an intermittent discharge of east conveyer belt area runoff from 008, an intermittent discharge of west conveyer belt area runoff from 009, and an intermittent discharge of crib house area runoff from 010.

The application, draft permit and other documents are available for inspection and may be copied at the Agency between 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. A Fact Sheet containing more detailed information is available at no charge. For further information, call the Public Notice Clerk at 217/782-0610.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the draft permit to the Agency at the above address. The NPDES Permit and Joint Public Notice numbers must appear on each comment page. All comments received by the Agency not later than 30 days from the date of this publication shall be considered in making the final decision regarding permit issuance.

Any interested person may submit written request for a public hearing on the draft

If written comments and/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 30 days before any public hearing.

NPDES Permit No. IL0002241

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:	Facility Name and Address:
Kincaid Generation, L.L.C. Post Office Box 260 Kincaid, Illinois 62540	Kincaid Generation, L.L.C. Kincaid Generation Station 4 Miles West of Kincaid on Route 104 Kincaid, Illinois 62540

Discharge Number and Name:	Receiving Waters:
001 Condenser Cooling Water, House Service Water, and Boiler Drains	Lake Sangchris
B01 Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent	
C01 Sewage Treatment Plant Effluent	
D01 Demineralizer Regenerant Wastes	
E01 Ash Sluice Water Recycle System Emergency Overflow	
H01 Non-Chemical Metal Cleaning Wastes	
002 Intake Screen Backwash	Lake Sangchris
007 Bottom Ash Processing Area Runoff	Lake Sangchris
008 East M2 Conveyer Belt Area Runoff	Lake Sangchris
009 West M2 Conveyer Belt Area Runoff	Lake Sangchris
010 Crib House Area Runoff	Lake Sangchris

In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Title 35 of Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C and/or Subtitle D, Chapter 1, 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 standard conditions and attachments 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.

Alan Keller, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

SAK: SMT:14050101.smt

NPDES Permit No. IL0002241

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfall: 001 Condenser Cooling Water, House Service Water, and Boiler Drains (DAF = 865 MGD)

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l			
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
This Discharge Consists of 1. Condenser Cooling Water 2. House Service Water 3. Equalization Basin Sump Discharge 4. Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent 5. Sewage Treatment Plant Effluent 6. Switchyard Oil/Water Separator 7. Demineralizer Regenerant Wastes 8. Ash Sluice Water Recycle System Emergency Overflow 9. Boiler Drains 10. Switchyard Area Runoff				790 MGD 70 MGD 0.063 MGD 4.65 MGD 0.021 MGD Intermittent 0.0162 Intermittent 0.03 MGD Intermittent		
Flow	See Special Condition 1				Daily	Continuous
pH	See Special Condition 2					Grab
Temperature	See Special Condition 3				Daily	Continuous
Total Residual Chlorine	See Special Condition 4			0.05	*	Grab

*Total Residual Chlorine shall be sampled daily whenever chlorination or biocide addition is being performed at the main condensers or residuals are likely to be present in the discharge. If chlorination and biocide addition are not used during the month it shall be so indicated on the DMR.

NPDES Permit No. IL0002241

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfall: B01 Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent (DAF = 6.178 MGD)						
	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l			
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
This Discharge Consists of 1. Ash Sluice Water Recycle System 2. Water Treatment Plant Floor Drains 3. Station Basement and Condensate Storage Area Sumps 4. Boiler Sample Drains 5. Auxiliary Boiler Blowdown 6. East Area Runoff Basins a. East Station Area Stormwater Runoff b. Ash Sluice Recycle Water Strainer Backwash c. Boiler Drains (alternate route) d. Main Oil/Water Separator i. Main and Auxiliary Transformer Area Runoff ii. Turbine Oil Pit Drains iii. Turbine Room Floor Drains iv. Boiler Fan Area Floor Drains e. Oil/Water Separator No. 1 i. Turbine Room Pump ii. D.C. Heater Drains iii. Condensate Polisher Backwash (alternate route) iv. Water Treatment Plant Drains (alternate route) v. Water Treatment Plant Filter Backwashes (alternate route) d. Continuous Mercury Monitoring System Condensate 7. West Area Runoff Basins a. Tunnel Groundwater Sump b. Coal Pile Runoff and Seepage c. West Station Area Runoff d. Slag Tank Cooling Water 8. Equalization Basins a. Non-Chemical Metal Cleaning Waste b. Water Treatment Plant Area Runoff c. Condensate Polisher Backwash d. Water Treatment Plant Drains e. Water Treatment Plant Filter Backwash f. Chemical Metal Cleaning Wastes g. DSI Building Washdown 9. Metal Cleaning Wastes				5 MGD Intermittent Intermittent 0.03 MGD Intermittent Intermittent 0.1 MGD 0.03 MGD Intermittent Intermittent 1 GPD Intermittent Intermittent Intermittent 1.0 MGD Intermittent Intermittent 0.001 MGD Intermittent 0.017 MGD Intermittent 400 GPD		
Flow	See Special Condition 1				Daily	Continuous
Total Suspended Solids			15	30	1/Week	24 Hour Composite
Oil and Grease			15	20	2/Month	Grab

