

NPDES Permit No. IL0000701
Notice No. JAR:14101601.docx

Public Notice Beginning Date: **April 7, 2015**

Public Notice Ending Date: **May 7, 2015**

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Permit Program

Draft Reissued NPDES Permit to Discharge into Waters of the State

Public Notice/Fact Sheet Issued By:

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

Name and Address of Discharger:

Dynegy Midwest Generation LLC
1500 Eastport Plaza Drive
Collinsville, Illinois 62234

Name and Address of Facility:

Dynegy Midwest Generation LLC
Wood River Power Station
#1 Chessen Lane
Alton, Illinois 60436
(Madison County)

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has made a tentative determination to issue a NPDES permit to discharge into the waters of the state and has prepared a draft permit and associated fact sheet for the above named discharger. The Public Notice period will begin and end on the dates indicated in the heading of this Public Notice/Fact Sheet. The last day comments will be received will be on the Public Notice period ending date unless a commentor demonstrating the need for additional time requests an extension to this comment period and the request is granted by the IEPA. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the draft permit to the IEPA at the above address. Commentors shall provide his or her name and address and the nature of the issues proposed to be raised and the evidence proposed to be presented with regards to those issues. Commentors may include a request for public hearing. Persons submitting comments and/or requests for public hearing shall also send a copy of such comments or requests to the permit applicant. The NPDES permit and notice number(s) must appear on each comment page.

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

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

The applicant is engaged operation of a steam electric generating station (SIC 4911). The station operates four tangentially fired boilers to supply steam to two generating units, Unit 4 rated at 96 MW and Unit 5 rated at 356 MW. Units 1, 2, and 3, fueled by natural gas and rated at 43 MW each, were mothballed in 2011. The station withdraws water from the Mississippi River for condenser cooling, house service water, and for backwashing the condenser cooling water intake screens. Wastewater is generated from once-through condenser cooling, conditioning boiler feed water, backwashing the condenser cooling water intake screens, non-chemical cleaning of plant equipment, ash handling, and precipitation which contacts the site.

Plant operation results in an average discharge of 352.4 MGD of condenser cooling water from outfall 001, 54 MGD of misc. cooling and heat exchangers from outfall B01, 2.7 MGD of west ash pond from outfall 002, an intermittent discharge of roof drains from outfall 003, an intermittent discharge of area runoff from outfall 004, and 2.7 MGD of east ash pond from outfall 005.

The discharges from outfall 001, 003, and 004 are not treated prior to discharge. The discharges from outfalls 002 and 005 are treated using sedimentation and neutralization.

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		REGULATION	CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		REGULATION
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	
Total Suspended Solids				15.0	30.0	35 IAC 304.124
Oil and Grease				15.0	20.0	40CFR423.12(b)(3)
Outfall 002: West Ash Pond (DAF = 2.7 MGD)						
Flow (MGD)						
pH						35 IAC 302.204
Total Suspended Solids				30.0	50.0	35 IAC 304.209
Oil and Grease				15.0	20.0	40CFR423.12(b)(3)
Boron					15	35 IAC 303.352
Mercury					Monitor Only	35 IAC 309.146
Outfall: 003 Roof Drains (Intermittent Discharge)						
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan						40CFR122.26(b)(14)(vii)
Outfall 004: Area Runoff (Intermittent Discharge)						
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan						40CFR122.26(b)(14)(vii)
Outfall 005: East Ash Pond (DAF = 2.5 MGD)						
Flow (MGD)						
pH						35 IAC 302.204
Total Suspended Solids				30.0	50.0	35 IAC 304.209
Oil and Grease				15.0	20.0	40CFR423.12(b)(3)
Boron					15	35 IAC 303.352
Chromium (Hex)					0.016	35 IAC 302.208
Mercury				12 ng/l annual average		35 IAC 302.208(f)

The following explain the conditions of the proposed permit:

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

PCB's are prohibited from being discharged from this facility per 40 CFR 423.12(b)(2).

A semi-annual monitoring requirement for metals and other pollutants is being required for outfalls 002, 003, 004, and 005 to ensure effluent and water quality standards are met upon discharge.

The cooling water intake structure (CWIS) consists of four intake bays, each of which is equipped with an exterior bar rack and 3/8-inch traveling screens. The traveling screens are operated intermittently during most of the year, but on a daily basis during the seasons of heavy debris loading. From the CWIS water is conveyed through a common intake tunnel to the plant. A total of 4 circulating water pumps located at the plant (two per operating unit) have a combined design pumping capacity of approximately 297.4 million gallons per day (MGD). Other needs for the water use include those attributable to various pumps that are associated with service water ash sluice operation, and boiler room bilge, which collectively accounts for an additional design capacity of approximately 54 MGD. Therefore the collective total facility pump design capacity is approximately 352.4 MGD. The cooling water system of the Wood River plant also provides water for use by Olin Brass Corporation. Five pumps having a total design capacity of approximately 16 MGD are located at the Wood River Plant and withdraw water from the common intake tunnel. Approximately 3 percent of the water withdrawn by the Wood River cooling water intake structure is used by Olin Brass for Industrial Use. Olin's normal pumping rate is approximately 3,500 gallons per minute (gpm), 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

Based on available information, the Agency has determined that the operation of the cooling water intake structure meets the equivalent of Best Technology Available (BTA) in accordance with the Best Professional Judgment provisions of 40 CFR 125.3 and 40 CFR 125.90(b), based on information available at the time of permit reissuance.

