

NPDES Permit No. IL0080047
Notice No. drgIL0080047

Public Notice Beginning Date: **March 3, 2014**

Public Notice Ending Date: **April 4, 2014**

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Permit Program

Draft New NPDES Permit to Discharge into Waters of the State

Public Notice/Fact Sheet Issued By:

Illinois EPA
Bureau of Water
Permit Section
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
217/782-3362

Name and Address of Discharger:

Quality Sand Products, LLC
PO Box 207
Spring Valley, IL 61362

Name and Address of Facility:

Quality Sand Products- LaSalle
727 North 3029th Road
LaSalle, IL 61301
(LaSalle 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 commenter 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. Commenters 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. Commenters 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.

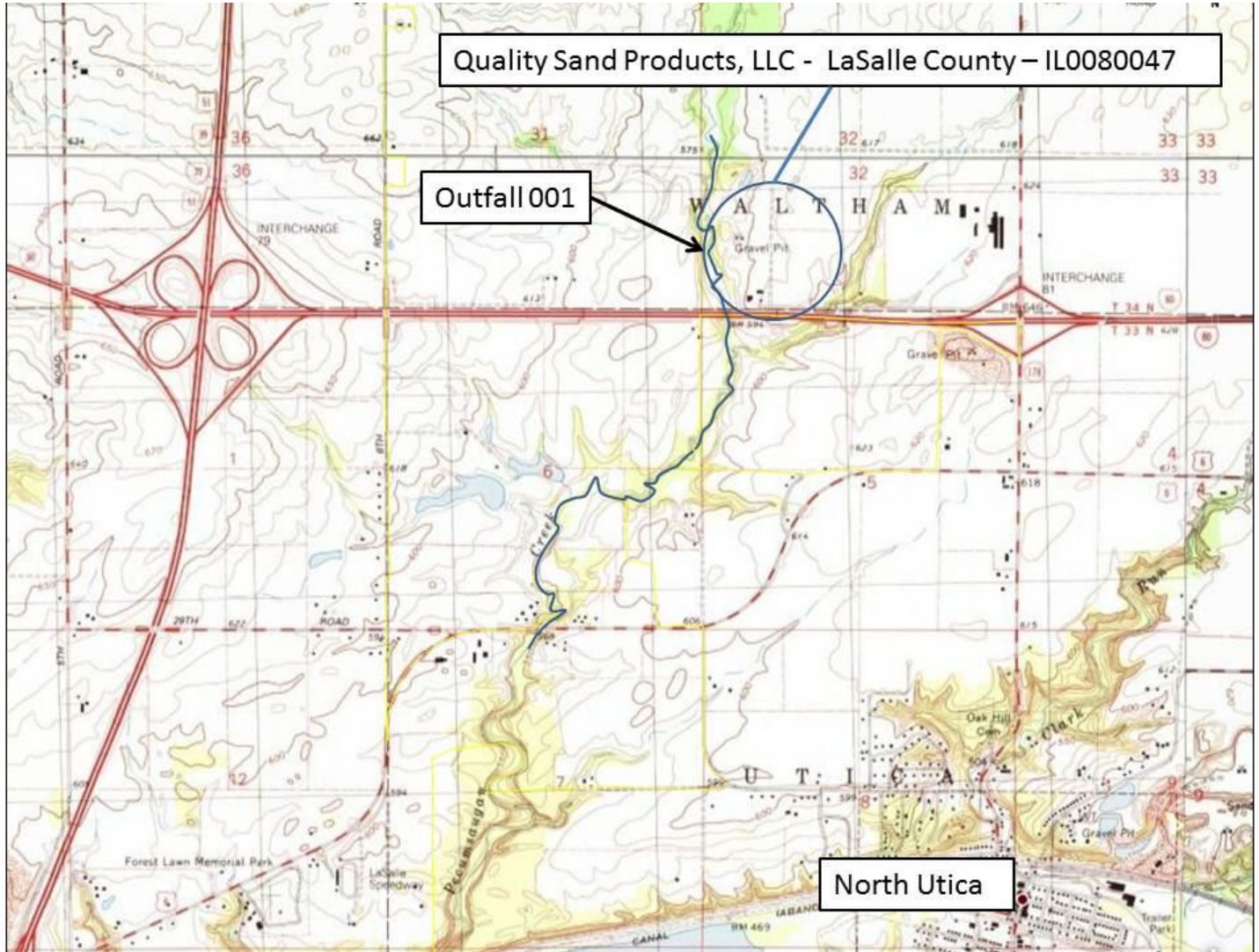
If written comments or requests indicate a significant degree of public interest in the draft permit, the permitting authority may, at its discretion, hold a public hearing. Public notice will be given 45 days before any public hearing. Response to comments will be provided when the final permit is issued.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

The applicant proposes a new surface sand mine and will be engaged in excavation, extraction and processing of industrial sand (SIC 1446). Wastewater is generated from pit pumpage, process water and stormwater runoff. Plant operations result in an average discharge of 1.25 MGD of groundwater seepage, process water and stormwater runoff from outfall 001 to Pecumsaugum Creek.

Application is made for one (1) new discharges which is located in LaSalle County, Illinois. The following information identifies the discharge point, receiving stream and stream classification:

Outfall	Receiving Stream	Latitude		Longitude		Stream Classification	Biological Stream Characterization
001	Pecumsaugum Creek	41° 22 ^{min} 7.3 ^{sec}	North	89° 1 ^{min} 34.0 ^{sec}	West	General Use	Not Rated

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



The stream segment(s) receiving the discharge from outfall(s) 001 is not on the 303(d) list of impaired waters.