NPDES Permit No. IL0002241

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfall C01: Sewage Treatment Plant Effluent (DAF = 0.021 MGD)

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l			
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1				Daily	Continuous
Total Suspended Solids			30	60	2/Month	24 Hour Composite
BOD_5			30	60	2/Month	24 Hour Composite
Total Residual Chlorine	See Special Condition 4			0.05	Daily When Chlorinating	Grab
Fecal Coliform			Monitoring Only		2/Month	Grab

If equipment maintenance or malfunction prohibits the continuous sampling for flow at outfall C01, then sampling shall consist of a single reading estimate taken at least once per week.

NPDES Permit No. IL0002241

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfall D01: Demineralizer Regenerant Wastes (DAF = 0.162 MGD)

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l			
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
This Discharge Consists of 1. Makeup Demineralizer Regenerant Wastes 2. Condensate Polisher Regenerant Wastes						
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1				2/Month	24 Hour Total
Total Suspended Solids			15	30	2/Month	8 Hour Composite
Oil and Grease			15	20	2/Month	Grab

NPDES Permit No. IL0002241

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfall E01:Ash Sluice Water Recycle System Emergency Overflow (Intermittent Discharge)

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l			
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1				1/Month When Discharging	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids			15	30	1/Month When Discharging	Grab
Oil and Grease			15	20	1/Month When Discharging	Grab

NPDES Permit No. IL0002241

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfall H01: Non-Chemical Metal Cleaning Wastes (Intermittent Discharge)

	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l			
PARAMETER	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1				Daily	Continuous
Total Suspended Solids			30	100	2/Month	Grab
Oil and Grease			15	20	2/Month	Grab
Iron			1.0	1.0	2/Month	Grab
Copper			1.0	1.0	2/Month	Grab

NPDES Permit No. IL0002241

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfall 002: Intake Screen Backwash (Intermittent Discharge)

There shall be no discharge of collected debris.

Outfalls: 007 Bottom Ash Processing Area Runoff (Intermittent Discharge)
008 East M2 Conveyer Belt Area Runoff (Intermittent Discharge)
009 West M2 Conveyer Belt Area Runoff (Intermittent Discharge)
010 Cribhouse Area Runoff (Intermittent Discharge)

Stormwater shall be managed in accordance with Special Condition 16.

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. Flow shall be reported in million gallons per day as a daily maximum and a monthly average on the DMR form.

SPECIAL CONDITION 2. The pH shall be in the range 6.5 to 9.0. The monthly minimum and monthly maximum values shall be reported on the DMR form.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. The thermal discharge to Lake Sangchris shall meet the following standards and conditions: The effluent temperatures shall not exceed 37ºC (99ºF) during more than seven (7) percent of the hours in the 12 month period ending with any month and shall at no time exceed 44ºC (111ºF). Compliance with the above thermal limitations shall be determined by reporting daily average and daily maximum water temperatures of the discharge, the number of hours per month 99ºF is exceeded, and the percentage of hours 99^{o}F was exceeded in the previous 12 months.

The Permittee may use back-up continuous monitoring equipment for temperature if the primary monitoring equipment fails. The Permittee may take manual readings on the existing temperature gauges in the event the back-up equipment fails. The sample frequency for manual temperature readings shall be once per day if the temperature is greater than 5° Fahrenheit from the effluent limitation and once per hour if the temperature is within 5° Fahrenheit from the temperature effluent limitation.