Dynegy submitted a thermal mixing study in 1977. The study showed that even under extreme worst-case conditions, only one to three percent of the Mississippi River flows are required to bring the effluent temperature within five degrees Fahrenheit of ambient temperatures. The extreme conditions modeled included 7Q10 river flow and the highest expected upstream temperatures. The plant does not have the potential to cause temperature standards violations and therefore allowed mixing is recognized for the thermal discharges from this facility. Based on the last five years of data, the highest daily maximum temperature reported was 119 °F and the highest daily maximum flow was 346.9 MGD.

The proposed Steam-Electric Generating effluent limitation guideline (ELG) published on page 34471, columns 2 and 3 of the June 7, 2013 Federal Register, Vol 78, No. 110 allows for non-chemical metal cleaning wastes to be regulated as low volume wastes if non-chemical metal cleaning wastes are currently generated, the non-chemical metal cleaning wastes are currently discharged, and the non-chemical metal cleaning wastes are not currently subject to iron and copper limitations. The facility meets these exemption criteria and thus the non-chemical metal cleaning wastes will be regulated as a "low volume" waste and not limited for iron and copper. However, iron and copper sampling at the affected outfalls 002 and 005 will be required by special condition 13. While the exemption criteria to treat non-chemical metal cleaning wastes as "low volume" wastes described above is from the proposed ELG (a Final ELG has not been published as of this writing) it is a continuation of existing guidance policy. The October 14, 1980 Federal Register Vol 45, No. 200 states on page 68333, column 2 that the EPA adopted a policy in a memorandum of June 17, 1975 in which metal cleaning with water only would be considered "low volume" wastes and that only wastes resulting from cleaning chemicals solutions would be considered as metal cleaning wastes. In the Final Rule for Steam Electric Generating Facilities published on page 52297, column 3 of the November 19, 1982 Federal Register Vol. 47, No. 224 until the EPA promulgates new limitations and standards [for metal cleaning wastes] the previous guidance policy may continue to be applied in those cases in which it was applied in the past. Again, since the non-chemical metal cleaning wastes were not regulated at this facility for iron and copper the previous guidance policy was applied in the past and will continue to be applied. Chemical metal cleaning wastes are generated at this facility but they are collected and hauled offsite and are not authorized for discharge,

The water treatment additive currently approved for use is: Aqua Ammonia. New water treatment additives associated with the new RO Reject discharge are proposed for use and are discussed on pages 5 and 6 of the public notice fact sheet.

Antidegradation Assessment for Dynegey Wood River Station
NPDES Permit No. IL0000701 Madison County

This facility is a coal fired power plant that has proposed a new reverse osmosis (RO) water treatment system to supply boiler water to the plant. The reverse osmosis system will be inserted between the existing filters that initially treat Mississippi River water for use in the boilers and the existing demineralizer that will further remove dissolved substances from the RO treated river water. An average of 89 gpm (0.128 MGD) will be fed to the new RO system. The system produces treated water from 80% of the feed and 20% or 25,632 gpd of water that contains concentrated dissolved solids is rejected and discharged to Outfall 002, which is an ash pond that receives other discharges and has had an average flow of 0.76 MGD over the past two years. Outfall 002 is received by Wood River Creek.

Identification and Characterization of the Affected Water Body.

Outfall 002 discharges to Wood River (aka Wood River Creek) at a point where zero cfs of flow exists upstream during critical 7Q10 low-flow conditions. Wood River (segment JR-02) is a General Use water. Wood River is listed on the draft 2014 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List as an impaired water body for aquatic life and primary contact uses. Potential causes of aquatic life use impairment are given as alteration in stream-side vegetative cover (non-pollutant) changes in stream depth (non-pollutant) loss of instream cover (non-pollutant) and total suspended solids. The cause of primary contact use impairment is fecal coliform bacteria. Wood River is not listed as a biologically significant stream in the 2008 Illinois Department of Natural Resources Publication *Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System* at this locality; however, it is given an integrity rating of "C" in that report. Wood River is not designated as an enhanced water at this location pursuant to the dissolved oxygen water quality standard.

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

Water withdrawn from the Mississippi River will be treated by the RO system and the bulk of the dissolved solids in this source water will then be discharged to Wood River Creek via Outfall 002. While this is new loading to Wood River Creek, it is not new loading to the Mississippi River given that almost all the mass came from the Mississippi. The only additional loading is from the additives needed to maintain the RO system. The RO reject water will not exceed water quality standards and therefore will not have an impact on the aquatic life of Wood River Creek. Further, the RO reject water and chemical additives will mix with other waters in the ash pond before being discharged.

When the new RO system is installed, better quality water will be fed to the existing demineralizer. This will result in less chemical needed to regenerate the demineralizer. The facility estimates that 10 to 20 % less sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide will be used. This translates to between 55,000 and 111,000 pounds of sulfuric acid and between 52,000 and 104,000 pounds of sodium hydroxide reduced per year over existing amounts. This represents a decrease in pollutant loading to Illinois rivers given that most of the load increase from the new RO system consists of constituents that were naturally found in Mississippi River water.