The alkaline mine discharge from the facility shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		REGULATION	CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		REGULATION
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	
Outfall(s): 001 – Groundwater, Process Water and Storm Water Runoff						
Total Suspended Solids				25	45	40 CFR Part 436
pH	Shall be in the Range of 6.5-9 Standard Units					302.204
Hardness	Monitoring Only					Required to determine appropriateness of Copper, Nickel and Zinc limits
Flow(MGD)						
Offensive Conditions	No effluent shall contain settleable solids, floating debris, visible oil, grease, scum or sludge solids, color, or odor. Turbidity shall be below obviously visible levels.					406.107
Iron (Total)	Monitoring Only					406.106(b)
Copper (Total)	Monitoring Only					35 IAC 302 and 304
Nickel (Total)	Monitoring Only					35 IAC 302 and 304
Zinc (Total)	Monitoring Only					35 IAC 302 and 304

**Antidegradation Assessment
Quality Sand Products, LLC - LaSalle
NPDES Permit No. IL0080047 County: LaSalle**

The subject facility is a newly proposed sand mine. Silica sand would be mined, screened, and processed onsite. Stormwater runoff and slurry process water would be sent through four individual sedimentation ponds for treatment prior to discharge from Outfall 001 (1.125 MGD) into Pecumsaugan Creek.

Identification and Characterization of the Affected Water Body.

Pecumsaugan Creek is a General Use water with zero 7Q10 flow. It has not been assessed by the Agency and is not listed as impaired on the draft 2012 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List. It is not listed as a biologically significant stream and has not been given an integrity rating in the 2008 Illinois Department of Natural Resources Publication *Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System*. The stream is not enhanced in regards to the dissolved oxygen water quality standard. According to the USGS Illinois StreamStats basin characteristics program, the watershed size of Pecumsaugan Creek upstream of the proposed discharge point is 25.8 square miles. Given the intermediate size of the Pecumsaugan Creek, the Applicant contracted Hey and Associates, Inc. (with the assistance of Wisconsin Lutheran College) to conduct an on-site survey to characterize the physical, chemical, and biological health of the stream both upstream and downstream of the proposed Outfall 001 location. A summary of this survey is provided below.

Pecumsaugan Creek is a well meandered, low gradient stream near the proposed project location. The stream has an average width of approximately 12 feet wide with a maximum pool depth of less than three feet. The bottom substrate is typically silty sand with gravel present in riffle areas. Shade is provided by tree canopy over much of the studied stretch. To determine the aquatic life support potential related to the physical habitat found at each sampling site, a qualitative habitat evaluation index (QHEI) score was calculated.

In assessing habitat quality, a QHEI score for headwater streams >70 is considered excellent, 55-69 is considered good, 43-54 is considered fair, 30-42 is considered poor and <30 is considered very poor. Both sites were ranked with a QHEI total of 55 which puts the sample reaches on the low side of the range for good quality habitat. General habitat conditions that were observed during the field work indicated that extant in-stream and riparian habitat are not major limiting factors to aquatic species diversity with the study area.

Grab samples were collected on October 14, 2013 to characterize background water quality. Dissolved oxygen, water temperature, and pH were measured on-site, and water samples were also collected and laboratory tested for total suspended solids, conductivity, total phosphorus, alkalinity, chloride, fluoride, sulfate, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, nitrate/nitrite N, phenolics, and oil and grease. Water samples were also tested for metals, including total forms of barium, boron, cadmium, copper, cyanide, lead, manganese, nickel, silver, zinc, mercury, and total and dissolved iron. None of the measured parameters were detected above water quality standards at either site.

Fish at each site were collected along a 350-foot (100 meter) sampling reach by using block nets and backpack electro-shockers. Specimens were identified and the community within each reach was assessed using an Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI). Fish IBI scores from the upstream and downstream sites were 35 and 31, respectively, placing the stream in the "fair" category in regards to aquatic life use attainment. Of special note was the finding of the state-endangered Weed Shiner (*Notropis texanus*), a species that had previously not been identified in this watershed. These findings were relayed to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and the species was verified by IDNR staff. Macroinvertebrates specimens were collected and results were assessed using the Agency's 20-jab sampling approach (D-frame dip nets used) and macroinvertebrate IBI scoring system. Hester-Dendy sampling devices were also deployed underwater for a period of approximately four weeks to provide surfaces for organisms to colonize on and later be collected. Macroinvertebrate IBI scores from the upstream and downstream sites were 3.22 and 3.79, respectively, which is indicative of no impairment and full support of aquatic life use.

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

Well water to be used for processing activities would constitute an increase in loading of the dissolved groundwater constituents to Pecumsaugan Creek. However, all parameters measured in the process well water were found to be well below surface water quality standards, therefore no impacts on the uses of Pecumsaugan Creek are expected. Parameters included in the groundwater monitoring included those analyzed for in the stream assessment, as well as additional metals. Sand processing activities would potentially result in an increase of total suspended solids loading to the receiving water, but common flocculants used specifically for these operations would be utilized to minimize the discharge of sand and other suspended solids from Outfall 001. The flocculants proposed for use at this site (anionic acrylamide-based polymers from Clearwater Industries) have been reviewed and, under the proposed application rate (1.25 ppm of product), do not pose a risk to aquatic life in the receiving water. Given that the objective of flocculent application is to settle out suspended solids, the polymers would bond to suspended solids and would be contained in the sedimentation ponds. According to the manufacturer, the concentration of polymer in any overflow waters would be zero-trace.

Fate and Effect of Parameters Proposed for Increased Loading.

Water received by the sedimentation ponds would have the characteristics of the local groundwater and stormwater, but treatment provided in the sedimentation basins would reduce suspended solids and total metals prior to discharge. Any remaining suspended solids discharged would eventually be incorporated into bed sediments and would continue to move downstream. Dissolved components of the effluent would be discharged and would persist in the downstream continuum, but would meet water quality standards. The increased loading of total suspended solids and dissolved groundwater constituents should not adversely impact the receiving water, as water quality standards and NPDES permit limits are expected to be attained.

Purpose and Social & Economic Benefits of the Proposed Activity.