SPECIAL CONDITION 4. All samples for total residual chlorine shall be analyzed by an applicable method contained in 40 CFR 136, equivalent in accuracy to low-level amperometic titration. Any analytical variability of the method used shall be considered when determining the accuracy and precision of the results obtained.

SPECIAL CONDITION 5. 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 6. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCB's).

SPECIAL CONDITION 7. Cooling water Intake Structure
The Agency has determined that the operation of the cooling water intake structure meets the equivalent of Best Technology Available (BTA) in accordance with the Best Professional Judgment provisions of 40 CFR 125.3, based on the information available at the time of permit issuance. However, in order to further evaluate cooling water intake structure operations based on the most up to date information, the permit shall comply with the requirements below.

This special condition does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility of complying with any laws, regulations, or judicial orders issued pursuant to Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act. New final federal regulations governing the operation of cooling water intake structures at existing facilities (when effective), shall supersede the requirements of this condition. Absent a final effective federal rule for existing facilities, the permittee shall comply with the following:

A. The permittee shall submit the following information/studies with the renewal application for this permit:

1. Source Water Physical Data to include:

   a. A narrative description and scaled drawings showing the physical configuration of all source water bodies used by the facility including aerial dimensions, depths, salinity and temperature regimes;

   b. Identification and characterization of the source waterbody's hydrological and geomorphological features, as well as the methods used to conduct any physical studies to determine the intake's area of influence and the results of such studies; and

   c. Location maps.

2. Source Waterbody Flow Information

   The permittee shall provide the annual mean flow of the waterbody, any supporting documentation and engineering calculations to support the analysis of whether the design intake flow is greater than five percent of the mean annual flow of the river or stream for purposes of determining applicable performance standards. Representative historical data (from a period of time up to 10 years) shall be used, if available.

3. Impingement Mortality and Entrainment Characterization Study

   The permittee shall submit an Impingement Mortality and Entrainment Characterization Study whose purpose is to provide information to support the development of a calculation baseline for evaluating impingement mortality and entrainment and to characterize current impingement mortality and entrainment. The Study shall include the following in sufficient detail to support establishment of baseline conditions:

a. Taxonomic identification of all life stages of fish and shellfish and any species protected under Federal, State, or Tribal law (including threatened or endangered species) that are in the vicinity of the cooling water intake structure(s) and are susceptible to impingement and entrainment;

b. A characterization of all life stages of fish and shellfish, and any species protected under Federal, or State law, including a description of the abundance and temporal and spatial characteristics in the vicinity of the cooling water intake structure(s). These may include historical data that are representative of the current operation of the facility and of biological conditions at the site; and

c. Documentation of the current impingement mortality and entrainment of all life stages of fish, shellfish, and any species protected under Federal , State, or Tribal Law (including threatened or endangered species) and an estimate of impingement mortality and entrainment to be used as the calculation baseline. The documentation may include historical data that are representative of the current operation of the facility and of biological conditions at the site. Impingement mortality and entrainment samples to support the calculations required must be collected during periods of representative operational flows for the cooling water intake structure and the flows associated with the samples must be documented.

B. The permittee shall comply with the following requirements:

1. At all times properly operate and maintain the intake equipment.

2. Inform IEPA of any proposed changes to the cooling water intake structure or proposed changes to operations at the facility that affect impingement mortality and/or entrainment.

3. Debris collected on intake screens is prohibited from being discharged back to the canal. Debris does not include living fish or other living aquatic organisms.

4. Compliance Alternatives. The permittee must evaluate each of the following alternatives for establishing best available technology for minimizing adverse environmental impacts at the facility due to operation of the intake structure:

a. Evaluate operational procedures and/or propose facility modifications to reduce the intake through-screen velocity to less than 0.5 ft/sec. The operational evaluation may consider modified circulating water pump operation; reduced flow associated with capacity utilization, recalculation or determination of actual total water withdrawal capacity. The evaluation report and any implementation plan for the operational changes and/ or facility modification shall be submitted to the Agency with the renewal application for this permit.

b. Complete a fish impingement and entrainment mortality minimization alternatives evaluation. The evaluation may include an assessment of modification of the traveling screens, consideration of a separate fish and debris return system and include time frames and cost analysis to implement these measures. The evaluation report and implementation plan for any operational changes and/ or facility modifications shall be submitted to the Agency with the renewal application for this permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. The bypass provisions of 40 CFR 122.41(m) and upset provisions of 40 CFR 122.41(n) are hereby incorporated by reference.