The new reverse osmosis (RO) unit will require the use of water treatment additives on a daily basis as well as during monthly or quarterly cleaning events. Product residuals will be discharged with RO reject and sent through the West Ash Pond prior to discharge from Outfall 002. A review of the water treatment additives proposed for usage is provided below.

Hypersperse MDC775: The product is phosphorus based anti-scalant that would be applied continuously at 2.5 ppm (0.1 GPD) into the RO system. Product residuals would be discharged from Outfall 002 at a maximum concentration of 0.2 ppm, a concentration that is well below toxicity estimates for the product (48 hour *Daphnia magna* NOEC = 1,000 mg/L). Use of the product is approved.

BETZDEARBORN DCL30: The product is a dechlorinating agent composed of sodium bisulfite would be applied continuously at 4.4 ppm into the RO system. Product residuals would be discharged from Outfall 002 at a maximum concentration of 0.4 ppm, a concentration that is well below toxicity estimates for the product (48 hour *Daphnia magna* NOEC = 160 mg/L). Use of the product is approved.

Kleen MCT405 (liquid) and IWT P-11 (powder): The Applicant is requesting authorization for approval of alkaline RO membrane cleaners in liquid and powder forms for flexibility in dosing. The products are comprised of similar ingredients (sodium hydroxide based) and the Applicant is not proposing to apply both products concurrently. The selected product would be applied quarterly during RO membrane cleaning events. Kleen MCT405 would be applied as a 10 gallon slug and IWT P-11 would be applied as a 4 gallon slug. The selected product would be applied into approximately 400 gallons of deionized water and then recirculated for 2 hours prior to being discharged into the West Ash Pond, which has a capacity for 22 million gallons of water. Using the higher dosage of Kleen MCT405 as an example, the maximum amount of product that would be present in the West Ash Pond during quarterly usage would be 0.5 ppm, a concentration that is well below toxicity estimates for the product (Fathead minnow 96 hour LC50 = 165 mg/L). Use of the products is approved.

Citric acid (50% solution) and IWT S-20 (<50% sulfamic acid powder): The Applicant is requesting authorization for approval of acidic RO membrane cleaners in liquid and powder forms for flexibility in dosing. The Applicant is not proposing to apply both products concurrently. The selected product would be applied quarterly during RO membrane cleaning events. Citric acid would be applied as a 10 gallon slug and IWT S-20 would be applied as a 4 gallon slug. The selected product would be applied into approximately 400 gallons of deionized water and then recirculated for 2 hours prior to being discharged into the West Ash Pond, which has a capacity for 22 million gallons of water. Using the higher dosage of citric acid as an example, the maximum amount of product that would be present in the West Ash Pond during quarterly usage would be 0.5 ppm, a concentration that is well below toxicity estimates for the product (Water flea

72 hour LC50 = 120 mg/L). Use of the products is approved.

Biomate MBC2881: The product is a biocide composed of DBNPA that would be slug applied into the RO system once per week for a one hour period at approximately 12 ppm (0.25 gallons). Product residuals discharged in RO reject would be sent to the West Ash Pond and temporarily retained and hydrolyzed in the 22 million gallon pond prior to discharge. The worst case effluent concentration from Outfall 002 after being routed through the West Ash Pond would be 0.01 ppm, which is non-toxic based on product toxicity estimates (48 hour *Daphnia magna* LC50 = 3.3 mg/L) and does not include any estimate of biodegradation that would further reduce effluent concentrations. Use of the product is approved.

Fate and Effect of Parameters Proposed for Increased Loading.

The natural river chemical substances removed from the source water and discharged to Wood River Creek will have no adverse impact on Wood River Creek. These substances will be re-integrated into the Mississippi River and this will have an imperceptible effect on the concentration of the constituents in the river. The chemical treatment additives will break-down into harmless substances and will have no adverse impact on aquatic life.

Purpose and Anticipated Benefits of the Proposed Activity.

The addition of the RO system will allow more efficient production of high quality water for use in plant boilers. Better quality water in the boilers means that the boilers will operate in a more trouble-free fashion and will have a longer useful life. Lesser amounts of chemicals will be needed for pure water production. This will benefit the company by allowing it to generate power more efficiently, thereby preserving the employment opportunities currently offered by the plant.

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

The facility considered the use of municipal drinking water, but rejected this option because boiler water requires a very high standard of purity. Municipal water would not provide this purity without further treatment.

Likewise, groundwater would also have to be treated to be used in the boilers. The constituents in the groundwater would represent new loadings to the Mississippi River whereas using river water returns the constituents removed from the source water back to the source.

Any method of producing pure water will result in the discharge of the original constituents in the source water.