The proposed mine and associated sand processing operations would allow for employment of 15-20 full time, skilled positions. In addition to the direct employment at the site, many additional local services and support businesses would benefit from the development of the mine both directly and indirectly. The proposed mine would also benefit the nationwide demand for silica sand products.

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

The Applicant has considered a variety of alternatives to reduce or eliminate the discharges from this facility. However, given that discharges are primarily driven by stormwater, there are no practical alternatives to using the series of sedimentation basins that are proposed. Irrigation of adjacent agricultural land was considered and deemed to be impractical based on the volume of water that would be required and the inconsistent need for this water which would be determined by local weather and crop conditions.

Evaporation ponds (zero discharge) would be limited by space requirements and local climatological conditions. A local sewage treatment system is not readily available to the facility and, even if available, the large amounts of stormwater would over run system capacity and would hinder to the facility's sewage treatment capability. Given that discharge would be stormwater driven, use of sedimentation basins is the preferred method of treatment for effluent at this facility.

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

The project area is located less than two miles upstream from the Pecumsaugan Creek-Blackball Mine Nature Preserve and Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (INAI) Site. This Nature Preserve is owned by IDNR. The Blackball Mine and other mines in the Nature Preserve provide the only known winter hibernaculum in Northern Illinois for the state- and federally-listed endangered Indiana Bat, *Myotis sodalis*, which is known to use numerous trees along Pecumsaugan Creek and its tributaries as roosts and nurseries during the spring, summer, and fall. Pecumsaugan Creek itself provides habitat for the State-listed Slippershell Mussel, *Alasmidonta viridis*. The IDNR provided consultation for potential impacts to these two species on December 11, 2013. However, after the consultation was completed, the Agency contacted IDNR in regards to the Applicant's finding of the Weed Shiner inhabiting Pecumsaugan Creek. Additionally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced that it will list the Northern Long-Eared Bat as endangered. This species hibernates at Blackball Mine along with the Indiana Bat. Due to these findings, the IDNR provided an additional consultation termination letter on February 7, 2014. The IDNR offered the following recommendations to be carried out by the Applicant to avoid adverse effects to the protected resources.

Recommendation #1: No trees should be felled or removed except between the dates of November 15 and the subsequent April 1. If trees must be removed during the spring and summer, they should first be investigated for use by the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat as a roost tree.

Recommendation #2: A comprehensive soil erosion control plan should be developed and implemented to avoid sedimentation and siltation of any tributary of Pecumsaugan Creek or the Creek itself. Disturbed areas should be mulched and seeded as quickly as possible with temporary or permanent seed mixes.

The Agency has verified with the Applicant that IDNR recommendations would be carried out to the greatest extent possible. The Applicant and IDNR representative Keith Shank thoroughly reviewed the Indiana Bat habitat at Blackball Mine and discussed concerns related to the potential disturbance of roosting habitat. The Applicant has taken the bat habitat into consideration in the design and construction of detention ponds and has subsequently minimized tree clearing. Disturbances of bat habitat would be minimized to the greatest extent possible and, if bat habitat requires disturbance, these activities would only occur between the periods allotted by IDNR. The Applicant has also developed a comprehensive storm water pollution prevention plan to minimize runoff and siltation into Pecumsaugan Creek. All disturbed areas would be mulched and seeded as soon as possible, and all site stormwater runoff would be routed through sedimentation basins and treated with flocculants to further minimize discharges of suspended solids.

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 assessment was written. We tentatively find that the proposed activity will result in the attainment of water quality standards; that all existing uses of the 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 community at large by providing jobs and economic revenue to the area. Comments received during the NPDES permit public notice period will be evaluated before a final decision is made by the Agency.

NPDES Permit No. IL0080047

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

New (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date:

Issue Date:

Effective Date:

Name and Address of Permittee:

Facility Name and Address:

Quality Sand Products, LLC
PO Box 207
Spring Valley, IL 61362

Quality Sand Products- LaSalle
727 North 3029th Road
LaSalle, IL 61301
(LaSalle County)

Discharge Number and Name:

Receiving Waters:

Mine Outfalls

001 - Mine Dewatering and Groundwater Seepage

Pecumsaugum Creek

Other Outfalls

Storm Water Runoff*

Pecumsaugum Creek

Non-Storm Water Discharges*

Pecumsaugum Creek

* See Special Condition No.13.

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

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Permit Limitations and Monitoring

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

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		REGULATION	CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		
Outfall(s): 001 – Alkaline Mine Drainage, Surface Stormwater Runoff and Process Water							
Total Suspended Solids				25	45	**	***
pH	Shall be in the Range of 6.5-9 Standard Units. The monthly minimum and maximum shall be reported on the DMR.					**	***
Hardness	Monitoring Only					**	****
Flow (MGD)						*	Grab
Offensive Conditions	No effluent shall contain settleable solids, floating debris, visible oil, grease, scum or sludge solids, color, or odor. Turbidity shall be below obviously visible levels.					3 Per Month	Visual Inspection
Iron (Total)	Monitoring Only					Monthly	****
Copper (Total)	Monitoring Only					Monthly	****
Nickel (Total)	Monitoring Only					Monthly	****
Zinc (Total)	Monitoring Only					Monthly	****

* Effluent sampling for flow shall be continuous if hardware allows otherwise it shall be a single reading when monitoring each parameter. Flows shall be reported as a monthly average on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR).

** Samples shall be taken three times a month as separate grab samples or one time a month as a composite sample. A "no flow" situation is not considered to be a sample of the discharge.

*** Composite samples shall consist of at least 3 sample aliquots of approximately equal volume of at least 100 milliliters each, collected at periodic intervals within a 24-hour period. If the permittee elects to take and analyze grab samples, in lieu of a composite sample then: 1) if the discharge is expected to occur on only a single day, three grab samples may be taken within a single 24-hour period or, 2) if the discharge is expected to occur on more than one day three separate grab samples shall be taken over more than one day to represent the monthly discharge. The one composite sample or three grab samples shall be representative of the discharge over the calendar month. The analysis results of each composite and grab sample shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports. The monthly average shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports.