SPECIAL CONDITION 9. The Agency has determined that the effluent limitations in this permit constitute BAT/BCT for storm water which is treated in the existing treatment facilities (Outfalls 001, B01 and E01) for purposes of this permit reissuance, and no pollution prevention plan will be required for such storm water. In addition to the chemical specific monitoring required elsewhere in this permit, the permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity, and determine whether any facility modifications have occurred which result in previously-treated storm water discharges no longer receiving treatment. If any such discharges are identified the permittee shall request a modification of this permit within 30 days after the inspection. Records of the annual inspection shall be retained by the permittee for the term of this permit and be made available to the Agency on request.

SPECIAL CONDITION 10. The use or operation of this facility shall be by or under the supervision of a Certified Class K operator.

SPECIAL CONDITION 11. In the event the permittee shall require the use of water treatment additives not previously approved by this Agency, or in the event the permittee increases the feed rate or quantity of the additives used beyond what has previously been approved by this Agency, the permittee shall request a modification in the permit in accordance with the Standard Conditions, Attachment H.

SPECIAL CONDITION 12. If an applicable effluent standard or limitation is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit or controls a pollutant not limited in the NPDES Permit, the Agency shall revise or modify the permit in accordance with the more stringent standard or prohibition and shall so notify the permittee.

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 13. The Permittee shall record monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) 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 may choose to submit NetDMR instead of mailing paper DMRs to the IEPA. More information, including registration information for the NetDMR program, can be obtained on the IEPA website, http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/net-dmr/index.html

The completed Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be submitted to IEPA no later than the 15th day of the following month, unless otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

Permittees not using NetDMRs 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
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

Attention: Compliance Assurance Section, Mail Code # 19

SPECIAL CONDITION 14. For the purpose of this permit, the waters in the flume are not "waters of the state."

SPECIAL CONDITION 15. The Permittee shall monitor the effluent from outfalls 001, 007, 008, and 009 for the following parameters on a semi-annual basis. This Permit may be modified with public notice to establish effluent limitations if appropriate, based on information obtained through sampling. The sample shall be a 24-hour effluent composite except as otherwise specifically provided below and the results shall be submitted to the address in special condition 10 in June and December. The parameters to be sampled and the minimum reporting limits to be attained are as follows:

STORET CODE	PARAMETER	Minimum reporting limit
01002	Arsenic	0.05 mg/L
01007	Barium	0.5 mg/L
01022	Boron	0.1 mg/L
01027	Cadmium	0.001 mg/L
00940	Chloride	0.1 mg/L
01032	Chromium (hexavalent) (grab)	0.01 mg/L
01034	Chromium (total)	0.05 mg/L
01042	Copper	0.005 mg/L
00718	Cyanide (grab) (available *** or amendable to chlorination)	5.0 ug/L
00720	Cyanide (grab not to exceed 24 hours) (total)	5.0 ug/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 (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
00945	Sulfate	0.1 mg/L
01077	Silver (total)	0.003 mg/L
01092	Zinc	0.025 mg/L

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.

*1.0 ng/L = 1 part per trillion.
**Utilize USEPA Method 1631E and the digestion procedure described in Section 11.1.1.2 of 1631E.
***USEPA Method OIA-1677

SPECIAL CONDITION 16.

Special Conditions

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A. A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be maintained by the permittee for the storm water associated with industrial activity at this facility. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity at the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee shall modify the plan if substantive changes are made or occur affecting compliance with this condition.

1. Waters not classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

   Unless otherwise specified by federal regulation, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event.

2. Waters classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act

   For any site which discharges directly to an impaired water identified in the Agency's 303(d) listing, and if any parameter in the subject discharge has been identified as the cause of impairment, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event. If required by federal regulations, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall adhere to a more restrictive design criteria.