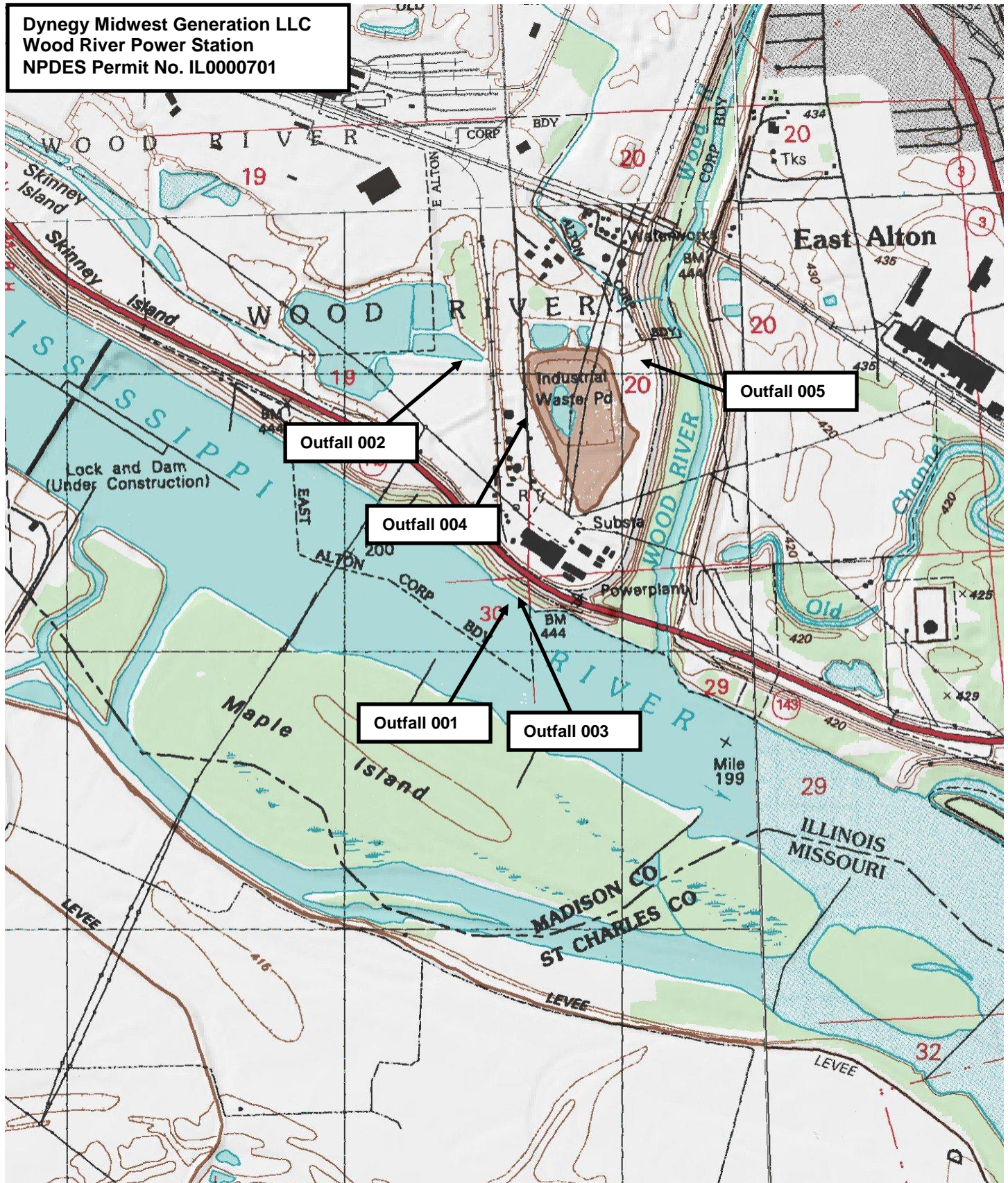
Summary Comments of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Regional Planning Commissions, Zoning Boards or Other Entities

An Eco-CAT endangered species consultation submitted on January 28, 2015 to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources resulted in an initial determination two species of endangered or threatened fish and one species of mussel reside in the area. IDNR followed this with a letter dated February 2, 2015 that indicated that impact to these species was unlikely from this project and that consultation was terminated.

Agency Conclusion.

This preliminary assessment was conducted pursuant to the Illinois Pollution Control Board regulation for Antidegradation found at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105 (antidegradation standard) and was based on the information available to the Agency at the time the draft permit was written. We tentatively find that the proposed activity will result in the attainment of water quality standards; that all existing uses of the receiving stream will be maintained; that all technically and economically reasonable measures to avoid or minimize the extent of the proposed increase in pollutant loading have been incorporated into the proposed activity; and that this activity will benefit the community by allowing the facility to remain competitive and preserve jobs. Comments received during the NPDES permit public notice period will be evaluated before a final decision is made by the Agency.

**Dynegy Midwest Generation LLC
Wood River Power Station
NPDES Permit No. IL0000701**



NPDES Permit No. IL0000701

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Water Pollution Control

1021 North Grand Avenue East

Post Office Box 19276

Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Reissued (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date:

Issue Date:

Effective Date:

Name and Address of Permittee:

Facility Name and Address:

Dynegy Midwest Generation LLC
1500 Eastport Plaza Drive
Collinsville, Illinois 62234

Dynegy Midwest Generation LLC
Wood River Power Station
#1 Chessen Lane
Alton, Illinois 60436
(Madison County)

Discharge Number and Name:

Receiving Waters:

001 Condenser Cooling Water
B01 Misc. Cooling and Heat Exchangers
002 West Ash Pond
003 Roof Drains
004 Area Runoff
005 East Ash Pond

Mississippi River

Wood River Creek
Mississippi River
Wood River Creek
Wood River Creek

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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Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