**** See Special Condition No. 10

Storm water runoff shall be subject to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

Discharge sampling and monitoring must be representative of the discharges from the facility considering factors such as frequency, duration and intensity of precipitation runoff and operational practices that affect discharge quality.

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. Permit Coverage: For the purpose of this permit, the covered discharges through the mine outfalls are limited to storm water discharges, non-storm water discharges, process wastewater discharges, mine dewatering discharges, pit pumpage and pit overflow discharges. Stormwater runoff discharges and certain non-stormwater discharges are covered by Special Condition No. 13 of this permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 2. No discharge from any mine related facility area under this permit shall, alone or in combination with other sources, cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard as set out in the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations, Subtitle C: Water Pollution.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. The permit holder shall notify the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (217/782-3637) immediately of any emergency at the mine or mine refuse area which causes or threatens to cause a sudden discharge of contaminants into the waters of Illinois and shall immediately undertake necessary corrective measures as required by Rule 405.111 under Chapter 1, Subtitle D: Mine Related Water Pollution of Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations.

SPECIAL CONDITION 4. 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 5. Discharge Monitoring Reports: The Permittee shall record monitoring results on discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Forms using one such form for each outfall each month. If there is no discharge during a reporting period, a Discharge Monitoring Report shall be submitted stating that no discharge occurred during that particular month. The Permittee may choose to submit electronic DMRs (NetDMRs) instead of mailing paper DMRs to the IEPA. More information about the NetDMR program, including registration, can be obtained on the IEPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/net-dmr/index.html>. The completed DMR forms shall be submitted monthly to the IEPA no later than the 15th day of the following month, unless otherwise specified by the IEPA. Permittees not using NetDMRs shall mail the DMRs with original signature to the following address:

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

SPECIAL CONDITION 6. The permittee shall notify the Agency in writing by certified mail within thirty days of abandonment, cessation, or suspension of active mining for thirty days or more unless caused by a labor dispute. During cessation or suspension of active mining, whether caused by a labor dispute or not, the permittee shall provide whatever interim impoundment, drainage diversion, and wastewater treatment is necessary to avoid violations of the Act or Subtitle D, Chapter 1.

SPECIAL CONDITION 7. All points of use of the water supply and distribution systems supplied by on-site wells including the office well shall be posted as non-potable or not for human consumption.

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. The Agency must be informed in writing and an application submitted if drainage, which was previously classified as alkaline (pH greater than 6.5), becomes acid (pH less than 6.5) or ferruginous (base flow with an iron concentration greater than 10 mg/l). The type of drainage reporting to the basin should be reclassified in a manner consistent with the applicable rule of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 406 as amended in R84-29 at 11 Ill. Reg. 12899. The application should discuss the treatment method and demonstrate how the discharge will meet the applicable standards.

SPECIAL CONDITION 9. The use of the proposed Acrylamide polymer in the thickener equipment is authorized provided the following is met. Dosing rates are minimized to the extent necessary to achieve desired effects. The permittee must keep records of the amount (kg) of product added and an estimated dosage rate (mg/L) at the time of product application. Application of a product at concentrations or dosage rates exceeding the manufacturer's recommendations is not authorized.

Only upon prior approval from the Agency shall the use of additional settling aids to meet the suspended solids or settleable solids effluent standards be allowed except as provided below. The selection of a settling aid and the application practice shall be in accordance with (a) or (b) below.

- a. Alum ($\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$), hydrated lime ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$), soda ash (Na_2CO_3), alkaline pit pumpage, acetylene production by-product (tested for impurities), and ground limestone are acceptable settling aids and are hereby permitted for alkaline mine drainage sedimentation ponds.
- b. Any other settling aids such as commercial flocculants and coagulants are permitted only upon prior approval from the Agency. To obtain approval, a permittee must demonstrate in writing to the Agency that such use will not cause a violation of the toxic substances standard of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.210 or of the appropriate effluent and water quality standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code parts 302, 304, and 306.

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 10. Monthly Effluent Monitoring: The Permittee shall conduct monthly monitoring of the effluent and report concentrations (in mg/l) of the parameters listed in Table 1 below. The sample shall be a 24-hour effluent composite except as otherwise specifically provided below. The results shall be submitted on Discharge Monitoring Report Forms to IEPA in accordance with Special Condition No. 5 unless otherwise specified by the IEPA. For the purpose of evaluating the effluent monitoring required by this special condition the permittee shall specify on the submitted DMR the source water in the effluent (i.e. storm water, groundwater seepage, process water, etc.). The parameters to be sampled and the minimum reporting limits to be attained are listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1.

<u>STORET CODE</u>	<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>MINIMUM REPORTING LIMIT</u>
01042	Copper	0.005 mg/L
46570	Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	
01045	Iron	0.5 mg/L
01067	Nickel	0.005 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.

Composite samples shall consist of at least 3 sample aliquots of approximately equal volume of at least 100 milliliters each, collected at periodic intervals within a 24-hour period. If the permittee elects to take and analyze grab samples, in lieu of a composite sample then: 1) if the discharge is expected to occur on only a single day, three grab samples may be taken within a single 24-hour period or, 2) if the discharge is expected to occur on more than one day three separate grab samples shall be taken over more than one day to represent the monthly discharge. The one composite sample or three grab samples shall be representative of the discharge over the calendar month. The analysis results of each composite and grab sample shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports. The monthly average shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports.

At such time that sufficient information has been collected regarding effluent concentrations of the parameters listed in Table 1, the permittee may request a reevaluation of the monitoring frequency required herein for possible reduction or elimination. Each sample analyzed and submitted for this reevaluation shall include water derived from a groundwater source. For the purpose of re-evaluating the requirements for monthly effluent monitoring of Table 1 parameters, "sufficient information" is defined as a minimum of ten (10) monthly sampling events of mine effluent in accordance with this condition.