B. The operator or owner of the facility shall make a copy of the plan available to the Agency at any reasonable time upon request.

Facilities which discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer system shall also make a copy available to the operator of the municipal system at any reasonable time upon request.

C. The permittee may be notified by the Agency at any time that the plan does not meet the requirements of this condition. After such notification, the permittee shall make changes to the plan and shall submit a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes. Any amendments to the SWPPP must be signed in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(k) and 40 CFR 122.22(b).

D. The discharger shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to the waters of the State or if a facility inspection required by paragraph H of this condition indicates that an amendment is needed. The plan should also be amended if the discharger is in violation of any conditions of this permit, or has not achieved the general objective of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges. Amendments to the plan shall be made within 30 days of any proposed construction or operational changes at the facility, and shall be provided to the Agency for review upon request. Any amendments to the SWPPP must be signed in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(k) and 40 CFR 122.22(b).

E. The plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from storm water outfalls at the facility. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. A topographic map extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies, wells (including injection wells), seepage pits, infiltration ponds, and the discharge points where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included on the site map if appropriate. Any map or portion of map may be withheld for security reasons.

2. A site map showing:

   i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;

   ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;

   iii. Paved areas and buildings;

   iv. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage, or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.

   v. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);

   vi. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations

   vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;

   viii. Vehicle service areas;

ix. Material loading, unloading, and access areas.

3. A narrative description of the following:

   i. The nature of the industrial activities conducted at the site, including a description of significant materials that are treated, stored or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water;

   ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharges;

   iii. Existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;

   iv. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities;

   v. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials.

4. A list of the types of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. Also provide a list of any pollutant that is listed as impaired in the most recent 303(d) report.

5. An estimate of the size of the facility in acres or square feet, and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas such as pavement or buildings.

6. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.

F. The plan shall describe the storm water management controls which will be implemented by the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:

1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel - Identification by job titles of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the plan.

2. Preventive Maintenance - Procedures for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.

3. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system. The following good housekeeping measures are required:

   i. *Fugitive Dust Emissions*. Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. To minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite, consider procedures such as installing specially designed tires or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

   ii. *Delivery Vehicles.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Consider procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site and ensure overall integrity of the body or container and procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers.

   iii. *Fuel Oil Unloading Areas.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs in unloading areas, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and using spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

   iv. *Chemical Loading and Unloading.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and loading and unloading in covered areas and storing chemicals indoors.

   v. *Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas. Consider covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

   vi. *Liquid Storage Tanks.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks. Consider protective guards around tanks, containment curbs, spill and overflow protection, dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.

vii. *Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Consider containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

viii. *Spill Reduction Measures.* Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of your routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

ix. *Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Consider using level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

x. *Residue-Hauling Vehicles.* Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

xi. *Ash Loading Areas.* Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

xii. *Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

xiii. *Landfills, Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites.* Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

4. Spill Prevention and Response - Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, spill clean up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal notification procedures for spills of significant materials should be established.

5. Storm Water Management Practices - Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. In developing the plan, the following management practices shall be considered:

   i. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff. To the maximum extent practicable storm water discharged from any area where material handling equipment or activities, raw material, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water should not enter vegetated areas or surface waters or infiltrate into the soil unless adequate treatment is provided.

   ii. Oil & Grease Separation - Oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to minimize oil contaminated storm water discharges.

   iii. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges.

   iv. Waste Chemical Disposal - Waste chemicals such as antifreeze, degreasers and used oils shall be recycled or disposed of in an approved manner and in a way which prevents them from entering storm water discharges.

   v. Storm Water Diversion - Storm water diversion away from materials manufacturing, storage and other areas of potential storm water contamination. Minimize the quantity of storm water entering areas where material handling equipment of activities, raw material, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water using green infrastructure techniques where practicable in the areas outside the exposure area, and otherwise divert storm water away from exposure area.

   vi. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials manufacturing and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water.

   vii. Storm Water Reduction - Install vegetation on roofs of buildings within adjacent to the exposure area to detain and evapotranspirate runoff where precipitation falling on the roof is not exposed to contaminants, to minimize storm water runoff; capture storm water in devices that minimize the amount of storm water runoff and use this water as appropriate based on quality.