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

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		
Outfall 001: Condenser Cooling Water (DAF = 352.4 MGD)						
This discharge consists of:			Approximate Flow:			
1. Condenser Cooling Water			352.4 MGD			
2. Intake Screen Backwash			1.0 MGD			
3. Misc. Cooling and Heat Exchangers			54 MGD			
4. Cooling Water Intake Structure Warming Line			75 MGD			
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1				Daily	Continuous
Temperature	See Special Condition 4				Daily	Continuous

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

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

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		
Outfall B01: Misc. Cooling and Heat Exchangers (DAF = 54 MGD)						
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1				1/Month	
pH	See Special Condition 2				1/Month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids			15.0	30.0	1/Month	Grab
Oil and Grease			15.0	20.0	1/Month	Grab

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

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

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		
Outfall 002: West Ash Pond (DAF = 2.5 MGD)						
This discharge consists of:			Approximate Flow:			
1.	Fly Ash, Bottom Ash, and Coal Pyrites Sluice		1.37 MGD			
2.	Ash Hopper Overflow		1.08 MGD			
3.	Boiler Blowdown		0.11 MGD			
4.	Demineralizer Regenerate Waste		0.045 MGD			
5.	Water Treatment Clarifier Sludge		0.07 MGD			
6.	Water Treatment Filter Backwash		0.072 MGD			
7.	Units 1-5 Turbine Room and Boiler Room Drains		0.023 MGD			
8.	Coal Pile Runoff		Intermittent			
9.	Coal Conveyer Drain Line		Intermittent			
10.	Non-Chemical Metal Cleaning Wastes		2.5 MGD			
11.	Area Runoff		Intermittent			
12.	Dredge Spoils		Intermittent			
13.	Demineralizer Brine		1.44 MGD			
14.	Mercury Sorbent Residues		Intermittent			
15.	RO Reject		0.128 MGD			
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1				1/Week	
pH	See Special Condition 2				1/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids			30.0	50.0	1/Week	24-Hour Composite
Oil and Grease			15.0	20.0	2/Month	Grab
Boron				15	2/Month	Grab
Mercury*				Monitor Only	1/Month	Grab

*Mercury shall be monitored in accordance with USEPA Method 1631E and the digestion procedure described in Section 11.1.1.2 of 1631E with a reporting limit of 1 ng/L (part per trillion).

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

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

Outfall 003: Roof Drains (Intermittent Discharge)

Outfall 004: Area Runoff (Intermittent Discharge)

Discharges shall be managed in accordance with Special Condition 15.

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

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

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		
Outfall 005: East Ash Pond (DAF = 2.5 MGD)						
This discharge consists of:			Approximate Flow:			
1.	Fly Ash, Bottom Ash, and Coal Pyrites Sluice		1.37 MGD			
2.	Ash Hopper Overflow		1.08 MGD			
3.	Boiler Blowdown		0.11 MGD			
4.	Demineralizer Regenerate Waste		0.045 MGD			
5.	Water Treatment Clarifier Sludge		0.07 MGD			
6.	Water Treatment Filter Backwash		0.072 MGD			
7.	Units 1-5 Turbine Room and Boiler Room Drains		0.023 MGD			
8.	Coal Pile Runoff		Intermittent			
9.	Coal Conveyer Drain Line		Intermittent			
10.	Non-Chemical Metal Cleaning Wastes		2.5 MGD			
11.	Area Runoff		Intermittent			
12.	Dredge Spoils		Intermittent			
13.	Demineralizer Brine		1.44 MGD			
14.	Mercury Sorbent Residues		Intermittent			
Flow (MGD)	See Special Condition 1				1/Week	
pH	See Special Condition 2				1/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids			30.0	50.0	1/Week	24-Hour Composite
Oil and Grease			15.0	20.0	2/Month	Grab
Boron				15	2/Month	Grab
Chromium (Hex)				0.016	1/Month	Grab
Mercury*			12 ng/l annual average		1/Month	Grab

*Mercury shall be monitored in accordance with USEPA Method 1631E and the digestion procedure described in Section 11.1.1.2 of 1631E. Compliance with the 12 ng/l (nanograms per liter) annual average concentration limit shall be determined on a rolling 12 month basis. The permittee shall report the monthly sample result each month. Beginning 12 months from the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall report each month, the rolling 12 month annual average based on the preceding 12 months sample results.

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. Flow shall be measured in units of Million Gallons per Day (MGD) and reported as a monthly average and a daily maximum value on the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report.

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

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. Chlorine is prohibited for use at this facility for zebra mussel or algae control in the condensers.

SPECIAL CONDITION 4. This facility meets the allowed mixing criteria for thermal discharges pursuant to 35 IAC 302.102. No reasonable potential exists to exceed thermal water quality standards based on a maximum cooling water flow of 354.2 MGD and a maximum heat rejection rate of 2113 million Btu per hour. The permittee shall monitor the flow and temperature of the discharge prior to entry into the receiving water body. Monitoring results shall be reported on the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report. This permit may be modified to include formal temperature limitations should the results of the monitoring show that there is a reasonable potential to exceed a thermal water quality standard. Modification of this permit shall follow public notice and opportunity for comment.

There shall be no abnormal temperature changes that may adversely affect aquatic life unless caused by natural conditions. The normal daily and seasonal temperature fluctuations which existed before the addition of heat due to other than natural causes shall be maintained.