SPECIAL CONDITION 11. Storm Water Discharges: The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency has determined that the effluent limitations for the mine outfall(s) in this permit constitute BAT/BCT for storm water which is treated in the existing treatment facilities for purposes of this permit issuance, and no pollution prevention plan will be required for such storm water. This does not preclude the use of pollution prevention techniques as a means or partial means of meeting the effluent limits. 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 mining 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 unless such discharges meet the conditions of Special Condition No. 13. Records of the annual inspection shall be retained by the permittee for the term of this permit and shall be made available to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency upon request.

SPECIAL CONDITION 12. Prohibited Storm Water Discharges: This permit is not applicable to storm water discharges from the following facilities:

- a. Hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities.
- b. Storm water discharges associated with inactive mining occurring on Federal lands where an operator cannot be identified.

SPECIAL CONDITION 13. Storm Water Runoff: All storm water runoff from areas affected by mining activities such as, earthen berms, aggregate processing plants, overburden stockpiles, and crushed stone stockpiles, sand and gravel stockpiles and industrial sand product stockpiles and all storm water associated with industrial activity at a mining site such as asphalt plants and ready mix plants, shall be routed to mine outfalls except for the following identified in (a) and (b) below:

- a. **Surface Runoff from Earthen Areas:** Surface runoff from earthen berms or other earthen areas using spoil from the mining operation is not required to be routed to a mine outfall when the earthen areas meet the following conditions:
 - i) The area is graded to an acceptable slope, covered with sufficient uncontaminated topsoil as needed to support vegetation, seeded at an adequate rate with an appropriate grass mixture to stabilize such areas, properly maintained

Special Conditions

with vegetation and other practices to minimize the potential for erosion and final stabilization has been completed for the area.

- ii) For areas in which final stabilization under (a) (i) of this Special Condition are incomplete, erosion control measures described in the Illinois Urban Manual (IEPA/USDA, NRCS;2013) are implemented.
- iii) The earthen berms or areas are not contaminated by mine refuse, chemical spillage, other wastes or wastewaters from mining activities at the site.
- iv) The earthen material does not contain acid producing material.
- v) The earthen area has no contact with waters of the State.
- vi) Surface runoff from the earthen areas does not cause water quality violations.
- vii) The area is identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan required in (b) below as meeting (a) (i-vi) of this Special Condition above.

b. **Storm Water Discharges and Certain Non-storm Water Discharges.** Storm water runoff discharges and non-storm water discharges are allowed according to the following conditions and this permit provided that the discharges do not contain the following: mine process wastewater; pit pumpage; pit overflows; mine dewatering wastewaters; cooling waters, heated effluents or surface runoff from disturbed earthen areas that contain mine refuse, chemical spillage, other wastes, or acid producing material.

- i) **Prohibition on Non-Storm Water Discharges.** All discharges covered by this Special Condition shall be composed entirely of storm water except for:

discharges from firefighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; waters used to control dust on vehicle traffic areas outside the mine area and mined area; potable water sources including uncontaminated waterline flushings; irrigation drainages; routine external building washdown which does not use detergents; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents. These non-storm water discharges must comply with (b) (ii) (D) (ii) (3) of this Special Condition.

- ii) **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans**

A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed for surface runoff from each mining site covered by this Special Condition. Storm water pollution prevention plans shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at a mining site. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which will be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at a mining site and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Facilities must implement the provisions of the storm water pollution prevention plan required under this part as a condition of this permit.

(A) Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance.

The plan shall:

- (i) Be completed prior to the start of the mining activities to be covered under this Special Condition and updated as appropriate; and
- (ii) Provide for compliance with the terms and schedule of the plan beginning with the initiation of mining activities.

(B) Signature, Plan Review and Notification.

- (i) The plan shall be signed in accordance with Standard Condition 11 Attachment H (Signatory Requirements), and be retained on-site at the facility which generates the storm water discharge in accordance with Standard Condition 8 Attachment H (Duty to Provide Information) of this permit.

Special Conditions

- (ii) The permittee shall make plans available upon request from this Agency or a local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans; or in the case of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity at a mining site which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system with an NPDES permit, to the municipal operator of the system.
 - (iii) The Agency may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Special Condition. Such notification shall identify those provisions of the permit which are not being met by the plan, and identify which provisions of the plan require modifications in order to meet the minimum requirements of this part. Within 30 days from receipt of notification from the Agency, the permittee shall make the required changes to the plan and shall submit to the Agency a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Failure to comply shall terminate authorization under this Special Condition.
 - (iv) All storm water pollution prevention plans required under this permit are considered reports that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request. However, the permittee may claim any portion of a storm water pollution prevention plan as confidential in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, including any portion describing facility security measures.
- (C) **Keeping Plans Current.** The permittee shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the Waters of the State and which has not otherwise been addressed in the plan or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under (b) (ii) (D) (ii) of this Special Condition below, or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with mining activities. Amendments to the plan may be reviewed by the Agency in the same manner as (b) (ii) (B) (ii) of this Special Condition above.
- (D) **Contents of Plan.** The storm water pollution prevention plan shall include the following items:
- (i) Site Description. Each plan shall provide a description of the following:
 - 1. A description of the intended sequence of major activities which disturb soils for major portions of the site (e.g. grubbing, excavation, grading);
 - 2. Estimates of the total area of the site and the total area of the site that is expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other activities;
 - 3. An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the site after mining activities are completed and existing data describing the soil or the quality of any discharge from the site;
 - 4. A site map indicating drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated before and after major grading activities, locations where vehicles enter or exit the site and controls to prevent offsite sediment tracking, areas of soil disturbance, the location of major structural and nonstructural controls identified in the plan, the location of areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur, an outline of storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point, paved areas and buildings, and locations where storm water is discharged to a surface water;
 - 5. Description of the areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage, or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.
 - a. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);
 - b. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations;
 - c. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;
 - d. Vehicle service areas;
 - e. Material loading, unloading, and access areas.
 - 6. A narrative description of the following:

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- a. 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;
 - b. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharges;
 - c. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities;
 - d. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials;
 - e. A list of the types of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities;
 - f. 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;
 - g. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges;
 - h. The name of the receiving water(s) and the ultimate receiving water(s), and areal extent of wetland acreage at the site.
- (ii) **Controls.** Each plan shall include a description of appropriate controls that will be implemented at the mining site. The plan will clearly describe for each major activity identified in (b) (ii) (D) (i) (1) of this Special Condition above, appropriate controls and the timing during the mining process that the controls will be implemented. (For example, perimeter controls for one portion of the site will be installed after the clearing and grubbing necessary for installation of the measure, but before the clearing and grubbing for the remaining portions of the site. Perimeter controls will be actively maintained until final stabilization of those portions of the site upward of the perimeter control. Temporary perimeter controls will be removed after final stabilization). The description of controls shall address as appropriate the following minimum components:
1. Erosion and Sediment Controls.
 - a. Stabilization Practices. A description of interim and permanent stabilization practices, including site-specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices. Site plans should ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. Stabilization practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures. A record of the dates when major grading activities occur, when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and when stabilization measures are initiated shall be included in the plan. Except as provided in paragraphs i and ii below, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where mining activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 7 days after the mining activities in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased.
 - i. Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 7th day after mining activities temporarily or permanently cease is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.
 - ii. Where mining activities will resume on a portion of the site within 14 days from when activities ceased, (e.g. the total time period that mining activities is temporarily ceased is less than 14 days) then stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of site by the 7th day after mining activities temporarily ceased.
 - b. Structural Practices. A description of structural practices to the degree attainable, to divert flows from disturbed earthen areas, store flows or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Such practices may include silt fences, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, level spreaders, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins. Structural practices should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the CWA.

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- c. Best Management Practices for Impaired Waters. For any site which discharges directly to an impaired water identified in the Agency's 303(d) listing for suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation 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 or the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Illinois Urban Manual, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall adhere to a more restrictive design criteria.
2. Storm Water Management. A description of measures that will be installed during mining to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after mining operations have been completed. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the CWA. This permit only addresses the installation of storm water management measures, and not the ultimate operation and maintenance of such structures after the mining activities have been completed and the site has undergone final stabilization. Permittees are responsible for only the installation and maintenance of storm water management measures prior to final stabilization of the site, and are not responsible for maintenance after storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at a mining site have been eliminated from the site.
 - a. Such practices may include: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which combine several practices). The pollution prevention plan shall include an explanation of the technical basis used to select the practices to control pollution where flows exceed predevelopment levels.
 - b. Velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel as necessary to provide a non-erosive velocity flow from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g. maintenance of hydrologic conditions, such as the hydroperiod and hydrodynamics present prior to the initiation of mining activities).
 - c. Unless otherwise specified in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Illinois Urban Manual, 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.
 - d. Other Controls.
 - i. No solid materials, including building materials, shall be discharged to Waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.
 - ii. The plan shall ensure and demonstrate compliance with applicable State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.
 - e. Pollution Prevention Practices
 - i. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel - Identification by job titles of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the plan.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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.
 - v. 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

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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:

Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff;

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

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

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.

Storm Water Diversion - Storm water diversion away from mining excavation, materials processing, materials storage and other areas of potential storm water contamination;

Covered Storage, Processing or Mining Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials processing and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water.

- vi. 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.
 - vii. 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.
3. Verification of Non-Storm Water Discharges - The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include a description of any tests for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the methods used, the dates of the testing, and any onsite drainage points that were observed during the testing. Any facility that is unable to provide this certification must describe the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the test results, potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer, and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Except as provided in (b) (i) of this Special Condition, discharges not comprised entirely of storm water are not authorized by this Special Condition.
 4. 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.
 5. 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.
 6. 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.
 7. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity at a mining site to municipal separate storm sewers may also be subject to additional requirements imposed by the operator of the municipal system.

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8. Approved State or Local Plans. - The management practices, controls and other provisions contained in the storm water pollution prevention plan must be at least as protective as the requirements contained in Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Illinois Urban Manual, 2012. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activities at a mining site must include in their storm water pollution prevention plan procedures and requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion site plans or storm water management plans approved by local officials. Requirements specified in sediment and erosion site plans or site permits or storm water management site plans or site permits approved by local officials that are applicable to protecting surface water resources are, upon the effective date of this NPDES permit to be authorized to discharge, incorporated by reference and are enforceable under this permit even if they are not specifically included in a storm water pollution prevention plan required under this permit. This provision does not apply to provisions of master plans, comprehensive plans, non-enforceable guidelines or technical guidance documents that are not identified in a specific plan or permit that is issued for the mining site.
- (iii) **Maintenance.** A description of procedures to maintain in good and effective operating conditions vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in the site plan.
- (iv) **Inspections.** Qualified personnel (provided by the permittee) shall inspect disturbed areas of the mining site that have not been finally stabilized, structural control measures, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site annually. Qualified personnel means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls, such as a licensed professional engineer or other knowledgeable person who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the mining site that could impact storm water quality and to assess the effectiveness of any sediment and erosion control measures selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the mining activities.
1. Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking.
 2. Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with (b) (ii) (D) (i) of this Special Condition (Site Description) and pollution prevention measures identified in the plan in accordance with (b) (ii) (D) (ii) of this Special Condition (Controls) shall be revised as appropriate as soon as practicable after such inspection. Such modifications shall provide for timely implementation of any changes to the plan within 30 calendar days following the inspection.
 3. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with (b) (ii) (D) (iv) 2 of this Special Condition above shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least three years from the date that the permit coverage expires or is terminated. The report shall be signed in accordance with standard conditions Attachment H (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.
 4. The permittee shall complete and submit within 5 days an "Incidence of Noncompliance" (ION) report for any violation of the storm water pollution prevention plan observed during an inspection conducted, including those not required by the Plan. Submission shall be on forms provided by the Agency and include specific information on the cause of noncompliance, actions which were taken to prevent any further causes of noncompliance, and a statement detailing any environmental impact which may have resulted from the noncompliance.
 5. All reports of noncompliance shall be signed by a responsible authority as defined in standard conditions Attachment H (Signatory Requirements).
 6. All reports of noncompliance shall be mailed to the Agency at the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Compliance Assurance Section
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276