6. Sediment and Erosion Prevention - The plan shall identify areas which due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion. The plan shall describe measures to limit erosion.

7. Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution control plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.

8. Inspection Procedures - Qualified plant personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and plant areas. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.

G. Non-Storm Water Discharge - You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges and that all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated. Documentation of your evaluation must include: (1) The date of any evaluation; (2) A description of the evaluation criteria used; (3) A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation; (4) The different types of non-storm water discharge(s) and source locations; and (5) The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

H. Quarterly Visual Observation of Discharges - The requirements and procedures of quarterly visual observations are applicable to all outfalls covered by this condition.

1. You must perform and document a quarterly visual observation of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. The visual observation must be made during daylight hours. If no storm event resulted in runoff during daylight hours from the facility during a monitoring quarter, you are excused from the visual observations requirement for that quarter, provided you document in your records that no runoff occurred. You must sign and certify the document.

2. Your visual observation must be made on samples collected as soon as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour or when the runoff or snow melt begins discharging from your facility. All samples must be collected from a storm event discharge that is greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measureable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The observation must document: color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. If visual observations indicate any unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution, the permittee shall obtain a sample and monitor for the parameter or the list of pollutants in Part E.4.

3. You must maintain your visual observation reports onsite with the SWPPP. The report must include the observation date and time, inspection personnel, nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

4. You may exercise a waiver of the visual observation requirement at a facility that is inactive or unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If you exercise this waiver, you must maintain a certification with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.

5. Representative Outfalls - If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, you may conduct visual observations of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).

6. The visual observation documentation shall be made available to the Agency and general public upon written request.

7. Routine Facility Inspections.

   i. Routine Facility Inspection Procedures - Conduct routine facility inspections of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and of all stormwater control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit. Routine facility inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter) although in many instances, more frequent inspection (e.g., monthly) may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes, and control measures or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. Perform these inspections during periods when the facility is in operation. You must specify the relevant inspection schedules in your SWPPP document. These routine inspections must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

   ii. Routine Facility Inspection Documentation - You must document the findings of each routine facility inspection performed and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP. You are not required to submit your routine facility inspection findings to IEPA, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, your documentation of each routine facility

inspection must include: (1) The inspection date and time; (2) The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s); (3) Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection; (4) Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site; (5) Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs; (6) Any failed control measures that need replacement; (7) Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and (8) Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

I. The permittee shall conduct an annual facility inspection to verify that all elements of the plan, including the site map, potential pollutant sources, and structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharges are accurate. Observations that require a response and the appropriate response to the observation shall be retained as part of the plan. Records documenting significant observations made during the site inspection shall be submitted to the Agency in accordance with the reporting requirements of this permit.

J. This plan should briefly describe the appropriate elements of other program requirements, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100.

K. Confidential Business Information (CBI) may be withheld from the public, but may not be withheld from those staff cleared for CBI review within the Agency.

L. The plan shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the plan and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment thereto.

M. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to municipal separate storm sewers may also be subject to additional requirement imposed by the operator of the municipal system

Construction Authorization

Authorization is hereby granted to construct treatment works and related equipment that may be required by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan developed pursuant to this permit.

This Authorization is issued subject to the following condition(s).

N. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the permittee there upon waives all rights thereunder.

O. The issuance of this authorization (a) does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance or operation of the proposed facilities; (b) does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or part of this project; and (c) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois, or other applicable local law, regulations or ordinances.

P. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as part of the stormwater management practice shall be included in the SWPPP.

Q. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The permittee shall contact the IEPA regarding the required permit(s).

REPORTING

R. The facility shall submit a copy of the annual inspection report to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The report shall include results of the annual facility inspection which is required by Part I of this condition. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s). The annual inspection report is considered a public document that shall be available at any reasonable time upon request.

S. The first report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has expired. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.

T. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the annual report.

U. The permittee shall retain the annual inspection report on file at least 3 years. This period may be extended by request of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency at any time.

Special Conditions

Annual inspection reports shall be submitted to the following email and office addresses: epa.npdes.inspection@illinois.gov

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Compliance Assurance Section
Annual Inspection Report
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276