SPECIAL CONDITION 5. Samples taken in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge, but prior to entry into the receiving stream.

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

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

The Permittee may choose to submit electronic DMRs (NetDMR) instead of mailing paper DMRs to the IEPA. More information, including registration information for the NetDMR program, can be obtained on the IEPA website, <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/net-dmr/index.html>.

The completed Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be submitted to IEPA no later than the 28th day of the following month, unless otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

Permittees not using NetDMR shall mail Discharge Monitoring Reports with an original signature to the IEPA at the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

Attention: Compliance Assurance Section, Mail Code # 19

SPECIAL CONDITION 7. In the event that the permittee must request a change in the use of water treatment additives, the permittee must request a change in this permit in accordance with Standard Conditions - - Attachment H.

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. If an applicable effluent standard or limitation is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit or controls a pollutant not limited in the NPDES Permit, the Agency shall revise or modify the permit in accordance with the more stringent standard or prohibition and shall so notify the permittee.

SPECIAL CONDITION 9. The use or operation of this facility shall be by or under the supervision of a Certified Class K operator.

SPECIAL CONDITION 10. Cooling Water Intake Structure. Based on available information, the Agency has determined that the operation of the cooling water intake structure meets the equivalent of Best Technology Available (BTA) in accordance with the Best Professional Judgment provisions of 40 CFR 125.3 and 40 CFR 125.90(b), based on information available at the time of permit reissuance.

However, the Permittee shall comply with the requirements of the Cooling Water Intake Structure Existing Facilities Rule as found at 40 CFR 122 and 125. Any application materials and submissions required for compliance with the Existing Facilities Rule, shall be submitted to the Agency no later than 4 years from the effective date of this permit.

Special Conditions

If for any reason, the Cooling Water Intake Structure Existing Facilities Rule is stayed or remanded by the courts, the Permittee shall comply with the requirements below. The information required below is necessary to further evaluate cooling water intake structure operations based on the most up to date information, in accordance with the Best Professional Judgment provisions of 40 CFR 125.3 and 40 CFR 125.90(b), in existence prior to the effective date of the new Existing Facilities Rule:

A. The permittee shall submit the following information/studies within 4 years of the effective date of the permit:

1. Source Water Physical Data to include:

- a. A narrative description and scaled drawings showing the physical configuration of all source water bodies used by the facility including aerial dimensions, depths, salinity and temperature regimes;
- b. Identification and characterization of the source waterbody's hydrological and geomorphological features, as well as the methods used to conduct any physical studies to determine the intake's area of influence and the results of such studies; and
- c. Location maps.

2. Source Waterbody Flow Information

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

3. Impingement Mortality and Entrainment Characterization Study

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

- a. Taxonomic identification of all life stages of fish and shellfish and any species protected under Federal, State, or Tribal law (including threatened or endangered species) that are in the vicinity of the cooling water intake structure(s) and are susceptible to impingement and entrainment;
- b. A characterization of all life stages of fish and shellfish, and any species protected under Federal, or State law, including a description of the abundance and temporal and spatial characteristics in the vicinity of the cooling water intake structure(s). These may include historical data that are representative of the current operation of the facility and of biological conditions at the site; and
- c. Documentation of the current impingement mortality and entrainment of all life stages of fish, shellfish, and any species protected under Federal, State, or Tribal Law (including threatened or endangered species) and an estimate of impingement mortality and entrainment to be used as the calculation baseline. The documentation may include historical data that are representative of the current operation of the facility and of biological conditions at the site. Impingement mortality and entrainment samples to support the calculations required must be collected during periods of representative operational flows for the cooling water intake structure and the flows associated with the samples must be documented.

B. The permittee shall comply with the following requirements:

1. At all times properly operate and maintain the intake equipment as demonstrated in the application material supporting the BTA determination.
2. Inform IEPA of any proposed changes to the cooling water intake structure or proposed changes to operations at the facility that affect impingement mortality and/or entrainment.
3. Debris collected on intake screens is prohibited from being discharged back to the canal. Debris does not include living fish or other living aquatic organisms.
4. Compliance Alternatives. The permittee must evaluate each of the following alternatives for establishing best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impacts at the facility due to operation of the intake structure:

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- a. Evaluate operational procedures and/or propose facility modifications to reduce the intake through-screen velocity to less than 0.5 ft/sec. The operational evaluation may consider modified circulating water pump operation; reduced flow associated with capacity utilization, recalculation or determination of actual total water withdrawal capacity. The evaluation report and any implementation plan for the operational changes and/ or facility modification shall be submitted to the Agency with the renewal application for this permit.
- b. Complete a fish impingement and entrainment mortality minimization alternatives evaluation. The evaluation may include an assessment of modification of the traveling screens, consideration of a separate fish and debris return system and include time frames and cost analysis to implement these measures. The evaluation report and implementation plan for any operational changes and/ or facility modifications shall be submitted to the Agency with the renewal application for this permit.
- C. All required reports shall be submitted to the Industrial Unit, Permit Section and Compliance Assurance Section at the address in special condition 6.

This special condition does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility of complying with any other laws, regulations, or judicial orders issued pursuant to Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act.

SPECIAL CONDITION 11. There shall be not discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds.