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Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

- (v) **Non-Storm Water Discharges** - Except for flows from firefighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in (b) (i) of this Special Condition that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at a mining site must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and insure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.
- (vi) **Discharging Pollutants for Which a Water Body is Impaired With an Approved TMDL.**
 - 1. Existing dischargers, new dischargers and new sources: you must carefully document the justifications for all BMP selections in your SWPPP, and install, implement and maintain BMPs that are consistent with all relevant TMDL allocations and with all relevant conditions in an implementation plan.
 - 2. For discharges to waters for which there is a TMDL allocation for sediment or a parameter that addressed sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation), the applicant shall develop and certify a SWPPP that is consistent with the assumptions and requirements in the approved TMDL. Operators must incorporate into their SWPPP any conditions applicable to their discharges necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL within any timeframes established in the TMDL. If a specific numeric wasteload allocation has been established that would apply to the facility's discharges, the operator must incorporate that allocation into its SWPPP and implement necessary steps to meet that allocation.

SPECIAL CONDITION 14. Clean Construction and Demolition Debris: The permittee shall comply with the requirements of Sections 3.160 and 22.51 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and regulations adopted thereunder for the acceptance of clean construction or demolition debris. Discharges of waters that contact clean construction and demolition debris shall be routed to the non-coal outfall(s), meet the effluent limits, sampling and monitoring requirements of this permit. The abandonment plan shall conform to Sections 3.160 and 22.51 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and regulations thereunder and Bureau of Land (BOL) authorizations for the acceptance of clean construction and demolition debris. If the abandonment plan must be modified to meet the BOL requirements the modified abandonment plan shall be submitted to the Bureau of Water for approval prior to implementation.

SPECIAL CONDITION 15. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability: Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under section 311 of the CWA.

SPECIAL CONDITION 16. Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prohibition: This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill, and does not supersede any reporting requirements for spills or releases of hazardous substances or oil.

SPECIAL CONDITION 17. Bulk Storage and Hazardous Waste Containment Area: Provisions for handling storm water from bulk storage and hazardous waste containment areas.

- a. This permit does not authorize the discharge of storm water collected in containment areas at bulk storage and hazardous waste facilities where the storm water becomes contaminated by direct contact with a spill or release of stored materials into the containment area. Such storm water should be handled properly by on-site treatment or hauling off-site for treatment and disposal.
- b. Where a spill or release to a dry containment area occurs, the permittee shall institute procedures to clean up the spill in order to prevent contamination of any storm water, which subsequently collects in the containment area. Where these procedures are followed, collected storm water may be discharged; following visual inspection to assure that the storm water contains no unnatural turbidity, color, oil films, foams, settleable solids, or deposits.
- c. Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile). Piles of salt do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to waters of the state or the discharges from the piles are authorized under another permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 18. Reporting: The facility shall submit an annual inspection report to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The report shall include results of the annual facility inspection which is required by Special Condition No. 13 (b) (ii) (D) (ii) (4) and the inspections required by (b) (ii) (D) (iv) and of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan of this permit. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection,

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and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s).

- a. 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.
- b. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the annual report.
- c. 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.
- d. Annual inspection reports shall be mailed to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Compliance Assurance Section
Annual Inspection Report
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 19. Reopener: This permit may be modified to include different discharge limitations or other requirements which are consistent with applicable laws, regulations, or judicial orders. The Agency will public notice the permit modification.

SPECIAL CONDITION 20. Other Permits: The permittee shall apply for and obtain a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Federal Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit for the discharge of dredge or fill material to waters of the United States.

SPECIAL CONDITION 21. Definitions:

"Acid Producing Material" ("APM") means material which when exposed to air and water is capable of causing drainage containing sulfuric acid. In determining whether material is acid producing consideration shall be given to the sulfur content of the material, the size and spatial distribution of pyritic compounds of sulfur, the neutralizing effect of surrounding intermixed materials and the quality of drainage produced by mining on sites with similar soils.

"Alkaline Mine Drainage" means mine drainage which, prior to drainage, has a pH equal to or greater than 6.0 and a total iron concentration of less than 10 mg/l.

"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 United States. 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.

"Commencement of Mining" means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities or other mining activities.

"Cooling water" means mine process wastewater that is used for cooling of mining operations and is contaminated with heat. Heated effluent and cooling water that contains cleaning chemicals, pesticides or treatment chemicals used to clean or treat the piping, equipment or discharge of the cooling system are not covered by this permit.

"Cooling water outfalls" means point sources that discharge cooling waters or heated effluents.

"CWA" means Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. (96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.)

"Director" means the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or an authorized representative.

"EPCRA" means the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986)

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"Final Stabilization" means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% cover for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures has been established or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions or geotextiles) have been employed.

"Heated effluent" means mine process wastewater contaminated with heat from mining operations.

"Large and Medium municipal separate storm sewer system" means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:

- a) Located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census (these cities are listed in Appendices F and G of 40 CFR Part 122); or
- b) Located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties (these counties are listed in Appendices H and I of 40 CFR Part 122); or
- c) Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (a) or (b) and that are designated by the Director as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.