SPECIAL CONDITION 12. The Agency has determined that the effluent limitations for outfalls 002 and 005 constitute BAT/BCT for storm water which is treated in the existing treatment facilities for purposes of this permit reissuance, and no pollution prevention plan will be required for such storm water. In addition to the chemical specific monitoring required elsewhere in this permit, the permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity, and determine whether any facility modifications have occurred which result in previously-treated storm water discharges no longer receiving treatment. If any such discharges are identified the permittee shall request a modification of this permit within 30 days after the inspection. Records of the annual inspection shall be retained by the permittee for the term of this permit and be made available to the Agency on request.

SPECIAL CONDITION 13. The Permittee shall monitor the effluent from outfalls 002, 003, 004, and 005 for the following parameters on a semi-annual basis. This Permit may be modified with public notice to establish effluent limitations if appropriate, based on information obtained through sampling. The sample shall be a 24-hour effluent composite except as otherwise specifically provided below and the results shall be submitted to the address in special condition 6 in June and December. The parameters to be sampled and the minimum reporting limits to be attained are as follows:

<u>STORET CODE</u>	<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>Minimum reporting limit</u>
01002	Arsenic	0.05 mg/L
01007	Barium	0.5 mg/L
01027	Cadmium	0.001 mg/L
01032	Chromium (hexavalent) (grab)	0.01 mg/L
01034	Chromium (total)	0.05 mg/L
01042	Copper	0.005 mg/L
00718	Cyanide (grab) (available*** or amendable to chlorination)	5.0 ug/L
00720	Cyanide (grab not to exceed 24 hours) (total)	5.0 ug/L
00951	Fluoride	0.1 mg/L
01045	Iron (total)	0.5 mg/L
01046	Iron (Dissolved)	0.5 mg/L
01051	Lead	0.05 mg/L
01055	Manganese	0.5 mg/L
71900	Mercury (grab)**	1.0 ng/L*
01067	Nickel	0.005 mg/L
00556	Oil (hexane soluble or equivalent) (Grab Sample only)	5.0 mg/L
32730	Phenols (grab)	0.005 mg/L
01147	Selenium	0.005 mg/L
01077	Silver (total)	0.003 mg/L
01092	Zinc	0.025 mg/L

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

The mercury sampling requirements of this special condition do not apply to outfalls 002 and 005.

*1.0 ng/L = 1 part per trillion.

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**Utilize USEPA Method 1631E and the digestion procedure described in Section 11.1.1.2 of 1631E.

***USEPA Method OIA-1677.

SPECIAL CONDITION 14. The usage of BETZ Clam-Trol CT-2 shall be conducted in accordance with USEPA recommendations, and IEPA's July 21, 1995 letter to Illinois Power.

The methyl orange analytical method for surfactants shall be used to document that no detectable residual n-alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (ADBAC) exists after detoxification. Measurement shall be required at 8 hour intervals and analysis be conducted immediately after collection of a grab sample.

SPECIAL CONDITION 15.STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A. A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be maintained by the permittee for the storm water associated with industrial activity at this facility except that which is discharged from outfalls 002 and 005. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity at the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee shall modify the plan if substantive changes are made or occur affecting compliance with this condition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. The permittee may be notified by the Agency at any time that the plan does not meet the requirements of this condition. After such notification, the permittee shall make changes to the plan and shall submit a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes.

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

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

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

2. A site map showing:

- i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;
- ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;
- iii. Paved areas and buildings;

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- iv. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage, or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.
 - v. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);
 - vi. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations
 - vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;
 - viii. Vehicle service areas;
 - ix. Material loading, unloading, and access areas.
 - x. Areas under items iv and ix above may be withheld from the site for security reasons.
3. A narrative description of the following:
- i. The nature of the industrial activities conducted at the site, including a description of significant materials that are treated, stored or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water;
 - ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharges;
 - iii. Existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;
 - iv. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities;
 - v. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials.
4. A list of the types of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. Also provide a list of any pollutant that is listed as impaired in the most recent 303(d) report.
5. An estimate of the size of the facility in acres or square feet, and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas such as pavement or buildings.
6. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.
- F. The plan shall describe the storm water management controls which will be implemented by the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:
1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel - Identification by job titles of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the plan.
 2. Preventive Maintenance - Procedures for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.
 3. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.
 4. Spill Prevention and Response - Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, spill clean up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal notification procedures for spills of significant materials should be established.
 5. Storm Water Management Practices - Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. In developing the plan, the following management practices shall be considered:
 - i. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff. To the maximum extent practicable storm water discharged from any area where material handling equipment or activities, raw material, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial

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machinery are exposed to storm water should not enter vegetated areas or surface waters or infiltrate into the soil unless adequate treatment is provided.

- ii. Oil & Grease Separation - Oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to minimize oil contaminated storm water discharges.
 - iii. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges.
 - iv. Waste Chemical Disposal - Waste chemicals such as antifreeze, degreasers and used oils shall be recycled or disposed of in an approved manner and in a way which prevents them from entering storm water discharges.
 - v. Storm Water Diversion - Storm water diversion away from materials manufacturing, storage and other areas of potential storm water contamination. Minimize the quantity of storm water entering areas where material handling equipment of activities, raw material, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water using green infrastructure techniques where practicable in the areas outside the exposure area, and otherwise divert storm water away from exposure area.
 - vi. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials manufacturing and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water.
 - vii. Storm Water Reduction - Install vegetation on roofs of buildings within adjacent to the exposure area to detain and evapotranspire runoff where precipitation falling on the roof is not exposed to contaminants, to minimize storm water runoff; capture storm water in devices that minimize the amount of storm water runoff and use this water as appropriate based on quality.
6. Sediment and Erosion Prevention - The plan shall identify areas which due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion. The plan shall describe measures to limit erosion.
7. Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution control plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.
8. Inspection Procedures - Qualified plant personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and plant areas. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.
- G. Non-Storm Water Discharge - The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharge. The certification shall include a description of any test 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.
- H. Quarterly Visual Observation of Discharges - The requirements and procedures of quarterly visual observations are applicable to all outfalls covered by this condition.
1. You must perform and document a quarterly visual observation of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. The visual observation must be made during daylight hours. If no storm event resulted in runoff during daylight hours from the facility during a monitoring quarter, you are excused from the visual observations requirement for that quarter, provided you document in your records that no runoff occurred. You must sign and certify the document.
 2. Your visual observation must be made on samples collected as soon as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour or when the runoff or snow melt begins discharging from your facility. All samples must be collected from a storm event discharge that is greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measureable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The observation must document: color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. If visual observations indicate any unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution, the permittee shall obtain a sample and monitor for the parameter or the list of pollutants in Part E.4.
 3. You must maintain your visual observation reports onsite with the SWPPP. The report must include the observation date and time, inspection personnel, nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

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4. You may exercise a waiver of the visual observation requirement at a facility that is inactive or unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If you exercise this waiver, you must maintain a certification with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.
 5. Representative Outfalls - If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, you may conduct visual observations of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).
 6. The visual observation documentation shall be made available to the Agency and general public upon written request.
- I. The permittee shall conduct an annual facility inspection to verify that all elements of the plan, including the site map, potential pollutant sources, and structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharges are accurate. Observations that require a response and the appropriate response to the observation shall be retained as part of the plan. Records documenting significant observations made during the site inspection shall be submitted to the Agency in accordance with the reporting requirements of this permit.
 - J. This plan should briefly describe the appropriate elements of other program requirements, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100.
 - K. The plan is considered a report that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.
 - L. The plan shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the plan and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment thereto.
 - M. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to municipal separate storm sewers may also be subject to additional requirement imposed by the operator of the municipal system

Construction Authorization

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

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

- N. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the permittee there upon waives all rights thereunder.
- O. The issuance of this authorization (a) does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance or operation of the proposed facilities; (b) does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or part of this project; and (c) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois, or other applicable local law, regulations or ordinances.
- P. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as part of the stormwater management practice shall be included in the SWPPP.
- Q. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The permittee shall contact the IEPA regarding the required permit(s).

REPORTING

- R. The facility shall submit an electronic copy of the annual inspection report to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The report shall include results of the annual facility inspection which is required by Part I of this condition. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s). The annual inspection report is considered a public document that shall be available at any reasonable time upon request.
- S. The first report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has expired. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.

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- T. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the annual report.
- U. The permittee shall retain the annual inspection report on file at least 3 years. This period may be extended by request of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency at any time.

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

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

- V. The permittee shall notify any regulated small municipal separate storm sewer owner (MS4 Community) that they maintain coverage under an individual NPDES permit. The permittee shall submit any SWPPP or any annual inspection to the MS4 community upon request by the MS4 community.

Public Notice of Draft Permit

Public Notice Number JAR:14101601.docx is hereby given by Illinois EPA, Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, Post Office Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 (herein Agency) that a draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number IL0000701 has been prepared under 40 CFR 124.6(d) for Dynegy Midwest Generation LLC for discharge into the Mississippi River and Wood River Creek from the Wood River Power Station, #1 Chesson Lane, Alton, Illinois 60436, (Madison County).

The applicant is engaged operation of a steam electric generating station (SIC 4911). The station operates four tangentially fired boilers to supply steam to two generating units, Unit 4 rated at 96 MW and Unit 5 rated at 356 MW. Units 1, 2, and 3, fueled by natural gas and rated at 43 MW each, were mothballed in 2011. The station withdraws water from the Mississippi River for condenser cooling, house service water, and for backwashing the condenser cooling water intake screens. Wastewater is generated from once-through condenser cooling, conditioning boiler feed water, backwashing the condenser cooling water intake screens, non-chemical cleaning of plant equipment, ash handling, and precipitation which contacts the site.

Plant operation results in an average discharge of 352.4 MGD of condenser cooling water from outfall 001, 54 MGD of misc. cooling and heat exchangers from outfall B01, 2.7 MGD of west ash pond from outfall 002, an intermittent discharge of roof drains from outfall 003, an intermittent discharge of area runoff from outfall 004, and 2.7 MGD of east ash pond from outfall 005.

The discharges from outfall 001, 003, and 004 are not treated prior to discharge. The discharges from outfalls 002 and 005 are treated using sedimentation and neutralization.

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

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

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

If written comments and/or requests indicate a significant degree of public interest in the draft permit, the permitting authority may, at its discretion, hold a public hearing. Public notice will be given 30 days before any public hearing.