"Mine Area or Mined Area" means the surface and subsurface land where mining has occurred or is occurring. The term does not include the unmined surface land directly above underground mine workings which is not otherwise disturbed by mining activities.

"Mine Process Wastewater or Process Wastewater" means waters used for or generated from: cooling of mining and mine processing equipment; mineral processing plants; cleaning mining and mining processing equipment; air emission controls (e.g. dust control); pit pumpage; pit overflows; mine dewatering; sedimentation ponds; or surface runoff from disturbed areas that contain mine refuse; chemical spillage; other wastes or acid producing materials.

"Mining" means the surface or underground extraction or processing of natural deposits of, gravel, sand or stone by the use of any mechanical operation or process. The term also includes the recovery or processing of the minerals from a mine refuse area. It does not include drilling for oil or natural gas.

"Mining Activities" means all activities on a facility which are directly in furtherance of mining, including activities before, during and after mining. The term does not include land acquisition, exploratory drilling, surveying and similar activities. The term includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a) Preparation of land for mining activities;
- b) Construction of mine related facilities which could generate refuse, result in a discharge or have the potential to cause water pollution;
- c) Ownership or control of a mine related facility;
- d) Ownership or control of a coal storage yard or transfer facility;
- e) Generation or disposal of mine refuse;
- f) Mining;
- g) Opening a mine;
- h) Production of a mine discharge or non-point source mine discharge;
- i) Surface drainage control; and
- j) Use of acid-producing mine refuse.

"NOI" means notice of intent to be covered by this permit.

"Mine Outfalls" means point sources that discharge mine dewatering waters, process wastewaters, pit pumpage or pit overflows.

"Point Source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, mine discharge, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

"Runoff coefficient" means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

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

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"Significant spills" includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

"Storm Water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff and drainage.

"Storm Water Discharges" means discharges that contain only storm water.

"Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity at a Mining Site" means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at a mining site. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program. For the categories of mining sites identified in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of this subsection definition, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at 40 CFR 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the: storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally or municipally owned or operated) that meet the description of the facilities listed in this paragraph (i), (ii) and (iii) include those facilities designated under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity at a mining site" for purposes of this definition:

- i) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(l)) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator;
- ii) Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities that disturbs land area at a mining site.
- iii) Any asphalt plant, ready mix plant or industrial facility with SIC Code 29 or 32 located on the mining site.

"Waters" mean all accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural, and artificial, public and private, or parts thereof, which are wholly or partially within, flow through, or border upon the State of Illinois, except that sewers and treatment works are not included except as specially mentioned; provided, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the use of natural or otherwise protected waters as sewers or treatment works except that in-stream aeration under Agency permit is allowable. Note that additional definitions are included in the permit Standard Conditions, Attachment H.

Construction Authorization

Authorization is hereby granted to the above designee to construct the mine and mine refuse area described as follows:

The facility is a new, approximately 147 acre silica sand quarry, designated as Quality Sand Products, LLC, LaSalle Facility, located in Section Section 32, Township 34N, Range 2E of the 3rd P.M. in LaSalle County, Illinois near LaSalle. Mining operations include the blasting, crushing, screening, and slurry processing of silica sandstone deposits. Mine operations include the removal and stockpiling of overburden for later use in reclamation. Process waste water will be treated with thickener equipment before being combined with stormwater runoff and groundwater seepage inside of the sedimentation ponds. Offsite stormwater will be diverted around the facility using perimeter berms. Mine operations will result in the discharge of process wastewater, groundwater seepage, and stormwater runoff from outfall 001 at an average discharge rate of 1.25 MGD to Pecumsaugum Creek.

The abandonment plan consisting of the application documents received on December 19, 2012 shall be executed and completed in accordance with Rule 405.109 of Subtitle D: Mine Related Water Pollution.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan: 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. Discharging sedimentation ponds are not covered under the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan authorization, unless they discharge to a mine outfall specifically identified in a construction authorization under this permit.

This Authorization is issued subject to the following condition(s). If such conditions require additional or revised facilities, satisfactory engineering plan documents must be submitted to the Agency for review and approval to secure issuance of a supplemental Authorization to Construct.

1. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the permittee thereupon waives all rights thereunder.
2. Termination of an NPDES discharge monitoring point or cessation of monitoring of an NPDES discharge is not authorized by this Agency until the permittee submits adequate justification to show what alternate treatment is provided or that untreated drainage will meet applicable effluent and water quality standards.
3. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as a part of the storm water management plan shall be included in the SWPPP.
4. Any modification of or deviation from the plans and specifications in the initial SWPPP requires amendment of the SWPPP.
5. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of land area must meet the conditions of this permit.

The issuance of this permit (a) shall not be considered as in any manner affecting the title of the premises upon which the mine or mine refuse area is to be located; (b) does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to person or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance or operation of the proposed facilities; (c) does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or parts of the project; and (d) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois, or with applicable local laws, regulations or ordinances.

This permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee in accordance with Standard Condition 15(b) (Automatic transfers) Attachment H of this permit provided the written agreement includes a statement that the new permittee plans to meet the provisions of the abandonment plan submitted by the existing permittee and approved by the Agency for coverage under this permit. If a new or modified abandonment plan is submitted with the transfer request, coverage may not be automatically transferred under this permit.

There shall be no deviations from the approved plans and specifications unless revised plans, specifications and application shall first have been submitted to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and a supplemental permit issued.

The permit holder shall notify the Illinois Environmental protection Agency (217/782-3637) immediately of any emergency at the mine or mine refuse area which causes or threatens to cause a sudden discharge of contaminants into the waters of Illinois and shall immediately undertake necessary corrective measures as required by Rule 405.111 under Chapter 1, Subtitle D: Mine Related Water Pollution of Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations.

Final plans, specifications, application and supporting documents as submitted and approved shall constitute part of this permit and are identified in the records of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, by the permit number designated in the heading of this section.

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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:

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- (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 recurrence 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).

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- (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.